

# Chapter 6

## Public Facilities and Services



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## Public Facilities and Services

### 6.1 Introduction

Under the draft General Plan, Chapter 6 is the Public Facilities and Services Element. Consequently, this chapter discusses the potential impacts of the Proposed Project on a variety of public facilities and services including:

- Water Supply (Section 6.2),
- Wastewater (Section 6.3),
- Storm water Drainage (Section 6.4),
- Solid Waste (Section 6.5),
- Public Utilities (Section 6.6),
- Communication Systems (Section 6.7),
- Fire and Police Protection (Section 6.8), and
- Community Facilities (including schools and libraries) (Section 6.9),

### 6.2 Water Supply

As a result of comments (see Table 1-1 of Chapter 1, Introduction) received during the NOP public scoping phase of the Proposed Project, specific water supply issues have been considered as part of the impact analysis. For example, several commentors (including the California Department of Health Services, Placer County Water Agency, the City of Rocklin, and various departments with the County of Placer) suggest that the EIR examine existing and future water supplies as well as capacities and water facilities supplied by Nevada Irrigation District (NID) and Placer County Water Agency (PCWA).

#### Setting

A brief description of local water supply and delivery issues within the Study Area is provided below, with a more detailed description provided in Chapter 6, Public Facilities and Services, of the Background Report (Appendix B, pages 6-1 through 6-10).

The City is located on the predominately level alluvial plain that extends west from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and lies within the Mediterranean subtropical climate zone that is typical of Central California. Winters are typically cool and wet. Summers are typically hot and dry. The primary river system in the Study Area includes the Auburn Ravine, Orchard Creek, Ingram Slough, Markham Ravine, and Pleasant Grove Creek, all of which originate east of the City and flow westward. Ingram Slough is located at the southern most portion of the Study Area and joins with Orchard Creek, south of the Study Area. Orchard Creek flows near the southern edge of the Study Area and ultimately flows into Auburn Ravine. Auburn Ravine, one of the largest streams in the area, generally flows west through the Study Area to the East Side Canal, which then flows south to the Cross Canal and intersects the Sacramento River at Verona approximately 10 miles north of Sacramento.

## **Placer County Water Agency**

Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) is the primary water provider to the Study Area. PCWA derives its water from two different watersheds. The major source is the Bear River, with a PCWA diversion at Lake Spaulding, which is located in the Sierra Foothills. Surface water flows by gravity and is transported approximately 70 miles by open canals, siphons, and pipes to the Foothill Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Newcastle, CA and the Sunset WTP at Rocklin, CA. The Foothill WTP has a capacity to treat approximately 55 million gallons per day (mgd) and the Sunset WTP has a capacity of approximately 8 mgd.

PCWA provides treated surface water supply to meet the City's maximum day demands. The supply comes from the Foothill WTP, through a network of miles of large diameter pipelines (24 through 42-inches in diameter). Treated water from the Sunset WTP travels less than a mile via a 30-inch pipeline. This treated water from both sources is conveyed to a PCWA metering station adjacent to the City's 5 million gallon concrete storage tank at Conspiracy Point. Conspiracy Point is located at the southeast corner of the Twelve Bridges development, near the easterly edge of the City Limits. The City's contract limit for PCWA treated surface water supplies in 2004 for maximum daily deliveries was approximately 15mgd, or approximately 10,000 gallons per minute. PCWA has recently approved the construction of a new 30 mgd WTP along Ophir Road near the Community of Newcastle. This WTP along with a new pipeline conveyance system would provide additional treated water supplies to the City. The City is PCWA's largest wholesale customer for the purchase of treated water. The City's long term contract with PCWA allows Lincoln to purchase additional capacity on a first come, first served basis. As part of the recent PCWA analysis of surface water needs in Western Placer County, (PCWA Surface Water Supply Update Western Placer County, March 13, 2001), PCWA identified a projected City of Lincoln demand of approximately 35,000 acre feet per year based on Lincoln's existing General Plan.

Currently, the City has a conveyance capacity through the PCWA water delivery system totaling approximately 21 mgd. Of this total, up to 6 mgd was originally supplied from the Sunset Water Treatment Plant in the 1970's, with the additional 15 mgd representing 51 percent of the total capacity of PCWA 42-inch Penryn-Lincoln pipeline completed in 2003.

The majority of PCWA water deliveries to the City of Lincoln are stored in City-owned storage tanks and then passed into the City's distribution system by gravity via a network of 16 to 30-inch water pipelines. In addition to the 5 million gallon (mg) storage tank previously mentioned, the City operates two additional tanks (1.5 mg and 3 mg), for total storage capacity of 9.5 million gallons.

## **Nevada Irrigation District**

Nevada Irrigation District (NID), Placer County Water Agency and the City of Lincoln have entered into a temporary water sharing agreement in 2004 that provides for the transfer of NID raw water to PCWA for supplying treated water customers that are within both NID's service boundaries and the incorporated portions of the City. Each of the water agencies has agreed to provide treated water service to their respective service areas within the Proposed Project boundaries.

The City of Lincoln and NID are developing a framework for an agreement addressing NID's commitment for the provision of treated water to those portions of NID's service boundary that are within the Proposed Project's boundaries. NID recently completed an analysis of their raw water supplies in 2005, (NID Raw Water Master Plan Update, 2005) which identified adequate raw water availability to meet the proposed needs of the City, (12,000 – 13,000 acre feet per year) within NID's service area that is within the Proposed Project boundaries.

## **Draft General Plan Policies**

The draft General Plan contains a variety of policies and implementation measures that have been designed to address water supply and delivery issues. For each impact described below a summary of the specific policies and implementation measures that address each impact is also provided. A complete description of all the goals, policies, and implementation measures addressing water issues is provided on pages 3-1, 3-6, 4-17, 4-21, 4-33, 4-40, pages 6-1 through 6-4, 7-1, 7-3, 7-4, 7-10, 8-3, and pages 8-6 through 8-7 of the Goals and Policies Report (Appendix C).

## **Impact Methodology**

Hydrologic, water supply and water delivery impacts were evaluated using information provided in the draft General Plan Background Report and the Water System Constraints Analysis (dated March 2006) prepared for the Proposed Project and included as Appendix F in this EIR.

## **Standards of Significance**

The Proposed Project will establish development guidelines against which future projects will be determined for consistency. The significance criteria for this analysis were developed from criteria presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and based on the professional

judgment of the City of Lincoln and its consultants. The Proposed Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Need new or expanded water supply entitlements; or
- Deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table.

## Impacts and Mitigation Measures

**Impact PFS-1: The Proposed Project would require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.**

### Impact Analysis

Implementation of the Proposed Project is projected to increase the City's population by approximately 78,000 new residents by 2050 (above buildout of the existing General Plan), which will increase the demand for additional treated water deliveries to the City. The development of new residential, commercial, and industrial uses will also contribute to the need for additional potable water supplies and utility infrastructure. Ultimately it is anticipated that future growth associated with the Proposed Project will require an annual demand of approximately 53,000 acre feet/year (AF/yr) or 28,000 AF/yr above that anticipated under buildout of their existing General Plan. City plans to meet these projected water demands under the Proposed Project, include a combination of water deliveries (including those under existing contracts with PCWA and NID) from the following five sources:

- Potable, treated surface water from PCWA (34,000 AF/yr estimated) to meet maximum day demands within the PCWA service area for the City limits not overlapping the NID service area,
- Potable, treated surface water from the NID (12,000 AF/yr estimated) to meet maximum day demands within the existing NID service area inside of the City limits,
- Potable groundwater from City wells (5,300 AF/yr estimated) to provide emergency backup to the NID and PCWA surface water supplies and peak demand management,
- Non-potable raw water (2,000 AF/yr estimated), under private contracts from NID (Hemphill Canal) and PCWA (Caperton Canal), for irrigation purposes, and
- Non-potable reclaimed water, from the City Lincoln Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility (WWTRF) as a substitute for:

1. Selected potable water uses within the City limits (2,000 AF/yr),
2. Selected potable water uses within the City's SOI,
3. Selected use for non-potable water uses within the City SOI as a substitute for raw surface water, and
4. Selected use for outside of the City's SOI as a substitute for raw surface water and/or groundwater.

Delivery of potable water by PCWA and NID is assumed through their facilities, funded by fees collected separately by the respective water agencies, and in combination to the City's potable water connection fees. Required facilities include a new PCWA water treatment facility and water transmission system (currently under construction) along with several other planned water metering stations. These planned facilities are briefly described below

PCWA has recently completed preparation of an EIR (certified July, 2005) for the Phase II Foothill Water Treatment Plant and Pipeline project, which is one of several projects to be implemented by PCWA to provide future drinking water supplies to western Placer County (including the City of Lincoln). Facilities that are addressed in the EIR include:

- A new water treatment plant (30 mgd), which will include an operations building, pretreatment facilities for turbidity and organics reduction, filtration facilities, a chemical building, associated chemical feed systems, on-site storage facilities, and solids handling facilities; and
- A new treated water transmission pipeline (ranging from 42 to 60 inches in diameter) that will connect the new WTP to PCWA's existing transmission system near the intersection of Taylor Road and Rock Springs Road (referred to as Phase I). Phase II of the pipeline segment will convey treated water at a point near the intersection of Taylor and Callison Roads and continue west to the Sunset WTP water storage tanks area.

Impacts addressed in the EIR for the Phase II Foothill Water Treatment Plant and Pipeline project included those to existing biological resources, cultural resources, noise, air quality, and visual resource conditions. The EIR identified a range of mitigation measures that reduced most impacts to a level of less than significant. However, short-term construction-related air quality impacts remained significant and unavoidable even with implementation of all applicable control measures. The new WTP has the potential to be expanded to 60 mgd and will be expanded incrementally to keep pace with the projected water demand needs for Western Placer County. However, additional project-level CEQA environmental review may be necessary before these future upgrades or expansions are undertaken by PCWA.

Additional PCWA facilities required to address water demand anticipated under the Proposed Project, include the following:

- Conspiracy Point Metering Station, adjacent to the City's 5 million gallon tank at the southeasterly edge of the Catta Verdera development,

- City Pond Metering Station, adjacent to the City Pond/Park site at the northeasterly end of the Catta Verdera development, and
- Athens Road and Fiddymment Road Metering Station, adjacent to proposed PCWA storage and pumping facilities, east of Fiddymment Road, at the west end of Athens Road.

The Athens and Fiddymment Roads Metering Station delivery location is based on PCWA commitments outlined under the Water Forums Agreement to pursue joint development of future treated surface water supplies from the Sacramento River, as well as the American River, for proposed development in Sacramento and Western Placer County.

Several additional NID facilities will also be required to connect with the City's existing treated water supply system to help meet water demands anticipated under the Proposed Project. Based on recommendations outlined in NID's Lincoln Area Water Treatment Plant Planning and Site Study (prepared in August 2005), the delivery location for NID treated surface water is assumed to be at a metering station upstream of a City storage facility (just east of the Wise and McCourtney Roads intersection).

All anticipated water delivery infrastructure will require additional project-level CEQA environmental review and may result in the following potentially significant environmental impacts:

- Exposure of soils to erosion and loss of topsoil during construction;
- Surface water quality (cumulative impact);
- Construction-related air emissions;
- Construction and operations-related noise impacts;
- Visual and/or light and glare impacts;
- Loss of protected species and their habitats;
- Conversion of existing agricultural lands or resources;
- Fisheries (cumulative impact); and
- Exposure to pre-existing listed and unknown hazardous materials contamination.

The Proposed Project includes several policies and implementation measures designed to address a variety of environmental impacts. For example, Policies LU-5.3 and OSC-1.1 address the loss of agriculture/open space and the premature conversion of agricultural lands. The draft General Plan also provides several policies designed to address noise, light, and glare impacts associated with new development (see Policies LU-11.3, HS-3.8, HS-8.1, HS-8.2, and HS-8.9). Additionally, draft Open Space and Conservation Implementation Measure #1 require the City to adopt specific criteria for the protection of natural and cultural resources as part of the City's environmental review process. However, even with implementation of the above mentioned policies and implementation measure, this impact is still considered ***potentially significant***.

Land Use and Community Design Element	Open Space and Conservation Element
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the development of new facilities that address all applicable public safety and environmental concerns include the following:	
LU-5.3 Protect Agriculture LU-11.3 Control of Light and Glare	OSC-1.1 Protect Natural Resources Implementation Measure #1
<b>Health and Safety Element</b>	
HS-3.8 Air Quality Analysis HS-8.1 Sensitive Receptors HS-8.2 Protect Residential Areas HS-8.9 Noise Compatibility Guidelines	

### Required Mitigation Measures

As stated above, the City will implement a variety of policies and implementation measure designed to address a range of environmental impacts. In addition, the City will ensure that future CEQA documentation be prepared for individual projects (with project-specific data) that will (if technically possible) mitigate any potential environmental impacts to a less-than-significant level. However, it should be noted, the ability to mitigate these potential impacts is contingent on a variety of factors including the severity of the impact, existing land use conditions, and the technical feasibility of being able to implement any proposed mitigation measures. Due to these uncertainties, potential impacts resulting from the construction and/or expansion of any required public utility facilities or infrastructure remains *significant*. No additional feasible mitigation is currently available.

### Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-1

As state above, no additional feasible mitigation measures are currently available to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Consequently, this impact is considered *significant and unavoidable*.

