

## 15. Public Services

This chapter describes existing public services in the proposed project study area and evaluates the potential impacts to public services from implementing Plan Concept 1 and Plan Concept 2 of the Renewable Placer: Waste Action Plan.

### 15.1 Environmental Setting

#### 15.1.1 Fire Potential and Protection

##### Fire Potential and Operating Procedures

Different types of fires have the potential to occur within the proposed project study area. These types of fires, as well as general descriptions and their relationship to project operations, are presented in Table 15-1.

**Table 15-1. Potential Fire Types, Descriptions, and Operations**

Fire Type	Description of Fire Type	Associated Operations
Wildland Fire	Grass fire originating on- or offsite that spreads over the ground surface	Public Waste Drop-Off
		WRSL
		Vegetation Management
Facility Fire	Fire associated with or emanating from materials being received or processed or potentially from equipment	MRF
		C&D Materials Processing
		Public Waste Drop-Off
		WRSL
Compost Fire	Heat-generated fire occurring within the composting operation	Organics Management
Landfill Fire	Subsurface fire originating from the landfill from combustion within the waste mass	WRSL

Notes:

C&D = construction and demolition

MRF = Materials Recovery Facility

WRSL = Western Regional Sanitary Landfill

More information regarding the potential for these fires to occur and references regarding operating procedures for preventing and fighting the fires are included in the following sections.

##### **Wildland Fire.**

As described in Chapter 11 and presented on Figure 11-1, the fire threat level of the area surrounding the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) facility is categorized as moderate, but the area is at risk of smaller grassfires, especially during dry, hot summers. Accordingly, the WPWMA's Fire Prevention

Plan (WPWMA 2020) includes clearing flammable vegetation and waste according to *Public Resources Code*, Section 44151 that has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. More detail on wildland fires is presented in Chapter 11, Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Wildfire.

#### **Facility Fire.**

A common cause of a fire at a solid waste facility is the dumping of burning or smoldering refuse (a “hot load”) or the spontaneous combustion of waste materials. Examination for “hot loads” is conducted by scale house staff as the load passes through the scales, and then by spotters and equipment operators at the tipping area and working face. Screening of most wastes will be conducted at the scale house and MRF building, which reduces the potential for hot loads entering the WRS.

Additional sources of facility fires can include electrical shortages and failures and combustion of lithium-ion batteries, pressurized tanks, fuels, fertilizer, or any number of other flammable containers or materials (Waste 360 2019). Operating procedures for preventing and controlling fires that may occur at the project site are included in the Transfer Processing Report (TPR) (WPWMA 2016), and more detailed information regarding emergency prevention and response is presented in the Nortech Incident Response Plan (Nortech 2020).

#### **Compost Fire.**

Operation of the compost facility has the potential to facilitate fires from the feedstock (which is a potential fuel source), the composting process, and storage of composted material (finished product). Inbound loads of compostable organic material may contain hot embers or ashes that could cause a fire. Scalehouse attendants, load checkers, and spotters are trained to identify hot loads.

The process of creating compost is essentially a naturally occurring, heat-generating, biological decomposition process. Fires can occur because of the heat generation resulting from the commercial composting environment. As such, standard operating procedures focus on preventing, controlling, and managing hot spots as they occur. Details regarding specific potential fire sources and fire prevention activities relative to organics management are disclosed in the WPWMA’s Fire Prevention Plan (WPWMA 2020), with additional information presented in the Nortech Incident Response Plan (Nortech 2020).

#### **Landfill Fire.**

This section addresses subsurface fire potential relevant to the landfill only. Fires that would be caused by smoldering or burning refuse are addressed in the Facility Fire section for other operational areas. Subsurface landfill fires can occur under certain conditions, for example, when uncontrolled landfill gas is ignited by an external source, when a large amount of oxygen is introduced to an area of waste that is already at elevated temperature and undergoing active exothermic biological degradation, or when the temperature of the landfill exceeds 170 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (CalRecycle 2021). An increasingly common source of landfill fires includes short-circuiting or heat generation from lithium-ion batteries, which have the potential to spontaneously combust or ignite flammable gases (Waste 360 2021). Landfill gas contains methane, which is combustible when mixed with a specific amount of air and exposed to an external ignition source (for example, a spark or flame). Landfill gas is controlled by the landfill liner, landfill cover, and the gas collection and control system (GCCS) that operates 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. Therefore, the risk of a fire associated with landfill gas is minimal; however, it can typically be identified if smoke or smoldering odor emanates from the GCCS or if the gas temperature in the GCCS exceeds 140° F (CalRecycle 2021).

