

F. Public Services & Facilities
Element

F. PUBLIC SERVICES & FACILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Public Services and Facilities Element provides a description of existing public services and facilities, their locations, and plans for and locations of future expansions to existing services and facilities. The Public Services and Facilities Element is an optional element of the General Plan. It provides a logical framework for organizing plans and policies regarding infrastructure, law enforcement, fire protection, emergency response, schools, refuse collection and disposal, utilities, storm drainage, libraries and cemeteries. It also addresses methods of financing installation, expansion, maintenance and operation of public facilities, as well as provision of public services. The inclusion of a separate element for public services and facilities is an indication of the importance attached to these issues by the City of Rocklin.

The City of Rocklin does not provide all of these public services and facilities directly. Schools, refuse collection, gas and electricity, telecommunications, sewer service, water service, libraries and cemeteries are provided by a combination of special districts, public utilities and private entities. Nevertheless, the City has an obligation to assure that the full range of these services is provided to residents of the City of Rocklin, and to coordinate with these agencies and entities toward that end. Residents of the City of Rocklin have expressed a high level of satisfaction with the services they receive, and the goals and policies of the Public Services and Facilities Element are designed to assure that services and facilities continue to meet residents' needs and expectations.

Public services and facilities depend on adequate funding. Funding requirements are based on planning that includes identification of the desired level of service, construction and maintenance of required infrastructure, and attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel. As development occurs in Rocklin, the agencies providing the various public services must expand facilities and operations to accommodate the expanded service area.

The costs of providing public services and facilities are at least partially offset by service fees and charges paid by current users, either through direct service charges or payments to an assessment district or other entity. In the case of new development, impact fees are designed to provide required new facilities.

The discussion which follows addresses issues related to each of the topics included in the Public Services and Facilities Element.

Public Buildings

Public buildings serve many functions. City buildings attract a steady stream of residents seeking information, permits or response to a particular need. These visitors, and those employed in public buildings, generate regular and dependable activity. As centers of human activity, public buildings can serve to enliven a neighborhood, and are viewed for that reason as positive economic factors.

Police and fire stations occupy an important place in any neighborhood, signifying the community's commitment to public safety. These locations serve as neighborhood gathering spots, often serving as voting and education centers.

Public buildings have historically served as architectural signposts for the community. Rocklin's Civic Buildings have been developed with a careful eye to community character, and police and fire stations have been developed in a manner consistent with neighborhood standards.

The City has engaged in significant community planning in connection with development of the Rocklin Civic Center. The City recognized that locating and planning for public buildings has an impact on many aspects of the community's activities. Issues considered during the planning process included impacts of traffic and noise, accessibility, and financial feasibility.

The Public Services and Facilities Element provides encouragement for continued good planning practices in connection with the planning for public buildings, and provides policies regarding this type of development.

The Public Services and Facilities Element considers the impact not only of new development on public services and facilities, but also the impact of eventual buildout in the City. As new development proceeds, the City's system of imposing development impact fees, and establishing methods to ensure continued adequate funding of public services and facilities for new development, must generate an adequate stream of revenue.

Also important, however, is ensuring that adequate funds are available once the City reaches buildout. Rocklin is anticipated to achieve residential "buildout" within the planning period, and planning for a stable and adequate stream of funding is very relevant to the General Plan.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in the City is provided by the Rocklin Police Department. The Public Services and Facilities Element includes specific policies relating to the provision of law enforcement services. Other policies include those supporting community-oriented policing, strong crime prevention programs, adequate funding, addition of resources concurrent with new development, school resource officers and adequate crime prevention education in the schools. Specific staffing ratio goals are not included, but rather a more flexible approach that encourages the Police Department to serve, protect, and promote a safe community.

Community surveys indicate traffic-related issues and crime associated with growth are general areas of concern. The Public Services and Facilities Element provides that patrol resources be considered for such areas at the point of development. Such resources could include the ability to patrol such areas on motorized bicycles or motorcycles. The Element also provides goals and policies to be followed in the design of community facilities, such as parks, to promote public safety. For example, many in law enforcement view designs that put public rear access to residential properties as a potential hazard unless offsetting design features are utilized. Issues concerning visibility of public areas, residential streetscapes and the interior of businesses such

as mini-marts, as well as adequate lighting in public areas are addressed in the Design Review process.