### Impact PFS-2 The Proposed Project would require new or expanded water supply entitlements.

#### Impact Analysis

As discussed above under Impact PFS-1, a variety of water supply sources through existing contracts with PCWA and NID in conjunction with other water supply sources (including groundwater, etc.) would provide sufficient supplemental water to accommodate the population projections associated with the Proposed Project. PCWA has three primary surface water supply sources which are: 100,400 acre-feet per year of Yuba-Bear River water contract with PG&E, 120,000 acre-feet per year from PCWA's Middle Fork Power Project, and 35,000 acre-feet per year of municipal and industrial use water from PCWA's Central Valley Project contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. These sources of water are considered sufficient to address the City's demand outlined above under Impact PFS-1.

In addition to these existing sources of water supply available to the City, several policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that would minimize this impact through the early identification of required infrastructure and the orderly construction and

rehabilitation of the facilities needed to serve existing and planned urban areas are summarized below. For example, Policies PFS-1.1 and PFS-1.2 require the preparation of plans that consider both future capital facilities and fiscal impacts associated with any future annexations to ensure the provision of adequate levels of all required public services. Policies PFS-2.1 and PFS-2.6 require the City to continue development of a long term water supply with all appropriate water districts including PCWA and NID. Policies PFS-2.3 and PFS-2.5 also require the demonstration of an adequate water supply prior to the approval of new development. Additionally, Policy PFS-2.13 allows the use of connection fees for the improvement and upgrading of new facilities and Policy PFS-2.14 provides requirements for developers to construct new water transmission infrastructure to serve new development. Other policies (see Policies PFS-2.16 and PFS-2.17) require the implementation of a variety of water conservation programs to help reduce water consumption rates. However, even with implementation of the above mentioned policies and implementation measures, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the early identification of required infrastructure and the orderly construction and rehabilitation of the facilities needed to serve existing and planned urban areas include the following:
PFS-1.1 Maintain Adequate Public Services PFS-1.2 Annexation Requirements PFS-2.1 Reliable Supply of Water PFS-2.3 Adequate Water Supply for New Development PFS-2.5 Development in Annexation Areas PFS-2.6 Coordinate with PCWA and NID PFS-2.13 Connection Fees PFS-2.14 Development Requirements
Additional policies designed to minimize this impact through the provision and conservation of water resources and service include the following:
PFS-2.16 Water Conservation Program PFS-2.17 Water Conservation Measures for New Development

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies, the following new Public Facilities and Services Implementation Measure #11 is required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- **Implementation Measure #11.** The City shall actively participate in appropriate forums designed to discuss and solve regional water supply and water quality issues. *[New Implementation – Draft EIR Analysis]*

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-2**

As stated above, the City will continue to implement a variety of policies and implementation measures designed to ensure the provision of an adequate water supply and that new development assists in the planning and financing of their share of future required infrastructure consistent with adopted City-wide master and Specific Plans. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies listed above (including the new Public Facilities and Services Implementation Measure #3) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-3: The Proposed Project would have the potential in the long-term to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table.**

### Impact Analysis

As more fully described above under Impact PFS-2, a variety of water supply sources through existing contracts with PCWA and NID in conjunction with other water supply sources (including groundwater, etc.) would provide sufficient supplemental water to accommodate the population projections associated with the Proposed Project. The continued use of groundwater is based on a conjunctive use goal that ranges from 5 percent to 10 percent of total annual water deliveries to help ensure continued maintenance of the local groundwater table.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that would minimize this impact through the ongoing protection of groundwater resources are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policy OSC-4.2 requires the City to continue development and maintenance of a groundwater management plan. Policy OSC-4.3 would require the City to continue protecting groundwater resources and Policy OSC-4.5 would require the City to continue use of all feasible and practical best management practices (BMPs) to protect groundwater from the adverse effects of construction activities and urban runoff. Other policies (see Policies PFS-2.16 and PFS-2.17) require the implementation of a variety of water conservation programs to help reduce water consumption rates. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies, this impact is considered *potentially significant*.

<b>Open Space and Conservation Element</b>	
Policies designed to minimize impacts to existing groundwater supplies and quality include the following:	
OSC-4.2 Development Groundwater Management Plan OSC-4.3 Protect Surface Water and Groundwater OSC-4.5 Best Management Practices	
<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>	
Additional policies designed to minimize this impact through the provision and conservation of water resources and service include the following:	
PFS-2.16 Water Conservation Program PFS-2.17 Water Conservation Measures for New Development	No additional policies from the Economic Development and/or Land Use Elements are identified.

### Required Mitigation Measures

In addition to the above mentioned policies, the following new policy PFS-2.19 “Regional Sustainability of Groundwater Supplies” is required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- PFS-2.19 Regional Sustainability of Groundwater Supplies.** The City shall work in concert with the County of Placer, other cities and local water purveyors to share groundwater data, develop a mutually beneficial Integrated Regional Water Resources Management Program, define the long-term sustainability of the groundwater basin, and work to manage groundwater uses in ways that facilitate the basin’s sustainability. *[New Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*

### **Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-3**

As stated above, the City will continue to implement a variety of policies and implementation measures designed to minimize impacts to local groundwater resources. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies listed above (including the new Policy PFS-2.19 “Regional Sustainability of Groundwater Supplies”) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

## **6.3 Wastewater**

As a result of comments (see Table 1-1 of Chapter 1.0, Introduction) received during the NOP public scoping phase of the Proposed Project, specific wastewater issues have been considered as part of the impact analysis. For example, the Western Placer Waste Management Authority suggested that the EIR should address the increased amount of sewage sludge that will be generated by implementation of the Proposed Project and its potential impact on the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL).

### **Setting**

A brief description of local wastewater issues within the Study Area is provided below, with a more detailed description provided in Chapter 6.0, Public Facilities and Services, of the Background Report (Appendix B, see pages 6-10 through 6-24).

The WWTRF provides secondary and tertiary treatment of municipal wastewater from all parts of the City and is located southwest of the City on both sides of Fiddymont Road between Athens Avenue and Moore Road. The existing facilities consist of an influent pump station, headworks screening and flow measurement, oxidation ditches, secondary clarifiers, maturation ponds, filtration facilities, dissolved air flotation separators, ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection facilities, solids handling facilities, effluent reaeration and pumping, a pipeline to an outfall in Auburn Ravine, effluent and emergency storage, and several land disposal fields. Effluent may be discharged into the Auburn Ravine near the WWTRF or is used for on-site reclamation of fodder crops or for off-site reclamation at varying municipal, commercial and industrial facilities throughout the City. A portion of annual wastewater effluent must be stored and/or reclaimed due to restrictions on receiving water impacts during critical periods of fish migration in the creek.

The existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the WWTRF limits average wastewater flow to 3.3 mgd, given the amount of back-up reclamation capability available to the facility when the permit was issued. However, the WWTRF process components offer a minimum dry weather hydraulic capacity of 4.2 mgd. Some facility components were constructed with a dry weather structural capacity of up to 12 mgd. Current dry weather flows at the facility are estimated to be 2.4 mgd, or approximately 60 percent of the current dry weather hydraulic capacity of the facility.

The WWTRF was designed with provisions to expand its capacity to at least 12 mgd for citywide flows based on the 1998 General Plan. The design also included site planning for an expansion of up to approximately 33 mgd to accommodate flows generated by the draft General Plan area (approximately 25 mgd) as well as possible regional flows from Placer Nevada Wastewater Authority (PNWA) communities (approximately 8 mgd).

Wastewater collection in the City is mainly via a gravity system. However, six lift stations are also used to assist in the collection of wastewater. Sewer trunk lines that extend from the wastewater treatment plant are either 15 inches or 24 inches in diameter.

## Draft General Plan Policies

The draft General Plan contains a variety of policies and implementation measures that have been designed to address wastewater issues. For each impact described below a summary of the specific policies and implementation measures that address each impact is also provided. A complete description of all the goals, policies, and implementation measures addressing wastewater issues is provided on pages 3-1, 3-6, 4-17, 4-21, 4-33, 4-40, pages 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-5, 7-1, 7-3, 7-4, 7-10, 8-3, and pages 8-6 through 8-7 of the Goals and Policies Report (Appendix C).

## Impact Methodology

Wastewater impacts were evaluated using information provided in the draft General Plan Background Report and the Sewer Constraints Analysis (dated February 2006) prepared for the Proposed Project (ECO:LOGIC Engineering, 2006) and included as Appendix G in this EIR.

## Standards of Significance

The Proposed Project will establish development guidelines against which future projects will be determined for consistency. The significance criteria for this analysis were developed from criteria presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and based on the professional judgment of the City of Lincoln and its consultants. The Proposed Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB);
- Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; or
- Require additional capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to existing commitments.

## Impacts and Mitigation Measures

### **Impact PFS-4: The Proposed Project would not result in the exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the CVRWQCB.**

#### **Impact Analysis**

Effluent from the WWTRF is currently regulated by the CVRWQCB #R5-2005-0040 (NPDES No. CA0085103) under a Master Reclamation Permit for the City of Lincoln dated June 2005 for reclamation and Order No 5-01-242 (NPDES No. CA0084476) October 2001 for WWTRF discharge to surface waters. The permits incorporate a wide range of regulatory requirements, including Federal and State wastewater discharge permitting requirements, water quality standards and effluent limits, collection and treatment facility operational requirements, and treatment facility monitoring requirements.

Current permits contain much stricter discharge requirements than the previous order under which the old Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) operated. These stricter requirements are part of a regional and statewide trend toward much more restrictive effluent discharge limitations as cost effective treatment technology advances and new information on the environmental effects of discharges becomes known. The old WWTP incorporated pond treatment processing which could not be cost effectively modified to meet these requirements and has been taken off-line. The wastewater flow to the old WWTP has been redirected to the new WWTRF, designed to operate with these limitations.

The WWTRF site was constructed to facilitate future dry weather flow capacity expansion up to 33 mgd, as discussed above. The planned improvements include providing additional oxidation ditches, secondary clarifiers, filtration facilities, disinfection capacity and storage facilities. However, newer technologies, including micro-filtration, may be considered for future WWTRF upgrades. Influent and effluent pumping facilities at the WWTRF have been designed to allow expansion of hydraulic capacity up to 12 mgd by providing additional pumps. Facility plans have considered site plan expansions up to 33 mgd. A preliminary design for the first WWTRF expansion is now underway to identify needed improvements for expansion up to 6.3 mgd and 8.4 mgd. If effluent discharge to Auburn Ravine continues to be a significant disposal option for the WWTRF, cooling towers may be required to meet the temperature limitations outlined in the NPDES permit.

In an effort to identify possible options for limiting discharge of WWTRF effluent to Auburn Ravine, a Recycled Water Market Evaluation was completed as part of the City's Water Recycling Study and Facilities Plan conducted in 2003. Potential recycled water users identified include a variety of industrial, municipal, agricultural, and golf course applications. These users and the recycled water delivery system were further defined and developed in the City's Reclamation Master Plan prepared in 2004. Existing recycled water uses have an estimated peak water usage of 4.3 mgd with projects planned to supply up to 12 mgd of recycled water to users around the City. Currently recycled water from the WWTRF is being used for on-site crop irrigation (approximately 200 acres) and off-site crop irrigation at surplus Western Placer Waste

Management Authority (WPWMA) property (approximately 200 acres) southwest of the intersection of Athens Avenue and Fiddyment Road. The City has a long term lease with Placer County for use of the WPWMA property.

All planned WWTRF improvements must continue to comply with Federal water quality, waste discharge, and total maximum daily load standards defined under the Clean Water Act. Implementation of the Proposed Project would potentially affect the quantity of runoff and other pollutant loadings to receiving waters. However, the City is served by a comprehensive sanitary sewer system and no untreated wastewater would be discharged to surface water or groundwater resources. Therefore, no exceedances of CVRWQCB wastewater treatment requirements are anticipated.

Additionally, policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that would address this impact are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policy PFS-3.6 requires the City to use the best available control technology appropriate to dispose of treated effluent. Additionally, Policy PFS-3.8 requires that collected wastewater be of a quality consistent with State Regional Water Quality Control Board Standards or those otherwise adopted by the City. With implementation of the below mentioned policies, this impact is considered *less than significant*.