Operating procedures for preventing and controlling fires that may occur at the project site are included in the TPR (WPWMA 2016), and more detailed information regarding emergency prevention and response is presented in the Nortech Incident Response Plan (Nortech 2020).

### **Fire Protection**

The WPWMA's facility operator currently works to fight fires that originate onsite or spread to the site, but it relies on Placer County's Fire Department for assistance if the scale of the fire exceeds the facility's firefighting capabilities. Fire protection services in all of unincorporated Placer County, including the project site, are provided through a Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement with the Placer County Fire Department and the California Department of Forestry and Fire (CalFire). The County has eight career fire stations and five volunteer stations servicing 475 square miles and a population of 58,000 residents and businesses (Placer County 2020a). The nearest fire station is Station 77, Sunset Station, located approximately 2 miles east of the project area on Athens Avenue (Placer County 2020b).

Services provided by the Placer County Fire Department are based on the condition of the facilities and response times to calls for service. Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings are also an indicator of service adequacy. In ISO classification ratings, which range from 1 to 10 (with 1 representing superior fire protection), the communities with the best fire department facilities, systems for water distribution, fire alarms and communications, and equipment and personnel receive a rating of 1 (Verisk 2021). Through General Plan Policy PFS-4.I.1, discussed later in the chapter, Placer County encourages local fire protection agencies in the County to maintain minimum ISO ratings of 4 in urban areas, 6 in suburban areas, and 8 in rural areas. Placer County Fire Department has an ISO rating of 3 for all areas within 5 miles of a fire station and 10 for areas outside this sphere. Placer County service levels for fire protection and emergency response require one firefighter per 900–1,150 people and two support or planning staff per 10,000–25,000 people. According to County staff, Station 77 has 19 firefighters and support staff serving 59,000 people. The station is in excellent condition with no reported infrastructure needs. Equipment includes a command vehicle, Type I fire engine, Type III fire engine, ladder truck, and utility vehicle. This station meets County service level standards (Placer County 2019b).

In addition to the cooperative agreement with CalFire, Placer County Fire Department has mutual aid agreements with the Pleasant Grove Fire Protection District and the City of Roseville Fire Department. Planned stations in the southwestern area of Placer County include Amoruso Ranch in the City of Roseville, Regional University, and Placer Vineyards. New stations are also planned for the City of Roseville within the Campus Oaks Master Plan area and the Sierra Vista Specific Plan area. New stations would be built commensurate with new development in those areas (Placer County 2019b).

In November 2012, the Placer County Board of Supervisors approved the formation of Community Facilities District (CFD) Number 2012-1 Sunset Industrial Area Services (CFD 2012-1) to fund ongoing fire protection and emergency services within the Sunset Area of unincorporated Placer County. CFD 2012-1 is intended to equitably spread costs of fire protection and emergency medical services to new development within the Sunset Area via a special assessment on the property taxes of annexed parcels.

The WPWMA was not, and currently is not, subject to annexation into CFD 2012-1. However, because the WPWMA regularly uses the emergency response services of Placer County Fire Station 77 located at 1200 Athens Avenue (typically in response to worker injuries, minor fires, and releases of unknown, potentially hazardous substances at the MRF), it entered into an agreement with Placer County to pay WPWMA's fair share for these services.

### 15.1.2 Police Protection

The perimeter of the WPWMA's center property is fenced with four-strand barbed wire, hog wire, or both, on the western, southern, and eastern sides. The northern side (Athens Road) is barricaded by a 6-foot-high chain-link fence. There are three access points to the center property: the main commercial entrance to the facility (off of Athens Avenue), the administrative entrance on Fiddymment Road, and a second access gate on Fiddymment Road for maintenance and monitoring access. All access points have locked gates.