The City's active Neighborhood Watch program attests to the view of the Police Department that residents are a key part of any crime prevention program. This Element provides support for this program, as well as others that enlist the support of residents for public safety purposes.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

Fire Prevention, suppression, emergency medical, and technical rescue services are provided by the City of Rocklin Fire Department. In addition to emergency response and rescue, the Department must maintain the fire stations, fire apparatus, and water systems essential for fighting fires in the community. The Department also conducts weed abatement and fuel modification programs. The Fire Department provides a variety of public safety and educational programs and is a regular visitor to the City's schools, educating youth on various aspects of fire safety.

The Public Services and Facilities Element includes specific policies relating to the provision of fire protection and emergency medical services. Although Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings and response time are currently adequate, future development could adversely affect these standards, regardless of station location, if a comprehensive approach is not taken. This Element along with the Community Safety Element includes policies concerning automatic and mutual aid, fire flow, public education, and development projects posing special needs (such as assisted living facilities).

There are areas in Rocklin where private residences back up to "open space" areas that become very brown and dry in the summer and fall, thereby creating a fire hazard. The City's open space easements allow for property owners to undertake activities within these easements, such as tree trimming and weed abatement, to create defensible space around their property. This Element includes policies that recognize the effect of topography on fire access and that land developers may be required to pay for equipment necessary to access sites consistent with Fire Department standards (i.e., gates, opticoms systems, key boxes, bollards, etc.).

Public safety facilities are strategically located for quick response to most areas of the City. These facilities have utilized modern codes and comply with seismic construction practices. All fire stations are in close proximity to main response routes throughout the City. Fire facilities and some equipment and apparatus are funded with assistance from development fees.

Libraries

A branch library is located in Rocklin. Due to population growth in the City of Rocklin, the Rocklin library needed an expansion of facilities, staff and the collection in order to maintain the level of service the Auburn-Placer County Library District wishes to provide, and which it believes the residents of Rocklin desire. The Redevelopment Agency of the City of Rocklin purchased a building at the corner of Granite Drive and Rocklin Road, and has leased the building to Placer County for the new library which opened in January 2011. The Public

Services and Facilities Element includes policies specifically aimed at ensuring that adequate library services are provided within the City.

Schools

Schools are an important issue in Rocklin: a significant number of the community survey respondents identified “Schools” as the most important issue facing the City. “Ensuring streets/schools/parks are constructed” was viewed as “very important” by respondents. Schools are an important part of any community. Schools are major sources of activity within the community, and the quality of schools in a community can have an impact on its youth. However, the school districts are separate governmental entities, and the City has no direct role in the operation of the schools.

At the same time, as a focus of activity and energy, schools affect vehicular, bicycling and pedestrian traffic. Schools also present security issues, and require attention from various public service providers in the community. As centers of employment, schools are an important part of the community’s economic fabric. One of the factors influencing the relative strength of the local real estate market, for example, is the reputation of the local public schools. Although this demonstrates that those who are contemplating a move to the community consider the health of local public schools, it is just as clear that local schools are considered important to those who already reside in the community.

Schools also present substantial compatibility issues relating to neighboring properties. Neighbors are justifiably concerned with the potential impact of new schools on a neighborhood’s traffic, noise and general ambience. Many of these impacts can be classified as environmental issues.

New residential development is evaluated with regard to new demand for school facilities and is subject to environmental review under CEQA in order to identify impacts and appropriate mitigation. Under current State law, the environmental impact of new development on school facilities is considered fully mitigated through the payment of required development impact fees. In the case of certain General Plan amendments, other conditions may be required, such as annexation into community facilities districts or dedication of land.

The Public Services and Facilities Element makes it clear that schools are an important community asset, and that the effect of new development on local schools should be taken into consideration when development proposals are considered.