<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>
Policies designed to minimize water quality impacts associated with wastewater treatment facilities and operations needed to serve existing and planned urban areas include the following:
PFS-3.6 Disposal of Treated Water PFS-3.8 State Regional Water Quality Control Board Standards

### Required Mitigation Measures

Although no exceedances of CVRWQCB wastewater treatment requirements are anticipated, the following new policies PFS-1.4 “Compliance with Federal and State Standards for Surface Water Protection”, PFS-3.11 Wastewater Treatment Standards”, and Public Facilities and Services Implementation Measure #11 are suggested to help ensure the impact remains at a level of less than significant:

- **PFS-1.4 Compliance with Federal and State Standards for Surface Water Protection.** The City shall comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act and other regulations with the intent of minimizing the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. *[New policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*.
- **PFS-3.11 Wastewater Treatment Standards.** The City shall continue to take actions necessary to meet water quality discharge standards in the operation of the WWTRF. *[New Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*.
- **Implementation Measure #11.** The City shall actively participate in appropriate forums designed to discuss and solve regional water supply and water quality issues. *[New Implementation – Draft EIR Analysis]*

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-4**

As stated above, future upgrades or expansions of the WWTRF will meet the current CVRWQCB requirements and the City will continue to comply with Federal water quality, waste discharge, and total maximum daily load standards defined under the Clean Water Act. Additionally, the draft General Plan includes a number of policies developed to comply with federal water quality and waste discharge requirements to address water quality impacts. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies listed above (including the new policies PFS-1.4 “Compliance with Federal Standards for Surface Water Protection”, PFS-3.11 “Wastewater Treatment Standards”, and new Public Facilities and Services Implementation Measure #11) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-5: The Proposed Project would require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.**

**Impact Analysis**

As previously described above under Impact PFS-4, several improvements are planned for the existing WWTRF. These upgrades or improvements include providing additional oxidation ditches, secondary clarifiers, filtration facilities, disinfection capacity and storage facilities. However, newer technologies, including micro-filtration, may be considered for future WWTRF upgrades. Influent and effluent pumping facilities at the WWTRF have been designed to allow expansion of hydraulic capacity up to 12 mgd by providing additional pumps. Facility plans have considered site plan expansions up to 33 mgd. A preliminary design for the first WWTRF expansion is now underway to identify needed improvements for expansion up to 6.3 mgd and 8.4 mgd. Additionally, the installation of cooling towers may be required to meet temperature limitations outlined under the NPDES permit, if effluent discharge to Auburn Ravine continues to be a significant disposal option for the WWTRF.

In addition to the above mentioned improvements, advanced treatment facilities may be required at the WWTRF for all or a portion of the plant’s effluent if future CVRWQCB discharge requirements for TDS and/or priority pollutants are imposed that cannot be met with the above treatment facilities or through a program of source control. The City will consider future upgrades or expansion of the WWTRF as required to meet the needs of additional planned growth tied to an updated and approved draft General Plan. However, additional project-level CEQA environmental review may be necessary before these later upgrades or expansion phases of the WWTRF can be implemented.

Future expansion of the WWTRF could result in the following potentially significant environmental impacts:

- Exposure of soils to erosion and loss of topsoil during construction;
- Surface water quality (cumulative impact);
- Construction-related air emissions;
- Odor impacts;

- Construction-related noise impacts;
- Visual and/or light and glare impacts;
- Loss of protected species and their habitats;
- Fisheries (cumulative impact); and
- Exposure to pre-existing listed and unknown hazardous materials contamination.

The Proposed Project includes several policies and implementation measures designed to address a variety of environmental impacts. For example, Policies LU-5.3 and OSC-1.1 addresses the loss of agriculture/open space and the premature conversion of agricultural lands. The draft General Plan also provides several policies designed to address noise and light impacts including Policies LU-11.3, HS-3.8, HS-8.1, HS-8.2, and HS-8.9. Additionally, Open Space and Conservation Implementation Measure #1 require the City to adopt specific criteria for the protection of natural and cultural resources as part of the City's environmental review process. However, even with implementation of the above mentioned policies and implementation measure, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Land Use and Community Design Element	Open Space and Conservation Element
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the development of new facilities that address all applicable public safety and environmental concerns include the following:	
LU-5.3 Protect Agriculture LU-11.3 Control of Light and Glare	OSC-1.1 Protect Natural Resources Implementation Measure #1
<b>Health and Safety Element</b>	
HS-3.8 Air Quality Analysis HS-8.1 Sensitive Receptors HS-8.2 Protect Residential Areas HS-8.9 Noise Compatibility Guidelines	

### Required Mitigation Measures

As stated above, the City will implement a variety of policies and implementation measure designed to address a range of environmental impacts. In addition, the City will ensure that future CEQA documentation be prepared for individual projects (with project-specific data) that will (if technically possible) mitigate any potential environmental impacts to a less-than-significant level. However, it should be noted, the ability to mitigate these potential impacts is contingent on a variety of factors including the severity of the impact, existing land use conditions, and the technical feasibility of being able to implement any proposed mitigation measures. Due to these uncertainties, potential impacts resulting from the construction and/or expansion of any required public utility facilities or infrastructure remain *significant*. No additional feasible mitigation is currently available.

### Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-5

As state above, no additional feasible mitigation measures are currently available to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Consequently, this impact is considered *significant and unavoidable*.

**Impact PFS-6: The Proposed Project could require additional capacity to serve the Project’s projected demand in addition to existing commitments.**

**Impact Analysis**

As discussed above under Impacts PFS-4 and PFS-5, the WWTRF is currently being upgraded to provide additional capacity. The WWTRF site was constructed to facilitate future dry weather flow capacity expansion up to 33 mgd. The planned improvements include providing additional oxidation ditches, secondary clarifiers, filtration facilities, disinfection capacity and storage facilities. However, newer technologies, including micro-filtration, may be considered for future WWTRF upgrades. Influent and effluent pumping facilities at the WWTRF have been designed to allow expansion of hydraulic capacity up to 12 mgd by providing additional pumps. A preliminary design for the first WWTRF expansion is now underway to identify needed improvements for expansion up to 6.3 mgd and 8.4 mgd. If effluent discharge to Auburn Ravine continues to be a significant disposal option for the WWTRF, cooling towers may be required to meet the temperature limitations outlined in the NPDES permit.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that would minimize this impact are summarized below from the draft General Plan. For example, Policies PFS-1.1 and PFS-1.2 require the preparation of plans that consider both future capital facilities and fiscal impacts associated with any future annexations to ensure the provision of adequate levels of all required public services. Policies PFS-3.1 and PFS-3.10 require the City to implement and operate new wastewater facility upgrades and require new development to be responsible for the construction of all new sanitary sewer lines serving that development.

Other policies from the draft Land Use and Community Design Element (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure improvements, phasing, and financing. Additionally, other policies and implementation measures (see Policy ED-1.2 and Implementation Measures #2 and #3) from the draft Economic Development Element require the City to evaluate the fiscal impacts of development proposed under the draft General Plan and implement a variety of fiscal mitigation measures in an effort to provide and improve the full range of public services. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measures, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>	<b>Economic Development and Land Use and Community Design Elements</b>
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of community facilities (including appropriate levels of wastewater infrastructure planning, financing and construction) and services include the following:	
PFS-1.1 Maintain Existing Levels of Services PFS-1.2 Annexation Requirements PFS-3.1 Provision of Wastewater Services PFS-3.10 Sewer Lines for New Development	ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts Economic Development Implementation Measure #2 Economic Development Implementation Measure #3 LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans

### Required Mitigation Measures

In addition to the above mentioned policies and implementation measures, the following revisions to Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts” and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3 are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- **ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts.** The City shall evaluate the fiscal impacts of new development and encourage a pattern of development that allows the City to provide and maintain a high level of urban services (*including but not limited to* water, sewer, transportation, *fire stations, police stations, libraries, administrative,* and parks), ~~and~~ community facilities, *and utility infrastructure* as well as attract targeted businesses and a stable labor force. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- **Implementation Measure #3.** Based on fiscal analysis, the City shall establish and implement the appropriate fiscal mitigation measures (*including but not limited to development fees*) on new development in order to improve *existing or new* public services *and utility infrastructure*. *[Revised Implementation Measure – Draft EIR Analysis]*

### Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-6

As stated above, the City will continue to implement a variety of policies and implementation measures designed to ensure that new development projects plan and finance future required wastewater infrastructure consistent with adopted City-wide master and Specific Plans. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies and implementation measures listed above (including the revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts” and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3) would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact.

## 6.4 Stormwater Drainage

This section addresses storm water drainage, urban runoff, and flooding issues.

As a result of comments (see Table 1-1 of Chapter 1, Introduction) received during the NOP public scoping phase of the Proposed Project, specific storm water effects have been considered as part of the impact analysis. For example, the Sutter County Community Services Department suggested that the EIR should consider downstream impacts of the Proposed Project and appropriate mitigation for post-development flows. The Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District suggested that the EIR address a variety of issues including higher peak flow rates at downstream locations, increases in runoff volumes, overloading of the actual or designed capacity of existing storm water and flood-carrying facilities, and the alteration of floodplain boundaries. Similarly, Reclamation District No. 1001 also suggested that the EIR should analyze flooding impacts and storm water flow into local watersheds resulting from implementation of the Proposed Project.

## Setting

A brief description of local flooding and drainage issues within the Study Area is provided below, with a more detailed description provided in Chapter 6, Public Facilities and Services, of the Background Report (Appendix B, see pages 6-24 through 6-54).

The Markham Ravine and Auburn Ravine watersheds, which are part of the Cross Canal Drainage Basin, provide the necessary drainage for the City. Both of these ravines flow in a westward direction from the Sierra Nevada foothills east of Lincoln, and discharge into the Sacramento River west of the City. Orchard Creek and Ingram Slough are tributary drainages to Auburn Ravine within the area

At a citywide level, the drainage system consists of a combination of valley gutters, underground pipes, and drop inlets. Drainage within the urban portions of the City discharges into both the Auburn Ravine and Markham Ravine. In non-urban areas, drainage is by overland flow and through various drainage swales that lead to the two ravines and their tributaries.

The City experiences two types of flooding. The first is associated with the Markham and Auburn Ravines and their tributaries. The second is localized in nature and due to inadequate surface flow. Heavy rainfall periods can result in both types of flooding occurrences. Additionally, a general lack of curbs and gutters in parts of the City and locally inadequate or incomplete storm drains results in standing water that is both a nuisance and a potential hazard.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has prepared the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (June 8, 1998) for the City. Flood zones or 100 year flood hazard areas include: Auburn Ravine, Markham Ravine, and Orchard Creek. These flood zone areas are predominately greater within the southwestern portion of the Study Area.

## Draft General Plan Policies

The draft General Plan contains a variety of policies and implementation measures that have been designed to address storm drainage issues. For each impact described below a summary of the specific policies and implementation measures that address each impact is also provided. A complete description of all the goals, policies, and implementation measures addressing storm drainage issues is provided on pages 4-33, 4-40, 6-6, 6-7, 7-1, 7-4, 8-1, and pages 8-5 through 8-6 of the Goals and Policies Report (Appendix C).

## Impact Methodology

Storm water and flooding impacts were evaluated using information provided in the draft General Plan Background Report and the Drainage Constraints Report (dated February 2006) prepared for the Proposed Project (Civil Engineering Solutions, 2006) and included as Appendix H in this EIR.

## Standards of Significance

The Proposed Project will establish development guidelines against which future projects will be determined for consistency. The significance criteria for this analysis were developed from criteria presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and based on the professional judgment of the City of Lincoln and its consultants. The Proposed Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality;
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite;
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding onsite or offsite;
- Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;
- Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map;
- Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows; or
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

The Proposed Project is not located within any area subject to the potential inundation by a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Consequently, these impacts are not discussed further in this EIR.

## Impacts and Mitigation Measures

**Impact PFS-7: The Proposed Project could require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.**

### Impact Analysis

Development can cause significant increases in peak flow and runoff volume. Increases in peak flow and volume can be 50 percent and higher when compared to undeveloped conditions. Due to the lack of capacity in the major waterways serving the Study Area, most new development areas will require flood control facilities to mitigate for potential flow increases.

Due to the high cost, lack of available right-of-way, and environmental constraints, increasing the capacity of most existing streams and channels is considered impractical. Because of this, flood control detention is considered the most viable option for mitigating the increase in runoff from new development areas where creek capacity is limited. Regional detention facilities can be used to provide not only flood control storage, but also storm water quality treatment and, in some circumstances, can also be used as active and passive recreation areas. Regional joint-use basins can provide better land-use efficiency and provide for consolidated maintenance that can reduce overall maintenance costs. At a minimum, the basins should be used to provide flood control and storm water quality mitigation, but should also be considered for recreational uses.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that address the need for additional storm drainage infrastructure are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policy PFS-4.4 requires that storm water detention basins be designed to ensure public safety, minimize visual impacts, and provide both temporary and permanent wildlife habitat values. Policy PFS-4.8 requires the City to ensure that appropriate runoff control measures are included for future development proposals. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies, this impact is considered *potentially significant*.

<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the development of new facilities that address all applicable public safety and environmental concerns include the following:
PFS-4.4 Storm water Detention Basins PFS-4.8 Discharge of Urban Pollutants

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies, the following revisions to Policy PFS-4.1 “Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities” and the new Policy PFS-1.3 “Conditions of Approval” are required to lessen this impact:

- **PFS-4.1 Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities.** The City shall provide storm drainage facilities with sufficient capacity to protect the public and private property from storm water damage. *The facilities will also be implemented in a manner that reduces all public safety and/or environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, or maintenance of any required drainage improvements (i.e., drainage basins, etc.). [Revised policy – Draft EIR Analysis].*
- **PFS-1.3 Conditions of Approval.** During the development review process, the City shall not approve new development unless the following conditions are met:
  - The applicant can demonstrate that all necessary infrastructure will be installed or adequately financed;
  - Infrastructure improvements are consistent with City infrastructure plans; and
  - Infrastructure improvements incorporate a range of feasible measures that can be implemented to reduce public safety and/or environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, or maintenance of any required improvement. *[New policy – Draft EIR Analysis].*

As stated above, the City will adopt and continue to implement a variety of policies and implementation measures designed to address the potential environmental impacts that may result from the future construction, operation, and/or maintenance of all storm water drainage infrastructure required as a result of implementation of the Proposed Project. However, there may be instances where the construction of these storm water drainage facilities may result in impacts that can not be mitigated. Similar to any other development in areas of new growth, the construction of these facilities could result in the permanent conversion of agricultural lands or other open space lands. Without definitive plans, it can not be determined at this time whether such conversion of land would be substantial and would therefore have to be characterized as significant and unavoidable. Due to these uncertainties, potential impacts resulting from the construction, operation, or maintenance of required storm water drainage infrastructure remain *significant*. No additional feasible mitigation is currently available.