As presented in Chapter 13, Land Use and Planning, the project area is located in a section of unincorporated Placer County referred to as the Sunset Area. All unincorporated areas of Placer County fall within the jurisdiction of the Placer County Sheriff's Office (Placer County 2020c). Although the County Sheriff's Office is located in North Auburn, approximately 15 miles northeast of the project area, law enforcement is provided to southern Placer County by the Sheriff's Office through the South Placer Substation located in the Town of Loomis, approximately 8 miles east of the project site (Placer County 2019b). The Placer County Sheriff's Office currently has sufficient staff to meet existing law enforcement services and meets County response time goals (Placer County 2019b).

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) serves as the primary law enforcement agency responsible for state highways, including State Route 65, located less than 2 miles east of the project area. CHP provides law enforcement, traffic control, accident investigation, and management of hazardous materials spill incidents on state highways (Cal OES 2014).

### 15.1.3 Schools and Parks

In the 2019–2020 school year, Placer County had a total of 75,208 students enrolled in 126 public elementary schools, junior high or middle schools, high schools, and other types of schools, including alternative and continuation, charter, and special education (Ed-Data 2020). The schools closest to the project site include Fiddymment Farm Elementary School and Diamond Creek Elementary School, both of which are located in Roseville, approximately 1.2 miles south of the western and eastern parcels, respectively. Several other schools are located more than 2 miles from the project site in the cities of Roseville and Rocklin.

Post-secondary public education opportunities in Placer County are provided through Sierra College, though plans to develop the Sacramento State Placer Center, an extension of the California State University-Sacramento campus, are in progress. The Center would be located approximately one-third of a mile south of the project area, within the Placer Ranch area (Placer County 2020d; Placer County 2019b).

The County of Placer Parks Division maintains 36 recreational facilities across Placer County, including 24 local and community parks, one regional park, several beaches on Lake Tahoe, a theater, a campground, two nature reserves, a bird sanctuary, and a community pool (Placer County 2020e). The nearest County-maintained park is the Doyle Ranch Park, located approximately 6 miles south of the project area. Several additional community and neighborhood parks and open spaces are proposed under the Placer Ranch Specific Plan (PRSP), including directly across Sunset Boulevard, south of the project site (Placer County 2019a; 2019b).

The City of Roseville Parks and Recreation Department has over 70 parks within the city limits, plus a number of other recreation and community facilities, including two golf courses, three libraries, a pool and aquatic center, and a number of other community facilities. Several of these parks—Laurel T. Stizzo Park, Harrigan Greens, Mel Hamel Park, and Leonard "Duke" Davis Park—are located just over 1 mile south of the project site (City of Roseville 2020).

The City of Lincoln operates 18 parks, a plaza, an auditorium, a community center, a pavilion, and a library within the city limits. Parks closest to the project area are the Dr. Nathan Dubin Park and Pete Demas Park, which are located approximately 1.9 and 2.1 miles northwest of the project site, respectively, in the Lincoln Crossing development (City of Lincoln 2014).

The City of Rocklin manages 36 developed parks and over 200 acres of open space. Parks nearest to the project site are Whitney Park and Margaret Azevedo, both of which are located approximately 2.7 miles east of the project site (City of Rocklin 2021).

#### **15.1.4 Roadway Maintenance**

The WPWMA facility is accessed from public roads that are maintained by Placer County. Because heavy trucks that access the site can contribute disproportionately to roadway maintenance requirements, the WPWMA has an agreement with the County to pay a per-ton fee specifically for road maintenance. The total funding provided varies depending on the tonnage of waste received at the site. In effect, the more trucks that deliver waste to the site, the higher the total fee paid to the County for road maintenance.

### **15.2 Regulatory Setting**

This section describes federal, state, and local guidelines and regulations for evaluating potential public service impacts and identifying mitigation.

#### **15.2.1 Federal**

There are no federal regulations related to public services applicable to construction or operation of the proposed project.

#### **15.2.2 State**

##### ***Uniform Fire Code***

The *Uniform Fire Code* (UFC) contains regulations related to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the UFC include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The UFC contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety.

##### **California Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

In accordance with *California Code of Regulations* (CCR) Title 8, Section 1270, "Fire Prevention," and Section 6773, "Fire Protection and Fire Fighting Equipment," the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include 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 firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

##### **California Health and Safety Code**

State fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the *California Health and Safety Code*, which include regulations for building standards (as set forth in the *California Building Code*); fire protection and

notification systems; fire protection devices, such as extinguishers; smoke alarms; and fire-suppression training.