Domestic Water Service

The Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) provides domestic water service in the City of Rocklin. As required by State law, the City of Rocklin has consulted with PCWA in the development of this General Plan to assure that there will be an adequate water supply to serve future development. In their August 2006 *Integrated Water Resources Plan* and 2010 *Urban Water Management Plan*, PCWA concluded that its water entitlements were sufficient to meet the projected demands based on current and proposed General Plans in western Placer County.

The Public Services and Facilities Element includes policies to facilitate water conservation to help maintain adequate water supply for the community.

Wastewater Treatment

The South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) provides sanitary sewer services to the City of Rocklin. SPMUD is a partner in the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA) which provides wastewater treatment for the City of Rocklin via Regional Wastewater Treatment Facilities. SPMUD's 1986 *Sewer Master Plan* envisioned that Rocklin would have approximately 52,604 sewer equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) consisting of non-residential and residential development within the City at ultimate buildout, and the sizing of sewer infrastructure has been based on this projection. The City of Rocklin is expected to contain 29,283 housing units at buildout as well as industrial, commercial and retail development. SPMUD has recently completed a new master plan (2008) and information from Rocklin's proposed General Plan Update has been used to determine the trunk sewer sizes needed to serve the area. SPMUD has indicated that no additional SPMUD staff or equipment would be required as a result of full implementation of the General Plan Update. Furthermore, the increase in wastewater flows resulting from implementation of the General Plan Update would not result in SPMUD exceeding its ability to maintain an acceptable level of service (Richard Stein, Engineering Manager-SPMUD, July 2009). The City does not need to take actions to ensure the availability of sewer infrastructure.

The SPWA provides wastewater treatment facilities for the cities of Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis and the surrounding unincorporated areas of Placer County. The SPWA has recently constructed an additional regional wastewater treatment facility to serve the western portions of Rocklin. SPMUD has indicated it will be able to serve the City of Rocklin's future wastewater treatment needs during the planning period (Clark, Charles, General Manager-SPMUD, March 2008).

Storm Drainage

Flood control services in Placer County are provided by the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District). The District implements watershed master plans and hydrologic models, sets standards for development, has developed a county flood warning system, reviews development, and provides technical assistance in an effort to prevent flooding. Portions of the City of Rocklin are located within the Dry Creek watershed, for which the District prepared the Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan in 1992. The District also prepared the Stormwater Management Manual in 1990. Each of these documents provides guidance for stormwater management.

The Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District encourages the District and cooperating agencies, such as the City of Rocklin, to emphasize development of regional detention efforts and other projects recommended in the Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan. The Public Services and Facilities Element policies address this issue. The District also stresses the importance of continuing to ensure that new developments conform to storm water

manual requirements. The Rocklin Engineering Division works closely with the District to ensure compliance.

The City of Rocklin Public Works Department maintains the storm drainage infrastructure within the City. The City has historically addressed the issue of storm drainage on a priority basis in the various City neighborhoods. In order to properly plan and maintain storm drainage infrastructure, the City must have access to creeks and waterways that collect drainage. The City continues to pursue access to creeks and waterways located on private property through use of easements. This issue is addressed in the Public Services and Facilities Element.

The City is required to maintain a program to prevent discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system, which ultimately flow to waterways within the community and downstream. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES, applies to such discharges, and the City maintains compliance with the program's requirements. The Public Services and Facilities Element includes policy encouragement for such efforts.

Solid Waste

The Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) provides recycling and waste disposal services to the City of Rocklin. The WPWMA is a regional agency that was established in 1978 through a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between the County of Placer and the cities of Roseville, Rocklin and Lincoln to acquire, own, operate and maintain a sanitary landfill site and all related improvements. A majority of the waste picked up in western Placer County is transported to the WPWMA's Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) for processing and material recovery. Recology Auburn Placer is the agency that provides waste transport services in the City of Rocklin. The WPWMA also operates the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill and a Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

As a result of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), which requires cities and counties to divert 50 percent of their waste stream from landfill disposal, WPWMA built a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to divert solid waste from being disposed at the landfill. The MRF is designed to sort through wastes to recover recyclable materials such as paper, cardboard, wood and green waste, glass, plastics, metals, electronic wastes and inert materials such as concrete, and is a key element of the WPWMA program to help Placer County communities meet the requirements of AB 939. The MRF recently completed an expansion process that included modernized equipment and eight additional sorting lines, which increased both processing capacity and the amount of recyclable materials recovered from the waste stream. Materials that cannot be recycled are taken to the landfill.