#### **Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-7**

As state above, no additional feasible mitigation measures are currently available to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Consequently, this impact is considered *significant and unavoidable*.

#### **Impact PFS-8: The Proposed Project could violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise degrade water quality.**

#### **Impact Analysis**

Both point sources, such as direct drainage sources, and nonpoint source of water pollution, such as urban runoff, are usually discharged via separate storm drains to “Waters of the United States” and are therefore regulated under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Consequently, the City must comply with provisions of the CWA, including federal water quality, waste discharge, and total maximum daily load standards. Development of the Proposed Project would potentially impact the quality of runoff and other pollutant loadings to receiving waters. Water quality impacts may also be significantly greater during the region’s rainy season.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that would minimize this impact are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policy PFS-4.8 requires that new development incorporate the appropriate runoff control measures to minimize the discharge of urban pollutants into local drainage areas. Policy PFS-4.10 also requires the implementation of erosion control measures to help minimize the sedimentation of local waterways. Also, Policy OSC-4.6 requires the continued use of feasible and practical best management practices (BMPs) to protect surface water and groundwater from the adverse effects of construction activities and urban runoff. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies, this impact is considered *potentially significant*.

Public Facilities and Services Element	Open Space and Conservation Element
Policies designed to minimize water quality impacts associated with storm water, water, and wastewater utility infrastructure needed to serve existing and planned urban areas include the following:	
PFS-4.8 Discharge of Urban Pollutants PFS-4.10 Erosion Control Measures	OSC-4.6 Best Management Practices

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies, the following revisions to Policy OSC-4.6 “Best Management Practices” and the new Policy PFS-1.4 “Compliance with Federal Standards for Surface Water Protection” are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than significant-level:

- OSC-4.6 Best Management Practices.** The City shall continue to require the use of feasible and practical best management practices (BMPs) to protect surface water and groundwater from the adverse effects of construction activities and urban runoff. *Additionally, The City shall require, as part of its Storm Water NPDES Permit and ordinances, to implement the Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during construction activities for any improvement projects, new development and redevelopment projects for reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. [Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- PFS-1.4 Compliance with Federal and State Standards for Surface Water Protection.** The City shall comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act and other regulations with the intent of minimizing the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. *[New policy – Draft EIR Analysis].*

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-8**

As stated above, the draft General Plan includes a number of policies to comply with federal water quality and waste discharge requirements to address water quality impacts. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies listed above (including the new Policy PFS-1.4 “Compliance with Federal Standards for Surface Water Protection” and the revised OSC-4.6 “Best Management Practices”) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-9: The Proposed Project could substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding.**

**Impact Analysis**

Drainage runoff from developing areas or parcels is dependent on the percent of impervious surface assigned to individual parcels or projects. Development resulting from buildout of the Proposed Project especially within currently undeveloped areas will increase the amount of impervious surfaces, thereby increasing the amounts and speed of runoff. Increased runoff volumes and speeds may increase erosion or siltation and result in localized nuisance flooding in areas without adequate drainage facilities.

Due to the lack of capacity in the major waterways serving the Study Area, most new development areas will require flood control facilities to mitigate for potential flow increases. Typically, many projects designed to increase the capacity of most streams or channels are considered infeasible due to a variety of cost and environmental factors. Consequently, flood control detention is considered the most viable option for mitigating the increase in runoff from new development areas where creek capacity is limited. Regional detention facilities can be used to provide not only flood control storage, but also storm water quality treatment and, in some circumstances, can also be used as active and passive recreation areas. The specific types and locations of these drainage facilities will be determined at the time development applications are submitted.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that minimize this impact are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policies PFS-4.9 and OSC-4.6 encourage the City to classify existing 100 year floodplain areas as open space in an effort to preserve existing open space areas and maximize the use of existing flood prone areas for continued use as natural drainage areas. PFS-4.10 also requires the implementation of erosion control measures to help minimize the sedimentation of local waterways. Also, Policy OSC-4.6 requires the continued use of feasible and practical best management practices (BMPs) to protect surface water and groundwater from the adverse effects of construction activities and urban runoff.

Policies from the draft Public Facilities and Services Element (see Policies PFS-4.1, PFS-4.2, PFS-4.3, PFS-4.4, and PFS-4.5) require the provision of adequate levels of storm water drainage infrastructure to protect the public and property from storm water damage and call for the continued coordination with regional flood control efforts (e.g., Placer County, City of Roseville, etc.). Other policies from the draft Land Use and Community Design Element (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure improvements, phasing, and financing. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>	<b>Open Space and Conservation Element</b>
Policies designed to minimize water quality impacts associated with storm water utility infrastructure needed to serve existing and planned urban areas include the following:	
PFS-4.9 100-year Floodplain PFS-4.10 Erosion Control Measures	OSC-1.4 100-year Floodplains OSC-4.6 Best Management Practices
<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>	<b>Land Use and Community Design Element</b>
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of community facilities (including storm water and flood control infrastructure) and services include the following:	
PFS-4.1 Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities PFS-4.2 Development Requirements PFS-4.3 Facilities Management PFS-4.4 Storm water Detention Basins PFS-4.5 Regional Drainage and Flood Control Efforts	LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans

## Required Mitigation Measures

In addition to the above mentioned policies, the following revisions to policies PFS-4.1 “Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities” and OSC-4.6 “Best Management Practices” and the new policies PFS-1.3 “Conditions of Approval” and PFS-1.4 “Compliance with Federal Standards for Surface Water Protection” are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- **PFS-4.1 Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities.** The City shall provide storm drainage facilities with sufficient capacity to protect the public and private property from storm water damage. *The facilities will also be implemented in a manner that reduces public safety and/or environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, or maintenance of any required drainage improvements (i.e., drainage basins, etc.). [Revised policy – Draft EIR Analysis].*
- **OSC-4.6 Best Management Practices.** The City shall continue to require the use of feasible and practical best management practices (BMPs) to protect surface water and groundwater from the adverse effects of construction activities and urban runoff. *Additionally, The City shall require, as part of its Storm Water NPDES Permit and ordinances, to implement the Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during construction activities for any improvement projects, new development and redevelopment projects for reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. [Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- **PFS-1.3 Conditions of Approval.** During the development review process, the City shall not approve new development unless the following conditions are met:
  - The applicant can demonstrate that all necessary infrastructure will be installed or adequately financed;
  - Infrastructure improvements are consistent with City infrastructure plans; and
  - Infrastructure improvements incorporate a range of feasible measures that can be implemented to reduce public safety and/or environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, or maintenance of any required improvement. *[New policy – Draft EIR Analysis].*
- **PFS-1.4 Compliance with Federal and State Standards for Surface Water Protection.** The City shall comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act and other regulations with the intent of minimizing the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. *[New policy – Draft EIR Analysis].*

## Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-9

As stated above, the City will continue to ensure that new development projects plan and finance future required storm water infrastructure to minimize local flooding concerns. The City will also ensure that a variety of best management practices designed to minimize soil erosion impacts are implemented under all future development projects. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies listed above (including the revised Policies PFS-4.1 “Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities” and OSC-4.6 “Best Management Practices” and the new

Policies PFS-1.3 “Conditions of Approval” and PFS-1.4 “Compliance with Federal Standards for Surface Water Protection”) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-10: The Proposed Project would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.**

### Impact Analysis

As more fully described above under Impact PFS-8 and Impact PFS-9, flood control detention is considered the most viable option for mitigating the increase in runoff from new development areas, with the specific types and locations of these drainage facilities to be determined at the time development applications are submitted. Pollution associated with increased storm water and urban runoff would affect local and regional surface and groundwater quality conditions. Unlike sewage, which is transported to a treatment facility, urban runoff flows untreated through the storm drainage system. Anything thrown, swept, or poured into the street, gutter, or a catch basin (the curbside openings that lead into the storm drainage system) flows directly into local channels, creeks, and rivers. Pollutant loads can be particularly acute at the beginning of the rainy season, but can be a problem at any time due to the improper disposal of products associated with home, garden, or automotive use.

Policies included as part of the Proposed Project that would minimize this impact are the same as those described above under Impact PFS-9. However, even with implementation of the above mentioned (see Impact PFS-9) policies and implementation measures, this impact is considered *potentially significant*.

### Required Mitigation Measures

In addition to the above mentioned policies, the following revisions to Policies PFS-4.1 “Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities” and OSC-4.6 “Best Management Practices” and the new Policies PFS-1.3 “Conditions of Approval” and PFS-1.4 “Compliance with Federal Standards for Surface Water Protection” are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- **PFS-4.1 Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities.** The City shall provide storm drainage facilities with sufficient capacity to protect the public and private property from storm water damage. *The facilities will also be implemented in a manner that reduces public safety and/or environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, or maintenance of any required drainage improvements (i.e., drainage basins, etc.). [Revised policy – Draft EIR Analysis].*
- **OSC-4.6 Best Management Practices.** The City shall continue to require the use of feasible and practical best management practices (BMPs) to protect surface water and groundwater from the adverse effects of construction activities and urban runoff. *Additionally, The City shall require, as part of its Storm Water NPDES Permit and ordinances, to implement the Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during construction activities for any improvement projects, new development and redevelopment projects for reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. [Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*

- **PFS-1.3 Conditions of Approval.** During the development review process, the City shall not approve new development unless the following conditions are met:
  - The applicant can demonstrate that all necessary infrastructure will be installed or adequately financed;
  - Infrastructure improvements are consistent with City infrastructure plans; and
  - Infrastructure improvements incorporate a range of feasible measures that can be implemented to reduce public safety and/or environmental impacts associated with the construction, operation, or maintenance of any required improvement. [*New policy – Draft EIR Analysis*].
- **PFS-1.4 Compliance with Federal and State Standards for Surface Water Protection.** The City shall comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act and other regulations with the intent of minimizing the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. [*New policy – Draft EIR Analysis*].

#### **Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-10**

As stated above, the City will continue to ensure that new development projects plan and finance future required storm water infrastructure to minimize local flooding concerns. The City will also ensure that a variety of best management practices designed to minimize soil erosion impacts are implemented under all future development projects. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies listed above (including the revised Policies PFS-4.1 “Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities” and OSC-4.6 “Best Management Practices” and the new policies PFS-1.3 “Conditions of Approval” and PFS-1.4 “Compliance with Federal Standards for Surface Water Protection”) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-11: The Proposed Project could place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map or place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows.**

#### **Impact Analysis**

A review of applicable FEMA flood maps indicates that although much of the City has been removed from the 100-year floodplain area, a portion of the Study Area still remains within the 100-year floodplain. Remaining floodplain land consists of land along Auburn Ravine, Markham Ravine, and Coon Creek. Buildout of the Proposed Project could expose more people and habitable structures to potential flooding if development occurs within or adjacent to these floodplain areas.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that minimize this impact are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policy HS-1.1 requires an engineering feasibility analysis of future development proposals within a variety of hazardous areas prior to development occurring within these areas. Policies PFS-6.1, PFS-6.2, PFS-6.3, PFS-6.4, and PFS-6.5 require the preparation of master drainage plans for future development areas, prohibit development along stream channels that would reduce stream capacity, and provide construction standards for new development to minimize flood damages to property.

Policies from the draft Public Facilities and Services Element (see Policies PFS-4.1, PFS-4.2, PFS-4.3, PFS-4.4, and PFS-4.5) require the provision of adequate levels of storm water drainage infrastructure to protect the public and property from storm water damage and call for the continued coordination with regional flood control efforts (e.g., Placer County, City of Roseville, etc.). Other policies from the draft Land Use and Community Design Element (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure improvements, phasing, and financing. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

<b>Health and Safety Element</b>	
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the preservation of floodplain areas and the management of new development in hazardous areas include the following:	
HS-1.1 Engineering Analysis of Potential Hazards HS-6.1 Flood Protection HS-6.2 Drainage and Flood Control Facilities HS-6.3 Master Drainage Plans HS-6.4 New Residential Construction HS-6.5 Stream Channels	
<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>	<b>Land Use and Community Design Element</b>
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of community facilities (including storm water and flood control infrastructure) and services include the following:	
PFS-4.1 Adequate Storm Drainage Facilities PFS-4.2 Development Requirements PFS-4.3 Facilities Management PFS-4.4 Storm water Detention Basins PFS-4.5 Regional Drainage and Flood Control Efforts	LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans

### Required Mitigation Measures

In addition to the above mentioned policies, the following new Policy HS-6.6 “Flood Insurance Program” and new Health and Safety Implementation Measure #8 are also required to lessen this impact:

- **HS-6.6 Flood Insurance Program.** The City shall continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. *[New Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*.
- **Implementation Measure #8.** The City shall create and periodically update an emergency management plan for the evacuation of people in areas at risk for flooding. *[New Implementation – Draft EIR Analysis]*.