### **Burning Wastes and Open Burning**

Title 14 CCR Section 17407.1 regulates the burning of waste at solid waste handling and disposal facilities. Specifically, if burning wastes are received, they must be separated from other wastes and deposited in a safe area once extinguished. The Section also prohibits the open burning of solid waste.

#### **15.2.3 Local**

The WPWMA is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) consisting of Placer County and the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin, and Roseville to own and operate a regional recycling facility and sanitary landfill. As a JPA, the WPWMA considers local regulations and consults with local agencies, but the County and city regulations are not applicable, as the County and cities do not have jurisdiction over the proposed project. Accordingly, the following discussion of local goals and policies associated with public services is provided for informational purposes only.

#### **Placer County General Plan**

The Placer County General Plan (2013) includes the following relevant goals and policies regarding public services:

#### **Facility and Service Standards**

GOAL 4.B: To ensure that adopted facility and service standards are achieved and maintained through the use of equitable funding methods.

- Policy 4.B.1: The County shall require that new development pay its fair share of the cost of all existing facilities it uses based on the demand for these facilities attributable to the new development; exceptions may be made when new development generates significant public benefits (e.g., low income housing, needed health facilities) and when alternative sources of funding can be identified to offset foregone revenues.
- Policy 4.B.2: The County shall require that new development pay the cost of upgrading existing public facilities or construction of new facilities that are needed to serve the new development; exceptions may be made when new development generates significant public benefits (e.g., low income housing, needed health facilities) and when alternative sources of funding can be identified to offset foregone revenues.

#### **Law Enforcement Protection.**

Goal 4.H. To provide adequate law enforcement services to deter crime and to meet the growing demand for services associated with increasing population and commercial and industrial development in the County.

- Policy 4.H.2. The County Sheriff will strive to maintain the following average response times for emergency calls for service:
  - a) 6 minutes in urban areas
  - b) 8 minutes in suburban areas
  - c) 15 minutes in rural areas
  - d) 20 minutes in remote rural areas

- Policy 4.H.4. The County will require new development to develop or fund sheriff facilities that, at a minimum, maintain the standards listed in 4.H.2.
- Policy 4.H.5. The County will consider public safety issues in all aspects of commercial and residential project design, including crime prevention through environmental design.

#### **Fire Protection Services.**

Goal 4.I: To protect residents of, and visitors to, Placer County from injury and loss of life and to protect property and watershed resources from fires.

- 4.I.1. The County will encourage local fire protection agencies in Placer County to maintain the following minimum fire protection standards (expressed as ISO ratings):
  - a) ISO 4 in urban areas
  - b) ISO 6 in suburban areas
  - c) ISO 8 in rural areas
- 4.I.2. The County will encourage local fire protection agencies in the County to maintain the following standards (expressed as average response times to emergency calls):
  - a) 4 minutes in urban areas
  - b) 6 minutes in suburban areas
  - c) 10 minutes in rural areas

#### **Sunset Area Plan**

##### **Timing and Maintenance of Facilities and Services.**

Goal PFS-1: To ensure the timely development of public facilities and the maintenance of specified service levels for these facilities for the Sunset Area.

- Policy PFS-1.4: Infrastructure Construction Coordination. The County supports efforts to provide notification and information about all major infrastructure and construction projects, including transportation projects and new residential subdivisions, to a shared data base so utility providers have the opportunity to coordinate infrastructure deployment with projects.
- Policy PFS-1.5: Maintenance of Quality and Service Levels. The County shall routinely review the condition of public facilities and the status of public services to ensure that they are consistent with established quality standards and service levels.
- Policy PFS-1.6: Urban Facility Standards. The County shall require that new commercial, recreational, office business park, entertainment mixed use, innovation center, campus park and industrial development are planned and developed according to urban facility standards.
- Policy PFS-2.1: Fair Share Funding of Existing Facilities. The County shall require that new development pay its fair share of the cost of all existing facilities it uses based on the demand for these facilities attributable to the new development; exceptions may be made when new development generates significant public benefits (e.g., a large percentage of a project's workforce is paid at primary wage earner levels of income), and when alternative sources of funding have been identified to offset foregone revenues.
- Policy PFS-2-2: Funding Upgraded or New Facilities. The County shall require that new development pay the cost of upgrading existing public facilities or construct new facilities that are needed to serve the new development; exceptions may be made when new development generates significant public

benefits (e.g., a large percentage of a project's workforce is paid at primary wage earner levels of income) and when alternative sources of funding have been identified to offset foregone revenues.