The WPWMA operates the 320-acre Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL), located to the west of State Route 65 between Roseville and Lincoln. As of 2008, the WRSL has a total capacity of approximately 38 million cubic yards, and a remaining capacity of approximately 27 million cubic yards. The current space available, together with recovery efforts by the MRF, will enable the landfill to accept waste until approximately 2042. To the west of the WRSL, WPWMA owns an additional 465 acres for potential facility expansion. A use permit allowing

for landfilling on this property has been issued, however a Solid Waste Facility Permit has yet to be obtained.

Planning for rapid regional growth, WPWMA expanded its facilities to meet the area's waste management needs over the next ten years and continues to consider future needs.

The City of Rocklin prepared a Source Reduction and Recycling Element in 1995 in response to a State mandate (AB 939) that set a solid waste diversion requirement of 50 percent for the year 2000. As of 2006, the City's diversion rate was 58 percent, due in part to the success of the green waste collection program that was initiated by the City.

The City has also partnered with Placer County and neighboring jurisdictions to become designated as a Recycling Market Development Zone, offering economic incentives to new businesses using post-consumer waste materials within the zone. The need to encourage individuals and companies to reduce, recycle and reuse remains important, and is addressed in the Public Services and Facilities Element.

There is a perception that City of Rocklin recycling efforts are limited because curbside separation of recyclable materials is not required. This is due to the presence of the regional MRF in western Placer County. Because solid waste collected in the City is first transported to the MRF for sorting and recyclables recovery, curbside separation is not necessary. The Public Services and Facilities Element will serve a public education function by recognizing this approach to recycling.

Electricity and Natural Gas

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electrical and natural gas services to the City of Rocklin and is required by the State Public Utilities Commission to update the systems to meet any additional demand. PG&E builds infrastructure on an as-needed basis. PG&E's general interest is to ensure that the company and City cooperate to ensure that infrastructure is developed in a timely manner and that the company continues to have adequate access for operation and maintenance activities. See Figure 4-13 in the Community Safety Element (Chapter IV(D)) for the location of major electric transmission lines.

The Edison Electric Institute (EEI) issued a paper in May 2000 discussing the pros and cons of undergrounding utilities. Underground lines are more aesthetically pleasing and protected from trees, vehicles, vandalism, wind, ice, and storms, leading to increased reliability. The negatives of undergrounding wires are related to an increase in cost for installing and maintaining the lines. Other factors not mentioned in the EEI papers are increased landscaping alternatives with underground lines, and safety, which can be a problem with both overhead and underground lines. The EEI paper states that the decision whether or not to underground utilities is ultimately based on the needs and preferences of the individual community.

The City of Rocklin worked with PG&E and the State Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to design and locate a major high voltage transmission line (115Kv) corridor through Rocklin. The preferred PG&E route located the line along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way between

the Roseville city limits and Sierra Meadows Drive to the Delmar substation. Because high voltage transmission lines at this location would have created a significant aesthetic impact on Downtown/Central Rocklin, the City, PG&E and the PUC agreed that PG&E would underground that portion of the line proposed between Sunset Boulevard and Midas Avenue.

The City of Rocklin generally has control of how and where lines under 50 kilovolts are constructed, and currently requires undergrounding of such lines in new developments. For lines that are above 50Kv (such as the 115Kv line through Downtown/Central Rocklin), the City only has review and comment authority to the California PUC. PG&E now requires the City or developer to pay the costs of reconstruction or replacement of overhead transmission facilities if needed to serve a specific new development. The City of Rocklin has expressed interest in undergrounding their existing overhead utilities, and the Public Services and Facilities Element reflects the continued strong desire for more utility undergrounding by PG&E.