As stated above, the City will implement a variety of policies designed to address flood plain issues by requiring the preservation of floodplain areas, permitting development that addresses floodplain issues, and maintaining emergency response programs. However, although this approach provides for human health and safety, it could still result in property damage during a flood event. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies and implementation measures listed above (including the new Policy HS-6.6 “Flood Insurance Program” and the new Implementation Measure #8) would still result in a *significant* impact. No additional feasible mitigation is currently available.

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-11**

As state above, no additional feasible mitigation measures are currently available to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Consequently, this impact is considered *significant and unavoidable*.

**6.5 Solid Waste**

This section focuses on impacts resulting from the generation, handling, and storage of solid waste materials associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. Impacts resulting from the generation, transportation and storage of hazardous materials are addressed in Section 8.5 “Hazardous Hazards” of the Public Health and Safety Chapter of this EIR.

As a result of comments received during the NOP public scoping phase of the Proposed Project, specific issues related to the generation and disposal of additional solid waste have been considered as part of the impact analysis for this EIR (see Table 1-1 of Chapter 1 “Introduction”). For example, the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) suggested that the EIR should include projected quantities of solid waste that will be generated by implementation of the project, should assess the ability of the WPWMA solid waste handling facilities to accept and process the projected quantities of solid waste that will be generated by this Proposed Project, and that the EIR should discuss the increased amount of sewage sludge that will be generated by implementation of the Proposed Project and its potential impact on the WRSL. The City of Roseville provided similar comments.

**Setting**

A brief description of local solid waste services and facilities within the Study Area is provided below, with a more detailed description provided in Chapter 6, Public Facilities and Services, of the Background Report (Appendix B, see pages 6-54 through 6-62).

Solid waste generated in the City is collected and hauled by the City to the WRSL) located on 320 acres at the southwest corner of Athens Road and Fiddymont Road. The solid waste is collected at curbside, typically in 90-gallon containers supplied by the City. In addition the City provides for green waste recycling with the use of curbside collection typically presented in 90 gallon containers and transported to the WRSL. The landfill is owned by the WPWMA, which is comprised of the Cities of Roseville, Rocklin and Lincoln, and Placer County. The WRSL is a Class III non- hazardous landfill. The landfill has a remaining capacity of 14,011,000 tons. In January of 2004, WPWMA expanded the capacity of the landfill to 25.7 million cubic yards. The landfill is permitted for a maximum daily tonnage of 1,200 tons per day, and in 2002 received 219,109 tons.

The WPWMA also operates a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), which opened in November of 1995 at the WRSL. The MRF separates and recovers waste products for recycling, reuse, or conversion to energy resources. In 2001, the MRF diverted 48,965 tons of materials from landfill disposal. The MRF is currently permitted for a maximum daily tonnage of 1,200 tons per day.

While the landfill can accept up to 1,200 tons per day, the MRF is only able to process approximately 1,050 tons per day due to the limited size of the handling floor and the number of operating hours per day (12 hours Monday through Friday, with reduced hours on the weekend). If more than 1,050 tons comes to the facility in one day, the amount that cannot be processed in one day is processed the next day.

In May, 2003, the WPWMA approved a Capacity Enhancement Project, enabling staff to pursue revisions to existing permits to increase the landfill and MRF capacity. Implementation of this Proposed Project would increase the landfill's maximum allowable daily tonnage to 1,900 tons/day. The permitted MRF tonnage would increase to 1,750 tons/day, and the permitted peak daily number of vehicles at the MRF would be increased to 939. The MRF would also extend its processing hours to 16 hours (two full shifts) and would expand the handling floor. These improvements, coupled with several other improvements proposed as part of this Proposed Project, would allow the MRF to handle the proposed permitted 1,750 tons/day on a daily basis, with no surplus material carried over to the next day.

## Draft General Plan Policies

The draft General Plan contains a variety of policies and implementation measures that have been designed to address solid waste issues. For each impact described below a summary of the specific policies and implementation measures that address each impact is also provided. A complete description of all the goals, policies, and implementation measures addressing solid waste issues is provided on pages 3-1, 3-6, 4-33, 4-40, 6-8, and 6-13 of the Goals and Policies Report.

## Impact Methodology

The assessment of solid waste impacts is a quantitative analysis of the existing services available to the Study Area and a determination of whether the Proposed Project includes adequate provisions to ensure continued service that meets acceptable standards. Solid waste generation rates typically used by the City were included in the analysis. The residential rate used was 7.23 lbs per day per dwelling unit. Commercial and industrial rates used were 1 lb per 100 square feet per day.

## Standards of Significance

The Proposed Project will establish development guidelines against which future projects will be determined for consistency. The significance criteria for this analysis were developed from criteria presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and based on the professional judgment of the City of Lincoln and its consultants. The Proposed Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Produce substantive solid waste that would exceed the permitted capacity of a landfill serving the Study Area; or
- Conflict with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

## Impacts and Mitigation Measures

**Impact PFS-12: The Proposed Project could produce substantive amounts of solid waste that would exceed the permitted capacity of a landfill serving the Study Area.**

### Impact Analysis

Implementation of the Proposed Project is projected to increase the population by approximately 78,000 new residents by 2050 (above buildout of the existing General Plan), which will increase the amount of solid waste generated and services required. The development of new commercial and industrial uses, projected to increase by 27,180,000 square feet by 2050 will also contribute to additional generation of solid waste and the need for expanded services. Based on factors used by the City (7.23 lbs per day per dwelling unit) for solid waste generation, the residential population is expected to generate an additional 122 tons of solid waste per day. For the non-residential land uses, business and professional, commercial and industrial an additional 136 tons per day is projected by the year 2050, based on 1 lb. per 100 square feet per day.

As noted in the fiscal analysis for the draft General Plan, solid waste operational services are funded through an enterprise fund for solid waste collection. Costs for operational services are funded by various fees and charges collected by the City through its utility billing for solid waste collection. As development occurs in the Study Area, revenue will be generated to finance the expansion of operational services through fees generated by new utility customers.

In terms of generating funding for the construction of needed facilities and equipment associated with the projected development, the City has an existing Public Facilities Element that is a capital facilities fee program. Based on the requirements of this program all new development must participate in the funding of needed facilities and equipment based on adopted program standards. In determining the capital facility needs, these standards call for 1 side loader per 4,500 residents, 1 front loader per 4,500 residents, 1 roll off vehicle per 10,000 residents, 1 leaf truck per 10,000 residents, 1 street sweeper per 7,500 residents. The projected number of vehicles based on these standards is noted above. These costs are spread over new development based on an equivalent dwelling unit factor such that capital facilities costs are equally borne by both residential and non-residential development.

The projected 2050 population increase would result in the need for the following additional equipment; 17 side loaders, 17 front loaders, 8 roll off vehicles, 8 leaf trucks, and 10 street sweepers. The need for additional building space and employees is addressed in the analysis of other community facilities or services (see Section 6.9).

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that address the need for additional solid waste handling services are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policies PFS-5.1 and PFS-5.4 require the City to ensure the continue provision of solid waste storage, handling, and collection services for both existing and new development. Policies PFS-5.2, PFS-5.3, PFS-5.5, PFS-5.6, and Implementation Measure #3 require the City to promote a variety of solid waste reduction measures including the recycling of construction debris and the discouragement of industrial uses that generate large volumes of non-

recyclable solid waste. Additional policies (see Policies PFS-5.7 and PFS-5.8) require the City to continue its coordination of regional waste reduction/recycling goals with the Western Regional Landfill Authority and the promotion of adequate buffers designed to minimize land use compatibility issues associated with future development near the landfill.

Other policies from the draft Land Use and Community Design Element (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure improvements, phasing, and financing. Additionally, other policies and implementation measures (see Policy ED-1.2 and Implementation Measures #2 and #3) from the draft Economic Development Element require the City to evaluate the fiscal impacts of development proposed under the draft General Plan and implement a variety of fiscal mitigation measures in an effort to provide and improve the full range of public services. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measures, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Public Facilities and Services Element	Economic Development and Land Use and Community Design Elements
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of solid waste services and recycling activities include the following:	
PFS-5.1 Solid Waste Collection PFS-5.2 Waste Reduction PFS-5.3 Recycling of Construction Debris PFS-5.4 Provisions for Solid Waste Storage, Handling and Collection Pickup PFS-5.5 Solid Waste Reduction Programs PFS-5.6 Commercial and Industrial Land Uses PFS-5.7 Cooperation with Western Regional Landfill Authority PFS-5.8 Provision of Buffers for Regional Landfill Implementation Measure #3	ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts Economic Development Implementation Measure #2 Economic Development Implementation Measure #3 LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies and implementation measures, the following revised Policies PFS-5.2 “Waste Reduction”, ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts, and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3, and the new Policies PFS-5.9 “Recycling of Hazardous Materials”, PFS-5.10 “City Usage of Recycled Materials and Products”, and PFS-5.11 “Private Usage of Recycled Products” are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- PFS-5.2 Waste Reduction.** The City shall promote maximum use of solid waste reduction, recycling, and composting of wastes for a reduction in *residential*, commercial, and industrial waste disposal. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*.
- ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts.** The City shall evaluate the fiscal impacts of new development and encourage a pattern of development that allows the City to provide and maintain a high level of urban services (*including but not limited to* water, sewer, transportation, *fire stations, police stations, libraries, administrative*, and parks), ~~and~~ community facilities, *and utility infrastructure* as well as attract targeted businesses and a stable labor force. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*

- **Implementation Measure #3.** Based on fiscal analysis, the City shall establish and implement the appropriate fiscal mitigation measures (*including but not limited to development fees*) on new development in order to improve *existing or new* public services *and utility infrastructure*. [*Revised Implementation Measure – Draft EIR Analysis*]
- **PFS-5.9 Recycling of Hazardous Materials.** The City shall require the proper disposal and recycling of hazardous materials. [*New Policy – Draft EIR Analysis*].
- **PFS-5.10 City Usage of Recycled Materials and Products.** The City should use recycled materials and products where economically feasible. [*New Policy – Draft EIR Analysis*].
- **PFS-5.11 Private Usage of Recycled Products.** The City shall work with recycling contractors to encourage businesses to use recycled products in their manufacturing processes and encourage consumers to purchase recycled products. [*New Policy – Draft EIR Analysis*].

#### **Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-12**

As stated above, the draft General Plan includes a number of policies and implementation measures designed to provide continued solid waste recovery and delivery services. Additionally, the City will continue to implement solid waste reduction programs in compliance with AB 939 and expand existing recycling programs to include construction debris. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies and implementation measures listed above (including the new Policies PFS-5.9 “Recycling of Hazardous Materials”, PFS-5.10 “City Usage of Recycled Materials and Products”, PFS-5.11 “Private Usage of Recycled Products” and the revised Policies PFS-5.2 “Waste Reduction”, ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts”, and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

#### **Impact PFS-13: The Proposed Project complies with all federal, State, and Local Statutes and Regulations related to solid waste.**

The City complies with all federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste and will continue to do so in the future. In compliance with AB 939, the City continues to divert solid waste from local landfills through various conservation, recycling, and composting measures, including curbside recycling programs.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that address the need for additional solid waste handling services are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policies PFS-5.1 and PFS-5.4 require the City to ensure the continue provision of solid waste storage, handling, and collection services for both existing and new development. Policies PFS-5.2, PFS-5.3, PFS-5.5, PFS-5.6, and Implementation Measure #3 require the City to promote a variety of solid waste reduction measures including the recycling of construction debris and the discouragement of industrial uses that generate large volumes of non-recyclable solid waste. Additional policies (see Policies PFS-5.7 and PFS-5.8) require the City to

continue its coordination of regional waste reduction/recycling goals with the Western Regional Landfill Authority and the promotion of adequate buffers designed to minimize land use compatibility issues associated with future development near the landfill. With implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measure, this impact is considered *less than significant*.

<b>Public Facilities and Services Element</b>
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of solid waste services and recycling activities include the following:
PFS-5.1 Solid Waste Collection PFS-5.2 Waste Reduction PFS-5.3 Recycling of Construction Debris PFS-5.4 Provisions for Solid Waste Storage, Handling and Collection Pickup PFS-5.5 Solid Waste Reduction Programs PFS-5.6 Commercial and Industrial Land Uses PFS-5.7 Cooperation with Western Regional Landfill Authority PFS-5.8 Provision of Buffers for Regional Landfill Implementation Measure #3

#### **Required Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are required.

## **6.6 Public Utilities**

This section describes the current energy and electrical utilities needs of the City as well as potential impacts associated with the Proposed Project. This section also discusses energy consumption and addresses the issue of potential for wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy from implementation of the Proposed Project.

As a result of comments received during the NOP public scoping phase of the Proposed Project, specific issues related to the use of energy and public utilities have been considered as part of the impact analysis for this EIR (see Table 1-1 of Chapter 1, Introduction). For example, Pacific Gas and Electricity (PG&E) suggested that the EIR should evaluate the potential impacts of the additional utility facilities that will be needed to support projected growth associated with the Proposed Project.