#### **Law Enforcement/Crime Prevention.**

Goal PFS-7: To provide adequate crime prevention and law enforcement services to deter crime and to meet the growing demand for services associated with increasing development in the Sunset Area.

- Policy PFS-7.1: Sheriff Facilities Standards. Within the County's overall budgetary constraints, the County shall provide sheriff facilities (including substation space, patrol, and other vehicles, necessary equipment, and support personnel) sufficient to maintain adopted service standards.
- Policy PFS-7.2: Sheriff Facilities Funding. The County shall require new development to construct or fund sheriff facilities that, at a minimum, maintain adopted standards.
- Policy PFS-7.3: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. The County shall consider public safety issues in all aspects of commercial, residential, and industrial project design, including crime prevention through environmental design.

#### **Fire Protection/Emergency Response.**

Goal PFS-8: To provide fire protection and emergency response capabilities suitable to serve the demands of the Sunset Area.

- Policy PFS-8.1: New Development and Service Level Standards. The County shall require new discretionary development to construct facilities and/or fund fire protection personnel, operations, and maintenance that maintains County fire protection standards.
- Policy PFS-8.5: Placer Fire Services CFD Annexation. The County shall require new developments in the Sunset Area to annex into Placer CFD No. 2012-1 to provide fire protection and emergency response services, as a condition of approval for all discretionary review permits excluding variances, sign permits, and administrative approval permits not accompanied by any other discretionary land development permit approval to provide fire protection and emergency response services.

### **15.3 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures**

#### **15.3.1 Thresholds of Significance**

The thresholds of significance for assessing impacts come from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Environmental Checklist. For public services, the CEQA Checklist asks if the project would result in the following:

- 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:
  - Fire protection
  - Police protection
  - Schools
  - Parks
  - Other public facilities

### 15.3.2 Impacts

Elements of the proposed project that may result in an increased demand for public services include continued and expanded operation of the various solid waste management activities at the WPWMA facility, commensurate with the projected population growth within the WPWMA's service area, plus supporting elements. In addition to solid waste management activities, complementary and programmatic elements may be developed on the WPWMA's properties. Complementary and programmatic elements may include the development of compatible technologies, pilot study areas, university research areas, and a landfill gas-to-compressed natural gas, hydrogen, or other renewable fuels area. The potential for these activities to result in increased demand for public services and a corresponding environmental impact is described for the various public services in the sections that follow.

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<b>IMPACT 15-1</b>	<b>Require New or Expanded Fire Protection Facilities.</b> The proposed project would be expected to increase demand for fire protection services. However, the WPWMA has a funding mechanism in place with Placer County to address additional fire protection services, and the Sunset Area Plan (SAP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) includes the provision for new or expanded fire protection facilities; therefore, there would be <b>no impact</b> as a result of proposed project implementation.
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#### Plan Concept 1

Solid waste management activities at the WPWMA facility would continue and expand under Plan Concept 1, resulting in the ongoing potential for fire hazards from those activities and the potential for an incremental increase in the need for fire protection as a result of expanded operation. As described in Section 15.2.1, the WPWMA's solid waste management activities assume the potential for fires to occur, and procedures are in place to reduce fire potential and fight fires onsite. However, because the WPWMA regularly uses the emergency response services of Placer County Fire Station 77, the WPWMA pays its fair share for these services. Annual payments to Placer County for fire protection services are adjusted according to changes in the California Consumer Price Index, the same methodology identified in CFD 2012-1.