Telecommunications

Surewest Communications and AT&T provide telephone service in the City of Rocklin. Cable and digital television is provided by Wave Broadband, Surewest Communications, and AT&T. Several providers, including Surewest Communications, Nextel, Cingular Wireless, Sprint PCS, Verizon Wireless and AT&T Wireless, provide wireless telecommunications. Infrastructure for telephone and cable is typically installed at the point of initial development. Wireless infrastructure is market-driven and is installed following initial buildout. Similar to electrical service, provision of telephone service is generally addressed by the providers in accordance with service demand in accordance with State Public Utilities Commission rules.

Other than the issue of undergrounding of utilities discussed under Electricity and Natural Gas, the local general plan's role is limited, with the exception of siting of wireless communications facilities, which are subject to local regulation on the basis of land use compatibility and aesthetics. Regulation with regard to health and safety is reserved to the Federal Communications Commission. Because the siting of wireless antenna sites can be controversial, policy establishing siting parameters has been included in the Public Services and Facilities Element.

Other Public Services

The Rocklin Cemetery is part of the Newcastle, Rocklin, Gold Hill Cemetery District. The cemetery contains 28 acres, 12.5 of which are currently undeveloped. Maintaining an adequate supply of cemetery space is in the public interest, and the Public Services and Facilities Element confirms this in a policy statement.

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SERVICES

The City of Rocklin was incorporated in 1893. Located in south Placer County, the official State estimate of the City's population as of January 1, 2008 was 53,843 residents.

Rocklin is governed by a five member City Council, elected to four-year staggered terms. The City utilizes the council/city manager form of governance.

Permanent appointed boards, committees, and commissions include the Planning Commission, Recreation Commission, Front Street Historical Committee and a Building Codes Board of Appeals.

Table 4-17 shows the manner in which public services within the City of Rocklin and the planning area are provided.

Table 4-17 Public Services and Providers	
Public Service or Facility	Service or Facility Provider
Law Enforcement	City of Rocklin; Placer County Sheriff's Department
Fire and Emergency Services	City of Rocklin; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire)
Ambulance Service	Contract with Placer County; Service provided by American Medical Response (AMR)
Schools	Rocklin Unified School District; Loomis Union School District; Placer Union High School District; Sierra Community College; William Jessup University (private)
Libraries	Auburn-Placer Library
Parks and Recreation Programs	City of Rocklin Community Services and Facilities Department
Domestic Water Service	Placer County Water Agency
Wastewater Collection and Treatment (sewer)	South Placer Municipal Utility District South Placer Wastewater Authority
Stormwater and Drainage	City of Rocklin and Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Solid Waste	Western Placer Waste Management Authority
Road Maintenance	City of Rocklin, Department of Public Works; County of Placer
Electricity and Natural Gas	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)
Telephone Service	Surewest Communications and AT&T
Cable and Digital Television	Wave Broadband, Surewest Communications, AT&T
Cemetery	Newcastle, Rocklin, Gold Hill Cemetery District

Source: Quad Knopf, 2008

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Rocklin Police Department's Chief of Police is responsible for administering and managing the Rocklin Police Department. Some positions responsible for administrative, budgeting,

planning and analysis report directly to the Chief of Police and all others are divided into two divisions: Operations and Support Services.

The Operations Division is the largest division making up about 80 percent of all sworn staff. Patrol officers in Operations have the responsibility of being first responders to all police calls for service, handling emergency and routine calls for service, traffic accidents, and initial criminal investigations. In addition to patrol, units in the operations division include a Traffic Unit, S.W.A.T. Team, Critical Incident Negotiation Team, canine program, Animal Control Officers, and the Reserve Police Officers Program.

The City is divided geographically into four patrol beats and forty-two Reporting Districts. To keep pace with planned commercial growth, the department is planning for expanded beats over the next five years. While Operations personnel will occasionally utilize bicycle patrol and foot patrol, the geographical proportions of the City require vehicular patrol to ensure a rapid response to emergencies. Motorcycles are used for patrol and traffic enforcement. The Police Department also has off-road motorcycles which assist with access in rough terrain areas of the City.