### **Setting**

Natural gas service is provided by the PG&E distribution system. Natural gas is delivered via major gas transmission lines which are tapped at the Lincoln Junction Station located on the south side of Nicolaus Road just to the west of the existing developed City area. From the junction station, natural gas is transported via a six-inch transmission line to the Lincoln Meter, located adjacent to the UPRR and Eighth Street. Natural gas is then delivered from the Lincoln Meter site to residents through a citywide network of two and four-inch distribution lines.

Electrical service is also provided by PG&E. The area north of Athens Road is located within PG&E's Area 6. Lincoln's electricity is provided via a 60-kilovolt (KV) transmission line feeding the Lincoln Substation at Highway 65 and Gladding Road. From this location, electricity is directed throughout the City via 12 KV distribution lines. From the Lincoln Substation, the 60 KV transmission line continues to the south of the City.

## Draft General Plan Policies

The draft General Plan contains a variety of policies and implementation measures that have been designed to address energy and public utility issues. For each impact described below a summary of the specific policies and implementation measures that address each impact is also provided. A complete description of all the goals, policies, and implementation measures addressing these issues is provided on pages 4-17, 5-2, 6-9, pages 7-1 through 7-3, 7-10, 8-3, 8-6, 8-8, and 8-9 of the Goals and Policies Report. (Appendix C)

## Impact Methodology

The assessment of energy and public utility impacts is a qualitative analysis of the existing services available to the Study Area and a determination of whether the Proposed Project includes adequate provisions to ensure continued service that meets acceptable standards.

## Standards of Significance

The Proposed Project will establish development guidelines against which future projects will be determined for consistency. The significance criteria for this analysis were based on the professional judgment of the City of Lincoln and its consultants. The Proposed Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy by residential, commercial, industrial, or public uses; and/or
- Result in the construction of additional energy infrastructure facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

**Impact PFS-14: The Proposed Project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy by residential, commercial, industrial, or public uses.**

### Impact Analysis

Implementation of the Proposed Project is projected to increase the City's population by approximately 78,000 new residents by 2050 (above buildout of the existing General Plan), which will increase the demand for additional energy. The development of new residential, commercial, and industrial uses will also contribute to the need for additional energy supplies and utility infrastructure. However, future development would occur in an area currently served with both adequate supplies of electricity and gas service.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that address the need for additional public utilities are summarized below from the draft General Plan. For example, Policy PFS-6.1 requires the City to coordinate with local gas and electricity service providers to plan for future utility extensions that ensure the provision of adequate levels of service. Policies PFS-6.3, OSC-3.1, and OSC-3.4 require the City to ensure future development complies with applicable energy conservation measures including the use of green building techniques, cool roofs, and the use of renewable energy resources. Policy OSC-3.2 encourages the planting of shade trees along all City streets and Policy OSC-3.3 encourages coordination with public education programs designed to increase awareness related to energy conservation measures. With implementation of the below mentioned policies, this impact is considered *less than significant*.

Public Facilities and Services Element	Open Space and Conservation Element
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the conservation of existing energy supplies and the continued provision of public utilities include the following:	
PFS-6.1 Gas and Electric Service PFS-6.2 Renewable Energy	OSC-3.1 Energy Conservation Measures OSC-3.2 Landscape Improvements for Energy Conservation OSC-3.3 Promote Energy Conservation Awareness OSC-3.4 Local and State Programs

### Required Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

**Impact PFS-15: The Proposed Project may require the construction or expansion of additional energy infrastructure facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.**

### Impact Analysis

Similar to any other development in areas of new growth, the construction of any future required utility infrastructure could also result in a variety of environmental impacts (i.e., noise, odors, traffic, light/glare, etc.) that can not be mitigated. Without definitive plans, it can not be determined at this time whether these impacts would be substantial and are therefore characterized as potentially significant. The Proposed Project includes several policies and implementation measures designed to minimize these impacts including the premature conversion of agricultural/open space lands (see below Policies LU-5.3, OSC-1.1, and Implementation Measure #1), noise issues (see Policies HS-8.1, HS-8.2, and HS-8.14), traffic impacts (see Policies T-2.2 and T-2.3), air quality/odor issues (see Policy HS-3.8), and light/glare impacts (Policy LU-11.3). However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measure, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Land Use and Community Design & Transportation and Circulation Elements	Open Space and Conservation & Health and Safety Elements
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the development of new facilities that address public safety and environmental concerns include the following:	
LU-5.3 Protect Agriculture LU-11.3 Control of Light and Glare T-2.2 New Development T-2.3 Level of Service for Local Streets and Intersections	OSC-1.1 Protect Natural Resources Open Space and Conservation Implementation Measure #1 HS-3.8 Air Quality Analysis HS-8.1 Sensitive Receptors HS-8.2 Protect Residential Areas HS-8.14 Noise Analysis

**Required Mitigation Measures**

As stated above, the City will adopt and continue to implement a variety of policies and implementation measures designed to address the range of potential environmental impacts that may be associated with the construction and operation of future facilities or infrastructure. However, there may be instances where the construction of these utility or service facilities may result in impacts that can not be mitigated. For example, the construction of these facilities could result in the permanent conversion of agricultural lands or other open space lands. Without definitive plans, it can not be determined at this time whether these potential impacts would be substantial and would therefore have to be characterized as significant and unavoidable. Due to these uncertainties, potential impacts resulting from the construction and/or expansion of any required City utility infrastructure remain *significant*. No additional feasible mitigation is currently available.

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-15**

As state above, no additional feasible mitigation measures are currently available to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Consequently, this impact is considered *significant and unavoidable*.

**6.7 Communication Systems**

No issues were identified relating to the provision of local and regional communications systems. Aesthetic issues related to the future placement of both above and below ground utility corridors in the Planning Area are addressed in Section 7.8, Visual Resources, of Chapter 7, Open Space and Conservation.

**6.8 Fire and Police Protection**

This section evaluates potential impacts to the provision of both fire protection and law enforcement services to the Study Area associated with implementation of the Proposed Project.

As a result of comments (see Table 1-1 of Chapter 1, Introduction) received during the NOP public scoping phase of the Proposed Project, specific fire protection and law enforcement issues have been considered as part of the impact analysis. For example, the City of Roseville suggested that existing and future law enforcement capacity be addressed in the EIR. The City also suggested that the General Plan update should address the growth of emergency services, such as fire department services.

## Setting

A brief description of fire and law enforcement services to the Study Area is provided below, with a more detailed description provided in Chapter 6, Public Facilities and Services, of the Background Report (Appendix B, see pages 6-63 through 6-69).

### Fire Protection

The City of Lincoln Fire Department (Fire Department) is staffed by thirteen (13) full time Fire Suppression Officers, six (6) full time Fire Captains, two full time Fire Operations Chief and 20 Volunteer Firefighters, 10 Reserve Firefighters and one (1) full time Fire Chief. Twenty-four hour staffing and service is provided from two staffed fire stations. The current Fire Department's Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating is 5 on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 representing the best service. Response times average is 7.5 minutes in the City.

The Department operates three fire stations: Station #33 located at 472 E. Street in Downtown Lincoln which is primarily operated on a volunteer basis; Station #34 which is located in Downtown Lincoln, at 391 H Street, which is staffed 24/7; and Station #35 located at 2525 E. Lincoln Parkway in the Twelve Bridges area, staffed 24/7.

The combined size for the three facilities is approximately 10,500 square feet. Water for firefighting is provided via a single transmission line connecting the Sunset Water Treatment Plant to the City's four water storage tanks, and from a series of recently developed municipal wells located in the northwest and southwest portions of the City.

The City has programmed the relocation of the fire station on H Street to a corner site located at Joiner Parkway and 1st Street within the next five years. In addition the City has also programmed the relocation of the E Street Station to a site located at the northeast intersection of McBean Park Dr. (SR 193) and East Avenue during fiscal year 2007/2008. Both relocations are designed to upgrade fire facilities and to improve their location for purposes of response to emergencies within the expanding city limits.

Most of the unincorporated area around the City is served by the California Department of Forestry (CDF). The CDF station is located on Oak Tree Lane, immediately east of the corporate city limits and south of SR 193. Staffing includes two on duty employees which are augmented by several volunteers. In addition to the staffed fire station, the CDF keeps equipment in the volunteer stations located on Amoruso Way and off Nicolaus Road near Dowd Road. The CDF has mutual aid agreements with the cities of Lincoln, Roseville, and Rocklin.

### Law Enforcement

Law enforcement services are provided to the City by the Lincoln Police Department (Police Department). The Police Department is staffed by 30 sworn officers, including the Police Chief and seven support personnel. The Department is equipped with twelve patrol cars and has one station, located at 770-7th Street. Recently the City has acquired a 90,000 square foot building

located on Flightline Drive and has planned the renovation of that facility to accommodate the relocation of the station to that site.

During the 2004 calendar year, the Police Department recorded 21,957 service calls. Average response times are generally within the following time frames:

- Code 3: 3 to 4 minutes
- Priority A: 7 to 8 minutes
- Priority B: 15 minutes

Within the unincorporated areas, the Placer County Sheriff's Department provides patrol services and the California Highway Patrol provides traffic control. The Placer County jail is used for all arrests within the City.

## Draft General Plan Policies

The draft General Plan contains a variety of policies and implementation measures that have been designed to address fire protection and law enforcement issues. For each impact described below a summary of the specific policies and implementation measures that address each impact is also provided. A complete description of all the goals, policies, and implementation measures addressing these issues is provided on pages 3-1, 3-6, 4-17, 4-33, 4-40, 5-2, 6-3, 6-10, 7-1, 7-10, 8-3, 8-6 and pages 8-8 through 8-10 of the Goals and Policies Report (Appendix C).

## Impact Methodology

The assessment of fire protection and law enforcement impacts is a qualitative analysis of the existing services available to the Study Area and a determination of whether the Proposed Project includes adequate provisions to ensure continued service that meets acceptable standards.

## Standards of Significance

The Proposed Project will establish development guidelines against which future projects will be determined for consistency. The significance criteria for this analysis were developed from criteria presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and based on the professional judgment of the City of Lincoln, its consultants, as well as, response time standards. The Proposed Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Increase the need or use of existing fire protection or law enforcement facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times; or
- Include fire protection or law enforcement facilities or require the construction or expansion of fire protection or law enforcement facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

## Impacts and Mitigation Measures

**Impact PFS-16: The Proposed Project would not result in a substantial physical deterioration of an existing fire protection facility through increased need or use of the facility.**

### Impact Analysis

Implementation of the Proposed Project is projected to increase the population by approximately 78,000 new residents by the year 2050 (above buildout of the existing General Plan). The development of new commercial and industrial uses will also contribute to additional daytime population increases within the city. The projected 2050 population increase would result in the need to hire 98 full-time firefighters. In order to house this level of personnel, 4 new fire stations would be needed, which would also provide space for additional needed equipment, including 7 fire trucks and 2 additional ladder trucks.

As noted in the fiscal analysis for the draft General Plan, fire protection operational services are funded through various City tax revenues. As development occurs in the draft General Plan area, revenue will be generated to finance the expansion of additional operational services.

In terms of generating funding for the construction of needed facilities and equipment associated with projected development anticipated as part of the draft General Plan, the City has an existing Public Facilities Element which is a capital facilities fee program. Based on the requirements of this program all new development must participate in the funding of needed facilities and equipment based on adopted program standards. In determining the capital facility needs, these standards call for 1.26 firefighters per 1,000 residents, 500 square feet of fire station facilities per firefighter, each station to contain approximately 11,000 square feet and requiring two fire trucks per station with one out of six trucks being a ladder truck. These costs are spread over new development based on an equivalent dwelling unit factor such that capital facilities costs are equally borne by both residential and non-residential development.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that address the need for additional fire protection services are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policies PFS-8.2, PFS-8.4, PFS-8.5, and Implementation Measure #4 require the City to plan for and expand fire protection services and facilities consistent with community needs. Policy PFS-8.3 calls for the continued promotion of public fire safety and emergency life support education programs. Policies PFS-2.11, PFS-8.6, and PFS-8.7 provide a range of building requirements (i.e., fire flows, sprinklers, emergency access points, etc.) necessary to address fire prevention concerns for new development. Other policies from the draft Health and Safety Element promote the implementation of a coordinated emergency response plan both locally and regionally through the continued coordination with Placer County and other appropriate agencies (see Policies HS-9.1, HS-9.2, HS-9.4, Implementation Measure #6 and Implementation Measure #7).