Because a mechanism is in place that provides funding for fire protection services commensurate with demand, consistent with Placer County Policy PFS-8.1, implementation of Plan Concept 1 would not be expected to reduce fire protection service ratios or response times. Proposed solid waste operations would not differ substantially from current operations in regard to fire protection demands. Although solid waste operations would be expanded, it could be anticipated that the partial transition from the current windrow composting process to ASP technology, as described in Section 3.5.2.2, may result in a reduced risk of fire as a result of the reduction in pile size to less than 12 feet (BioCycle 2004), which could offset the nominal increase from the expansion of other operations. Overall, Plan Concept 1 would not be expected to require the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, and the WPWMA would continue to pay its fair share for fire protection services. Therefore, the expanded solid waste management activities would result in no impact on the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities.

In addition to solid waste management activities, complementary and programmatic elements may be developed on the WPWMA's properties. Under the project level, for Plan Concept 1, up to 300,000 square feet of building plus exterior infrastructure are reserved in the northern part of the western property for the complementary solid waste management elements. Under the programmatic level, for Plan Concept 1, up to 1.9 million square feet have been reserved for these elements primarily within the northern and southern extents of the western property, and on the center property. However, opportunities may arise

that would support locating some of these complementary and programmatic elements nearer to the solid waste project elements or within areas not yet developed with solid waste project elements.

The development of the project-level complementary elements would result in an increased need for fire protection at the project site. The SAP EIR determined that development within the SAP would increase the demand for fire personnel at Station 77 to maintain County service levels; however, it concluded that this new facility would not result in “unmitigable, adverse effects on the environment” (Placer County 2018). Therefore, although the proposed complementary elements may result in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, this new or expanded facility has already been evaluated and would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts or significant environmental impacts. The proposed project-level complementary elements would, therefore, result in no impact.

Buildout of the programmatic elements involves the same increased need for fire protection identified for the project level. Development of the additional programmatic elements (1.6 million square feet) may also result in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, which has already been evaluated in the SAP EIR. Therefore, development of the program level of complementary and programmatic elements would result in no impact.

The SAP EIR also concluded that future development within the SAP boundaries would serve as an ongoing revenue source to maintain fire protection and emergency response services and that SAP Policy PFS-8.1 would require new discretionary development to construct facilities or to sufficiently fund fire protection personnel, operations, and maintenance to maintain County fire protection standards (County of Placer 2018). It is therefore assumed that the WPWMA would need to continue to pay its fair share for the proposed complementary and programmatic elements and their contribution to the need for expansion of Station 77 or a new fire station. This is consistent with the current agreement and would therefore result in no impact.

### Plan Concept 2

As described in Chapter 3, Project Description, the primary differences between Plan Concept 1 and Plan Concept 2 are related to where various facilities would be located on the WPWMA’s property and when various facilities would be developed. These differences do not change the conclusions identified for Plan Concept 1. As such, impacts related to increased demands on fire protection services as a result of implementing Plan Concept 2 would be the same as described for Plan Concept 1.

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<b>IMPACT 15-2</b>	<b>Require New or Expanded Law Enforcement Facilities.</b> The proposed project would be expected to increase demands for law enforcement services. The incremental demand increase as a result of expanded solid waste management operations is not expected to result in the need for additional law enforcement facilities. The development of complementary and programmatic elements will contribute to the need for additional law enforcement facilities, which have been planned under the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan, therefore resulting in <b>no impact</b> .
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### Plan Concept 1

Site security is provided by the WPWMA, including controlled access and security lighting. Plan Concept 1 would not interfere with existing or planned emergency response plans nor diminish the ability of police service personnel to respond to emergencies, because the facility would be serviced and maintained by existing staff.

Under Plan Concept 1, law enforcement at the project site would continue to be provided by the Placer County Sheriff's Office South Placer Substation, located in the Town of Loomis, approximately 8 miles east of the project site. Under normal traffic conditions, law enforcement would take approximately 17 minutes to drive from the substation to the project site, which is 2 minutes over the Placer County General Plan established average response time in rural areas of 15 minutes. However, because of the infrequent nature of emergencies requiring law enforcement support that have occurred historically at the project site and are expected to occur in the future under Plan Concept 1, the demand for such public service is not anticipated to increase to such an extent that the County Sheriff's average response time throughout the year would fail to meet the response time standard. An additional Placer County Sheriff's Office would not likely be required to provide law enforcement services to the project site for the expanded solid waste management activities, resulting in no impact.