The draft Land Use and Community Design Element also includes several policies (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) that require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure

improvements, phasing, and financing. Other policies and implementation measures (see Policy ED-1.2 and Implementation Measures #2 and #3) from the draft Economic Development Element require the City to evaluate the fiscal impacts of development proposed under the draft General Plan and implement a variety of fiscal mitigation measures in an effort to provide and improve the full range of public services. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measures, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Public Facilities and Services Element	Health and Safety Element
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of fire protection services and emergency response planning include the following:	
PFS-2.11 Fire Flows PFS-8.2 Fire Protection PFS-8.3 Public Awareness of Fire and Emergency Procedures PFS-8.4 Fire Response Times PFS-8.5 Provision of Fire Station Facilities and Equipment PFS-8.6 Emergency Access PFS-8.7 Sprinkler Requirements Implementation Measure #4	HS-9.1 Emergency Response Plan HS-9.2 Coordinated Emergency Response Services with Local Agencies HS-9.4 Coordinate with Placer County Implementation Measure #6 Implementation Measure #7
Economic Development Element	Land Use and Community Design Element
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of fire protection services and emergency response planning include the following:	
ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts Economic Development Implementation Measure #2 Economic Development Implementation Measure #3	LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies and implementation measures, the following revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts” and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3 are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts.** The City shall evaluate the fiscal impacts of new development and encourage a pattern of development that allows the City to provide and maintain a high level of urban services (*including but not limited to* water, sewer, transportation, *fire stations, police stations, libraries, administrative,* and parks), ~~and~~ community facilities, *and utility infrastructure* as well as attract targeted businesses and a stable labor force. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- Implementation Measure #3.** Based on fiscal analysis, the City shall establish and implement the appropriate fiscal mitigation measures (*including but not limited to development fees*) on new development in order to improve *existing or new* public services *and utility infrastructure*. *[Revised Implementation Measure – Draft EIR Analysis]*

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-16**

As stated above, the draft General Plan includes a number of policies and implementation measures designed to provide continued fire protection and law enforcement services. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies and implementation

measures listed above (including the revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts” and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-17: The Proposed Project would not result in a substantial physical deterioration of an existing law enforcement facility through increased need or use of the facility.**

### Impact Analysis

Implementation of the Proposed Project is projected to increase the population by approximately 78,000 new residents by the year 2050 (above buildout of the existing General Plan). The development of new commercial and industrial uses will also contribute to additional daytime population increases within the City. The projected 2050 population increase would result in the need to hire 146 sworn police officers and 31 non-sworn. In order to house this level of personnel, some 59,700 square feet of new police station area would be needed, which would also provide space for additional equipment, including 78 new police vehicles.

As noted in the fiscal analysis for the draft General Plan, police operational services are funded through various City tax revenues. As development occurs in the draft General Plan area, revenue will be generated to finance the expansion of additional operational services.

In terms of generating funding for the construction of needed facilities and equipment associated with projected development anticipated as part of the draft General Plan, the City has implemented a Public Facilities Element capital facilities fee program. Based on the requirements of this program all new development must participate in the funding of needed facilities and equipment based on adopted program standards. In determining the capital facility needs, these standards call for 1.87 sworn and 0.4 non-sworn per 1,000 residents, 350 square feet of police station facilities per employee, and requiring 1 additional police vehicle per 1,000 new residents. These costs are spread over new development based on an equivalent dwelling unit factor such that capital facilities costs are equally borne by both residential and non-residential development.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that address the need for additional law enforcement services are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policies PFS-8.8, PFS-8.11, and Implementation Measure #4 require the City to plan and expand law enforcement services consistent with community needs. Policy PFS-8.12 encourages the need to maintain a centralized police station. Other policies promote the use of a variety of citizen involvement programs including a neighborhood watch program (Policy PFS-8.13) and other volunteer or educational programs (see Policy PFS-8.10). Policy PFS-8.9 and Implementation Measure #5 promote the use of site and building designs that help to deter crime. Other policies from the draft Health and Safety Element promote the implementation of a coordinated emergency response plan both locally and regionally through the continued coordination with Placer County and other appropriate agencies (see Policies HS-9.1, HS-9.2, HS-9.4, Implementation Measure #6 and Implementation Measure #7).

The draft Land Use and Community Design Element also includes several policies (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) that require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure improvements, phasing, and financing. Other policies and implementation measures (see Policy ED-1.2 and Implementation Measures #2 and #3) from the draft Economic Development Element require the City to evaluate the fiscal impacts of development proposed under the draft General Plan and implement a variety of fiscal mitigation measures in an effort to provide and improve the full range of public services. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measures, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Public Facilities and Services Element	Health and Safety Element
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of law enforcement services and emergency response planning include the following:	
PFS-8.8 Police Protection PFS-8.9 Building Design and Security PFS-8.10 Citizen Participation Programs PFS-8.11 Provision of Police Facilities PFS-8.12 Centralized Police Station PFS-8.13 Neighborhood Watch Implementation Measure #4 Implementation Measure #5	HS-9.1 Emergency Response Plan HS-9.2 Coordinated Emergency Response Services with Local Agencies HS-9.4 Coordinate with Placer County Implementation Measure #6 Implementation Measure #7
Economic Development Element	Land Use and Community Design Element
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of law enforcement services and emergency response planning include the following:	
ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts Economic Development Implementation Measure #2 Economic Development Implementation Measure #3	LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies and implementation measures, the following revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts” and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3, and the new Policy PFS-8-14 “Police Response Time” are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- **ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts.** The City shall evaluate the fiscal impacts of new development and encourage a pattern of development that allows the City to provide and maintain a high level of urban services (*including but not limited to* water, sewer, transportation, *fire stations, police stations, libraries, administrative,* and parks), ~~and~~ community facilities, *and utility infrastructure* as well as attract targeted businesses and a stable labor force. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- **Implementation Measure #3.** Based on fiscal analysis, the City shall establish and implement the appropriate fiscal mitigation measures (*including but not limited to development fees*) on new development in order to improve *existing or new* public services *and utility infrastructure*. *[Revised Implementation Measure – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- **PFS-8.14 Police Response Time.** The City shall strive to maintain an average response time of 5 minutes or less for priority one calls. *[New Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*.

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-17**

As stated above, the draft General Plan includes a number of policies and implementation measures designed to provide continued law enforcement services. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies and implementation measures listed above (including the revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts”, Economic Development Implementation Measure #3, and the new Policy PFS-8.14 “Police Response Time”) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-18: The Proposed Project would include fire protection/law enforcement facilities or require the construction or expansion of facilities which would have an adverse physical effect on the environment.**

**Impact Analysis**

Similar to any other development in areas of new growth, the construction of any future required fire protection/law enforcement facility infrastructure could also result in a variety of environmental impacts (i.e., noise, odors, traffic, light/glare, etc.) that can not be mitigated. Without definitive plans, it can not be determined at this time whether these impacts would be substantial and are therefore characterized as potentially significant. The Proposed Project includes several policies and implementation measures designed to minimize these impacts including the premature conversion of agricultural/open space lands (see below Policies LU-5.3, OSC-1.1, and Implementation Measure #1), noise issues (see Policies HS-8.1, HS-8.2, and HS-8.14), traffic impacts (see Policies T-2.2 and T-2.3), air quality/odor issues (see Policy HS-3.8), and light/glare impacts (Policy LU-11.3). However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measure, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Land Use and Community Design & Transportation and Circulation Elements	Open Space and Conservation & Health and Safety Elements
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the development of new facilities that address public safety and environmental concerns include the following:	
LU-5.3 Protect Agriculture LU-11.3 Control of Light and Glare T-2.2 New Development T-2.3 Level of Service for Local Streets and Intersections	OSC-1.1 Protect Natural Resources Open Space and Conservation Implementation Measure #1 HS-3.8 Air Quality Analysis HS-8.1 Sensitive Receptors HS-8.2 Protect Residential Areas HS-8.14 Noise Analysis

**Required Mitigation Measures**

As stated above, the City will adopt and continue to implement a variety of policies and implementation measures designed to address the range of potential environmental impacts that may be associated with the construction and operation of future facilities or infrastructure. However, there may be instances where the construction of these public service facilities may result in impacts that can not be mitigated. For example, the construction of these facilities could result in the permanent conversion of agricultural lands or other open space lands. Without definitive plans, it can not be determined at this time whether these potential impacts would be

substantial and would therefore have to be characterized as significant and unavoidable. Due to these uncertainties, potential impacts resulting from the construction and/or expansion of any required City fire protection/law enforcement facilities or infrastructure remain *significant*. No additional feasible mitigation is currently available.

#### **Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-18**

As state above, no additional feasible mitigation measures are currently available to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Consequently, this impact is considered *significant and unavoidable*.

## **6.9 Community Facilities**

This section evaluates potential impacts to the provision of school, library, and City administration services to the Study Area associated with implementation of the Proposed Project.

As a result of comments (see Table 1-1 of Chapter 1, Introduction) received during the NOP public scoping phase of the Proposed Project, specific community facility issues have been considered as part of the impact analysis. For example, the City of Roseville suggested that libraries should be added to the list of public services/public facilities addressed in the EIR.

### **Setting**

A brief description of community facilities in the Study Area is provided below, with a more detailed description provided in Chapter 6, Public Facilities and Services, of the Background Report (Appendix B, see pages 6-69 through 6-74).

#### **Schools**

The Western Placer Unified School District (Western Placer USD) provides most of the educational services for the City. The Western Placer USD is projected to grow from its current (2005) enrollment of 4,000 students to over 10,000 within the next ten years. The Western Placer USD has four K-5 elementary schools, one K-8 school (in Sheridan), one grade 6-8 middle school, one grade 9-12 high school, and two alternative schools in the City. The City also has one private elementary school, as well as four other private schools scheduled to open between 2006 and 2009.

The total public school enrollment for the Western Placer USD during the 2001 – 2002 school year was 3,614 students. The Western Placer USD projections are that total enrollment will increase to over 9,000 within the next ten years. In addition to its public school enrollment, the Western Placer USD serves an additional 225 students in the Horizons Instructional Systems program. This program is a charter school program funded by the State that provides independent study, site-based instruction, and instructional support to home-schooled students.

The Western Placer USD currently has several ongoing developments. The Western Placer USD has acquired a 179-acre site that contains a past Native American Indian encampment. As a result of this acquisition, an Educational Foundation has been established to manage the Outdoor Learning Environment (OLE) which will create multiple uses for this site. The Western Placer USD is also planning the development of a joint complex with the local community college for students in grades 11 to 12 and 13 to 14. The goal of this complex is to serve both the community and local industries specializing in electronic technology.

## **Library Services**

The City currently operates one library located on 5th Street. The library is staffed by 3.5 full time equivalent employees. Lincoln's library contains approximately 18,400 volumes and is intensely used with over 4,700 current card holders.

The library building is two stories and contains approximately 2,200 square feet of floor area. Adult education courses are taught in the basement. The Lincoln Library was first opened in 1909. Because the library building is a historic register-listed building, expansion of the library building is potentially constrained. The existing structure is considered too small to accommodate anticipated population growth.

Recently the City has been awarded State Library grant funds to construct a joint use public library serving the general public and students from the adjoining community college and high school. The new library site is located on five acres at the southwest corner of Twelve Bridges Drive and East Lincoln Parkway, within the Twelve Bridges project. The library facility will be approximately 37,500 square feet and contain 140,000 volumes. It will also offer one multipurpose room, a computer lab and a homework center for students. Based on City library standards, (0.7 square feet per capita) this facility when completed would be expected to serve a population of approximately 53,000 residents. Construction of the new facility began in September of 2005 and is anticipated to be completed by spring of 2007.

## **City Administration Services**

City operations are located though out the City in several separate facilities. City Administrative services are primarily located at City Hall, at 640 5th Street, within the historic Downtown area of the City. This location currently includes the City Managers Office, City Clerk, Finance/Administrative Services and Utilities, Public Works, Community Development, and Parks and Recreation (collectively referred to as City Administrative Services). Portions of the Public Works administrative services are currently located at a facility on Flightline Drive. which is the site of the new corporation yard. City Parks and Recreation staff is currently located in the Civic Center building located at 472 "E" Street. Currently the McBean Park pavilion, located at 65 McBean Park Dr. is the location for City Council meetings.

The City is currently in the process of expanding its administrative office space with the development of a 60,000 square foot building to be located at the northwest corner of 6th and F Street, within the historic Downtown of the City. The facility is proposed as a joint use project with the Western Placer Unified School District. The City would occupy three floors of the

building, housing the City Manager's office, the City Clerk's offices, the department of Finance/Administrative Services and Utilities, the Department of Public Works and Community Development. The facility is anticipated to house 121 City employees. The school district will house their administrative offices on the fourth floor of the building. The City also has planned the acquisition of a 10,000 square foot community center building which will house the City's Parks and Recreation Division. Recently, the City acquired 31 acres with an existing 50,000 square foot building that serves as the new Corporation Yard. The City also plans to remodel the existing building to provide additional office space for operational needs of the Public Works Department.

The total number of full time equivalent City employees is 120, which is comprised of the City Administrative Services described above. A summary of the number of positions by key City Department is provided below:

- City Manager's Office: 7
- Finance/Administrative Services: 17
- Community Development: 25
- Public Works: 71

## **Draft General Plan Policies**

The draft General Plan contains a variety of policies and implementation measures that have been designed to address a variety of community facilities. For each impact described below a summary of the specific policies and implementation measures that address each impact is also provided. A complete description of all the goals, policies, and implementation measures addressing these issues is provided on pages 3-1, 3-6, 4-17, 4-33, 4-40, 4-41, 5-2, 6-1, pages 6-11 through 6-12, 7-1, 7-10, 8-3, 8-6, 8-8, and 8-9 of the Goals and Policies Report (Appendix C).

## **Impact Methodology**

The assessment of additional community facilities or services is a quantitative review of the existing services available to the Study Area and a determination of whether the Proposed Project includes adequate provisions to ensure continued service that meets acceptable standards.