In addition to solid waste management activities, complementary and programmatic elements may be developed on the WPWMA properties. Under the project level, for Plan Concept 1, up to 300,000 square feet of building plus exterior infrastructure are reserved in the northern part of the western property for the complementary solid waste management elements. Under the programmatic level, for Plan Concept 1, up to 1.9 million square feet have been reserved for these elements primarily within the northern and southern extents of the western property, and on the center property. However, opportunities may arise that would support locating some of these complementary and programmatic elements nearer to the solid waste project elements or within areas not yet developed with solid waste project elements.

The development of the project-level complementary elements would be anticipated to result in an increased need for law enforcement protection at the project site, and the SAP EIR indicated that additional officers would be needed to meet an increase in demand for law enforcement services associated with nonresidential uses proposed in the SAP area. However, the SAP EIR also concluded that a new substation to service the project area has been planned under the Placer Vineyards Specific Plan, the first phase of which was approved in 2017 (Placer County 2021). This substation will be designed to accommodate the additional officers required for full buildout of the SAP EIR. Therefore, it can be assumed that the proposed project-level complementary elements would not require the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, resulting in no impact.

Buildout of the programmatic elements involve the same increased need for law enforcement protection identified for the project level. Development of the additional programmatic elements (1.6 million square feet) may also result in the need for law enforcement protection, which has already been evaluated in the SAP EIR. Therefore, development of the program level of complementary and programmatic elements would result in no impact.

Overall, implementation of Plan Concept 1 would result in no impact to law enforcement facilities.

## **Plan Concept 2**

As described in Chapter 3, Project Description, the primary differences between Plan Concept 1 and Plan Concept 2 are related to where various facilities would be located on the WPWMA's property and when various facilities would be developed. These differences do not change the conclusions identified for Plan Concept 1. As such, impacts related to increased demands on law enforcement services as a result of implementing Plan Concept 2 would be the same as described for Plan Concept 1.

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<b>IMPACT 15-3</b>	<b>Require New or Expanded Schools and Parks.</b> The proposed project would not be expected to increase demands for schools and parks to such an extent that new or expanded schools and parks would be required beyond what has been accounted for in the SAP EIR. The impact of increased demand on schools and parks from implementation of the proposed project would be <b>less than significant</b> .
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### Plan Concept 1

Solid waste management activities at the WPWMA facility would continue and expand under Plan Concept 1; however, these operations would not result in the need for new schools or parks, because the project does not involve residential uses or induce population growth. Additional staffing required as a result of the proposed project is anticipated to be accommodated by existing residents or population growth planned by the regional jurisdictions. In addition to solid waste management activities, complementary and programmatic elements may be developed on the WPWMA's properties. Under the project level, for Plan Concept 1, up to 300,000 square feet of building plus exterior infrastructure are reserved in the northern part of the western property for the complementary solid waste management elements. Under the programmatic level, for Plan Concept 1, up to 1.6 million square feet have been reserved for these elements primarily within the northern and southern extents of the western property, and on the center property. However, opportunities may arise that would support locating some of these complementary and programmatic elements nearer to the solid waste project elements or within areas not yet developed with solid waste project elements.

The proposed complementary and programmatic elements would result in new employment opportunities in the project area, which would increase demand on local schools and parks. The SAP EIR concluded that full buildout of the SAP would result in 40,804 new jobs within the SAP area (Placer County 2019). Although the expected number of jobs per acre per land use type was not included in the evaluation, averaging the total number of jobs across all commercial land use types included in the SAP (in other words, excluding the reserve land use acreage), results in approximately 11.25 jobs per acre.

Using the average of 11.25 jobs per acre, the development of the project-level complementary elements could result in up to 78 new jobs. Assuming an average Placer County household size of 2.67, these 78 new jobs could result in up to 208 new residents in the project area. Although some of the people seeking these new employment opportunities may live outside the project area, for the purposes of this analysis, it is conservatively assumed all would reside within Placer County. Up to 46 of these new residents could be school-aged children, based on an average 22.1 percent of the population being under 18 years of age (Census 2019), who are among the demographic most likely to use public parks. In accordance with the General Plan, and as discussed in the SAP EIR, 5 acres of active parks, 5 acres of passive recreation and open space or paseos, and 1 mile of trails are required per each 1,000 residents. Using these requirements, the SAP EIR concluded that there is sufficient space within the Sunset Area to accommodate new and expanded schools and parks for the full buildout of the SAP and PRSP, and that environmental impacts associated with the construction of these new and expanded facilities would be less than significant. Therefore, the impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools and parks associated with the proposed project-level complementary elements would also be less than significant.

Buildout of the programmatic elements is assumed to involve the same increase in jobs per acre described for the project-level elements. Development of the additional programmatic elements (1.6 million square feet) may therefore result in up to 414 new jobs, which could result in an increase of up to 1,104 residents and 244 school-aged children in the area, using the same household size and percentage of the

population under 18 noted previously (Census 2019). This population increase would exceed the 1,000-resident threshold requiring 5 acres of active parks, 5 acres of passive recreation and open space or paseos, and 1 mile of trails. However, the SAP EIR concluded that there is sufficient space within the Sunset Area to accommodate new and expanded schools and parks for full a buildout of the SAP and PRSP, and that environmental impacts associated with the construction of these new and expanded facilities would be less than significant. Therefore, the impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools and parks associated with the proposed programmatic elements would also be less than significant.

Overall, Plan Concept 1 impacts related to schools and parks would be less than significant.

### Plan Concept 2

As described in Chapter 3, Project Description, the primary differences between Plan Concept 1 and Plan Concept 2 are related to where various facilities would be located on the WPWMA's property and when various facilities would be developed. These differences do not change the conclusions identified for Plan Concept 1. As such, impacts related to increased demands on schools and parks as a result of implementing Plan Concept 2 would be the same as described for Plan Concept 1.

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<b>IMPACT 15-4</b>	<b>Require New or Expanded Roadway Maintenance.</b> Although the proposed project would not require new roadways, it would be expected to increase the need for maintenance of local roadways. The WPWMA has a mechanism in place with Placer County to provide funding for road maintenance and improvements on Athens Avenue that would remain in place for the proposed project. This impact is <b>less than significant</b> .
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### Plan Concept 1

Solid waste management activities at the WPWMA facility would continue and expand under Plan Concept 1, which would result in an increased use of local roadways and a corresponding need for increased road maintenance. However, as described in Section 15.2.4, the WPWMA has a mechanism in place with the Placer County Department of Public Works to provide proper road maintenance and improvements on Athens Avenue. That mechanism would remain in place under Plan Concept 1; however, it could be reasonably expected that the agreement may need to be modified to include Fiddyment Road should traffic levels on Fiddyment Road substantially increase.

In addition to solid waste management activities, complementary and programmatic elements may be developed on the WPWMA's properties. Under the project level, for Plan Concept 1, up to 300,000 square feet of building plus exterior infrastructure are reserved in the northern part of the western property for the complementary solid waste management elements. Under the programmatic level, for Plan Concept 1, up to 1.9 million square feet have been reserved for these elements primarily within the northern and southern extents of the western property, and on the center property. However, opportunities may arise that would support locating some of these complementary and programmatic elements nearer to the solid waste project elements or within areas not yet developed with solid waste project elements.

The development of these complementary project-level elements and buildout of the programmatic elements would be anticipated to result in increased use of Fiddyment Road and a corresponding need for roadway maintenance. The SAP EIR concluded that the increased use of County roads could result in an increase in the frequency of maintenance needed for these facilities and identifies Placer County General Plan Policies 4.B.1 and 4.B.2 and SAP Policies PFS-2.1 and PFS-2.2, all of which require new developments

to pay a fair share of funding for maintenance of public roads. By continuing the existing funding mechanism the WPWMA has in place with the Placer County Department of Public Works to provide proper road maintenance on Athens Avenue, Plan Concept 1 would be consistent with these policies. This impact is less than significant.

### Plan Concept 2

As described in Chapter 3, Project Description, the primary differences between Plan Concept 1 and Plan Concept 2 are related to where various facilities would be located on the WPWMA's property and when various facilities would be developed. These differences do not change the conclusions identified for Plan Concept 1. As such, impacts related to increased demands for roadway maintenance as a result of implementation of Plan Concept 2 would be the same as described for Plan Concept 1.

## 15.4 References

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