## **Standards of Significance**

The Proposed Project will establish development guidelines against which future projects will be determined for consistency. The significance criteria for this analysis were developed from criteria presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and based on the professional judgment of the City of Lincoln and its consultants. The Proposed Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Increase the need or use of existing schools, libraries, or other City services such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
- Include schools, libraries, or other City services or require the construction or expansion of these services that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

## Impacts and Mitigation Measures

**Impact PFS-19: The Proposed Project would not result in a substantial physical deterioration of an existing school facility through increased need or use of the facility.**

### Impact Analysis

Implementation of the Proposed Project is projected to increase the population by approximately 78,000 new residents by the year 2050 (above buildout of the existing General Plan). This increased population will result in increased student generation and the need for additional Western Placer USD elementary, junior high, and high school facilities. Consequently, new facilities and personnel will be required in order to provide adequate service for future growth. Although school districts have plans for the construction of new facilities, the continued provision of adequate funding sources (i.e., developer fees, etc.) and the dedication of future school sites will be necessary to ensure continued development of future school facilities.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that address the need for additional school services are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policies PFS-1.1, PFS-9.1, PFS-9.2 require the City to coordinate the future planning, siting, and construction of new school facilities with the appropriate school district to ensure that adequate levels of service are maintained. In accordance with State law, Policy PFS-9.7 requires the City to coordinate with the Western Placer USD in the collection of adequate developer fees for the construction of new school facilities. Policies PFS-9.8, LU-15.12, and LU-15.15 require the City to coordinate with the Western Placer USD to encourage the joint siting of schools with other City services including libraries, parks, and community centers.

The draft Land Use and Community Design Element also includes several policies (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) that require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure improvements, phasing, and financing. Other policies and implementation measures (see Policy ED-1.2 and Implementation Measures #2 and #3) from the draft Economic Development Element require the City to evaluate the fiscal impacts of development proposed under the draft General Plan and implement a variety of fiscal mitigation measures in an effort to provide and improve the full range of public services. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measures, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Public Facilities and Services Element	Economic Development and Land Use and Community Design Elements
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of community facilities and services include the following:	
PFS-1.1 Maintain Adequate Public Services PFS-9.1 Adequate School Facilities PFS-9.2 Development of New Schools PFS-9.7 Developer Fees for School Districts PFS-9.8 Collocation of Schools and Recreational Facilities	ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts Economic Development Implementation Measure #2 Economic Development Implementation Measure #3 LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.12 Collocation of Facilities LU-15.15 Collocation with Schools

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies and implementation measure, the following revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts” and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3, and the new Policy PFS-9.9 “School Funding” are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts.** The City shall evaluate the fiscal impacts of new development and encourage a pattern of development that allows the City to provide and maintain a high level of urban services (*including but not limited to* water, sewer, transportation, *fire stations, police stations, libraries, administrative,* and parks), ~~and~~ community facilities, *and utility infrastructure* as well as attract targeted businesses and a stable labor force. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- Implementation Measure #3.** Based on fiscal analysis, the City shall establish and implement the appropriate fiscal mitigation measures (*including but not limited to development fees*) on new development in order to improve *existing or new* public services *and utility infrastructure*. *[Revised Implementation Measure – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- PFS-9.9 School Funding.** To the extent allowed by State law, the City will require new projects to mitigate impacts on school facilities, which could occur through a combination of new school site dedications and the use of developer fees. The City will also work with school districts, developers, and the public to evaluate alternatives to funding/providing adequate school facilities. *[New Implementation – Draft EIR Analysis]*.

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-19**

To the extent allowed by State law, the City will continue to ensure that future development projects mitigate impacts on school facilities. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies and implementation measures listed above (including the revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts”, Economic Development Implementation Measure #3, and the new Policy PFS-9.9 “School Funding”) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-20: The Proposed Project would not result in a substantial physical deterioration of an existing library facility through increased need or use of the facility.**

**Impact Analysis**

Implementation of the Proposed Project is projected to increase the population by approximately 78,000 new residents by the year 2050 (above buildout of the existing General Plan). The development of new commercial and industrial uses will also contribute to additional daytime population increases within the City. The projected 2050 population increase would result in the need for and to hire 33 library employees. In order to house this level of personnel, approximately 54,600 square feet of new library space would also be needed.

As noted in the fiscal analysis for the draft General Plan, operational services for the City's library system are funded through various City tax revenues. As development occurs in the General Plan area, revenue will be generated to finance the expansion of required operational services.

In terms of generating funding for the construction of needed facilities and equipment associated with the projected development, the City has an existing Public Facilities Element which is a capital facilities fee program. Based on the requirements of this program all new development must participate in the funding of needed facilities and equipment based on adopted program standards. In determining the capital facility needs, these standards call for 0.7 square feet of library per capita, and currently \$50 per square foot of building space for stocking the libraries. These costs are spread over new development based on an equivalent dwelling unit factor such that capital facilities costs are equally borne by both residential and non-residential development.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that address the need for additional library services are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, Policies PFS-1.1, PFS-9.3, PFS-9.5 require the City to plan and expand library services consistent with community needs. Policies PFS-9.5, PFS-9.6, and LU-15.12 require the City to locate libraries near or adjacent other City facilities or require the joint use of libraries with other important community services (i.e., senior/adult services, aquatic centers, etc.). Policy PFS-9.4 requires the City to provide a funding mechanism for both the construction and operation of future libraries.

The draft Land Use and Community Design Element also includes several policies (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) that require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure improvements, phasing, and financing. Other policies and implementation measures (see Policy ED-1.2 and Implementation Measures #2 and #3) from the draft Economic Development Element require the City to evaluate the fiscal impacts of development proposed under the draft General Plan and implement a variety of fiscal mitigation measures in an effort to provide and improve the full range of public services. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measures, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Public Facilities and Services Element	Economic Development and Land Use and Community Design Elements
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of community facilities and services include the following:	
PFS-1.1 Maintain Adequate Public Services PFS-9.3 Expand Library Services PFS-9.4 Funding Mechanism for Libraries PFS-9.5 Siting of Libraries PFS-9.6 Community Facilities	ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts Economic Development Implementation Measure #2 Economic Development Implementation Measure #3 LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.12 Collocation of Facilities

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies and implementation measure, the following revised Policies PFS-9.3 “Expand Library Services”, ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts”, and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3 are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- PFS-9.3 Expand Library Services.** The City shall continue to expand library services, *according to adopted City library standards (0.7 square feet per capita)*, to meet the educational, informational, and cultural needs of all community residents. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts.** The City shall evaluate the fiscal impacts of new development and encourage a pattern of development that allows the City to provide and maintain a high level of urban services (*including but not limited to* water, sewer, transportation, *fire stations, police stations, libraries, administrative,* and parks), ~~and~~ community facilities, *and utility infrastructure* as well as attract targeted businesses and a stable labor force. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- Implementation Measure #3.** Based on fiscal analysis, the City shall establish and implement the appropriate fiscal mitigation measures (*including but not limited to development fees*) on new development in order to improve *existing or new* public services *and utility infrastructure*. *[Revised Implementation Measure – Draft EIR Analysis]*

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-20**

As stated above, the draft General Plan includes a number of policies and implementation measures designed to provide continued library services. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies and implementation measures listed above (including the revised Policies PFS-9.3 “Expand Library Services”, ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts”, and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-21: The Proposed Project would not result in a substantial physical deterioration of an existing City administrative facility or service through increased need or use of the facility.**

## Impact Analysis

Implementation of the Proposed Project is projected to increase the population by approximately 78,000 new residents by the year 2050 (above buildout of the existing General Plan). The development of new commercial and industrial uses will also contribute to additional daytime population increases within the City. The projected 2050 population increase would result in the need to hire 360 new positions for all City Administrative Services included as part of the City administrative functions. In order to house this level of personnel, approximately 125,580 square feet of new office space would be needed by the year 2050.

As noted in the fiscal analysis for the draft General Plan, many of the operational services for administrative functions are funded through various City tax revenues and fees. Within the Public Works department many of their functions are paid through enterprise funds as part of utility operations, as well as special district revenues designed to fund specific department functions. As development occurs in the draft General Plan area, revenue will be generated to finance the expansion of operational services through general fund revenues, enterprise funds and special districts.

In terms of generating funding for the construction of needed facilities and equipment associated with implementation of the Proposed Project, the City has an existing Public Facilities Element which is a capital facilities fee program. Based on the requirements of this program all new development must participate in the funding of needed facilities based on adopted program standards. In determining the capital facility needs, these standards call for 9.5 employees per 1,000 residents, 350 square feet of office space per employee. These costs are spread over new development based on an equivalent dwelling unit factor such that capital facilities costs are equally borne by both residential and non-residential development.

Policies and implementation measures included as part of the Proposed Project that would address the need for additional City Administrative Services are summarized below by draft General Plan element. For example, the draft Land Use and Community Design Element includes several policies (see Policies LU-15.1, LU-15.9, and LU-15.10) that require the development of specific and master plans for all future development areas that outline detailed plans for a variety of infrastructure improvements, phasing, and financing. Policy LU-15.12 encourages the collocation of community facilities within City neighborhoods to create strong activity centers within these neighborhoods. Other policies and implementation measures (see Policy ED-1.2 and Implementation Measures #2 and #3) from the draft Economic Development Element require the City to evaluate the fiscal impacts of development proposed under the draft General Plan and implement a variety of fiscal mitigation measures in an effort to provide and improve the full range of public services. However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measures, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Economic Development Element	Land Use and Community Design Element
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the continued provision of law enforcement services and emergency response planning include the following:	
ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts Economic Development Implementation Measure #2 Economic Development Implementation Measure #3	LU-15.1 Village Specific Plans/General Plan Amendments LU-15.9 Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.10 Area Infrastructure Master Plans LU-15.12 Collocation of Facilities

**Required Mitigation Measures**

In addition to the above mentioned policies and implementation measure, the following revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts” and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3 are required to ensure that this impact is reduced to a less-than-significant level:

- ED-1.2 Evaluate Fiscal Impacts.** The City shall evaluate the fiscal impacts of new development and encourage a pattern of development that allows the City to provide and maintain a high level of urban services (*including but not limited to* water, sewer, transportation, *fire stations, police stations, libraries, administrative,* and parks), ~~and~~ community facilities, *and utility infrastructure* as well as attract targeted businesses and a stable labor force. *[Revised Policy – Draft EIR Analysis]*
- Implementation Measure #3.** Based on fiscal analysis, the City shall establish and implement the appropriate fiscal mitigation measures (*including but not limited to development fees*) on new development in order to improve *existing or new* public services *and utility infrastructure*. *[Revised Implementation Measure – Draft EIR Analysis]*

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-21**

As stated above, the draft General Plan includes a number of policies and implementation measures designed to provide continued City administrative services. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project including the adoption of the policies and implementation measures listed above (including the revised Policy ED-1.2 “Evaluate Fiscal Impacts” and Economic Development Implementation Measure #3) would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

**Impact PFS-22: The Proposed Project would include community facilities or require the construction or expansion of facilities which could have an adverse physical effect on the environment.**

**Impact Analysis**

Similar to any other development in areas of new growth, the construction of any future required community facilities (including City administrative facilities and libraries) could result in the permanent conversion of agricultural lands/open space areas. Additionally, there may be instances where the construction of these facilities may also result in other environmental impacts (i.e., noise, odors, traffic, light/glare, etc.) that can not be mitigated. Without definitive plans, it can not be determined at this time whether these impacts would be substantial and are therefore characterized as potentially significant. The Proposed Project includes several policies and implementation measures designed to minimize these impacts including the premature conversion

of agricultural/open space lands (see below Policies LU-5.3, OSC-1.1, and Implementation Measure #1), noise issues (see Policies HS-8.1, HS-8.2, and HS-8.14), traffic impacts (see Policies T-2.2 and T-2.3), air quality/odor issues (see Policy HS-3.8), and light/glare impacts (Policy LU-11.3). However, even with implementation of the below mentioned policies and implementation measure, this impact is still considered *potentially significant*.

Land Use and Community Design & Transportation and Circulation Elements	Open Space and Conservation & Health and Safety Elements
Policies designed to minimize this impact through the development of new facilities that address public safety and environmental concerns include the following:	
LU-5.3 Protect Agriculture LU-11.3 Control of Light and Glare T-2.2 New Development T-2.3 Level of Service for Local Streets and Intersections	OSC-1.1 Protect Natural Resources Open Space and Conservation Implementation Measure #1 HS-3.8 Air Quality Analysis HS-8.1 Sensitive Receptors HS-8.2 Protect Residential Areas HS-8.14 Noise Analysis

**Required Mitigation Measures**

As stated above, the City will adopt and continue to implement a variety of policies and implementation measures designed to address the range of potential environmental impacts that may be associated with the construction and operation of future facilities or infrastructure. However, there may be instances where the construction of these public service facilities may result in impacts that can not be mitigated. For example, the construction of these facilities could result in the permanent conversion of agricultural lands or other open space lands. Without definitive plans, it can not be determined at this time whether these potential impacts would be substantial and would therefore have to be characterized as significant and unavoidable. Due to these uncertainties, potential impacts resulting from the construction and/or expansion of any required City community facilities or infrastructure remain *significant*. No additional feasible mitigation is currently available.

**Significance after Implementation of Mitigation for Impact PFS-22**

As state above, no additional feasible mitigation measures are currently available to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Consequently, this impact is considered *significant and unavoidable*.