The Support Services Division is responsible for providing seamless support to all areas of the Police Department and is comprised of the Professional Standards Unit, Investigations Unit, Crime Analysis Unit, Communications, Records, Community Programs, Crime Prevention, the Volunteer Program, and Youth Services Unit.

The Rocklin Police Department began to expand its volunteer program in the later part of 2002. New volunteers attend a mandatory 50-hour volunteer police academy designed to familiarize them with the police department's role in the community and to provide them with specific training to help them become safe, productive and professional police volunteers. The volunteer academy includes driver safety training and a ride-along with a police officer.

Over 100 Rocklin Police Volunteers currently perform a wide variety of duties including clerical functions, front counter duties, dispatch assistance, preparing crime prevention newsletters, deploying the traffic speed awareness trailer, traffic control, special events, etc. Other duties include delivering crime prevention presentations, checking homes while people are on vacation, marking abandoned vehicles, contacting the victims of crimes via telephone, crime analysis, equipment and vehicle maintenance, assisting detectives with investigations and follow-up, conducting citizen surveys, etc.

The Police Department employs a full-time Police Crime Prevention and Volunteer Coordinator, who oversees the crime prevention and community education programs, non-paid Police volunteers and neighborhood watch groups. As of mid-2010, there are 167 active Neighborhood Watch Groups in the City of Rocklin.

The Rocklin Police Department responds to approximately 4,000 incidents per month, with over 400 of those resulting in criminal reports. Information on the numbers of major crimes in the City of Rocklin for the period 2004-2007 is presented in Table 4-18.

	2007	2006	2005	2004
Murder	1	0	0	0
Rape	9	7	6	11
Robbery	24	21	15	11
Aggravated Assault	65	45	49	50
Burglary	217	275	254	232
Larceny	784	899	900	873
Auto Theft	95	121	150	154
Arson	13	8	15	8
Total	1,208	1,376	1,389	1,339

Source: Rocklin Police Department, 2008

The City of Rocklin has interagency agreements for assistance with all of the surrounding jurisdictions, whereby each agency will assist with incidents such as emergency situations or on vehicle stops on the border of our cities.

The closest California Highway Patrol (CHP) station is located north of Rocklin in Newcastle. When necessary, the CHP provides back-up services to the Rocklin Police Department and surrounding jurisdictions. The Placer County Sheriff's Department provides County Coroner's services and serves legal papers throughout the county.

The City of Rocklin Police Department has a Public Safety Dispatch Center that provides E-911, cellular 911 dispatch services and other communications functions. The center is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and handles emergency calls for both the Police Department and Fire Department. Rocklin also has interoperation agreements with the Cities of Roseville and Lincoln to provide emergency dispatch services if the Rocklin Dispatch Operation is interrupted. In 2007, dispatchers handled over 117,000 telephone calls.

Jail services are performed by Placer County and the City of Roseville. The County's detention facility is located in Auburn, at the intersection of A Avenue and Richardson Avenue. The Roseville facility is used for misdemeanor offenders and is located on Junction Boulevard in Roseville. The Rocklin Police Department has a Temporary Detention Facility within its Police Station to assist with processing persons in custody before being transported to jail.

The Placer County Sheriff's Department serves those portions of the planning area outside the City limits. The Department is currently staffed with sworn and non-sworn personnel, including Deputy Sheriffs. The Sheriff's Department does not maintain a designated level of service standard of personnel-to-residents because of the variation in population and terrain within the County. The Sheriff's Department does, however, determine staffing levels necessary to meet its requirements.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Rocklin Fire Department provides fire protection services in the City of Rocklin. The Department has full time personnel including administration, prevention and suppression staff, as well as an additional volunteer firefighting and support force. The Rocklin Fire Protection

District, through a contract with the City of Rocklin, serves the Greenbrae unincorporated “island.” Fire protection outside the planning area is provided by Placer County, under a contract with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire).

Rocklin belongs to a statewide mutual aid system, through which fire suppression assistance is provided to a member agency requesting assistance when it has exhausted its own resources and needs assistance. Bordering fire jurisdictions participate with Rocklin in the statewide mutual aid system.

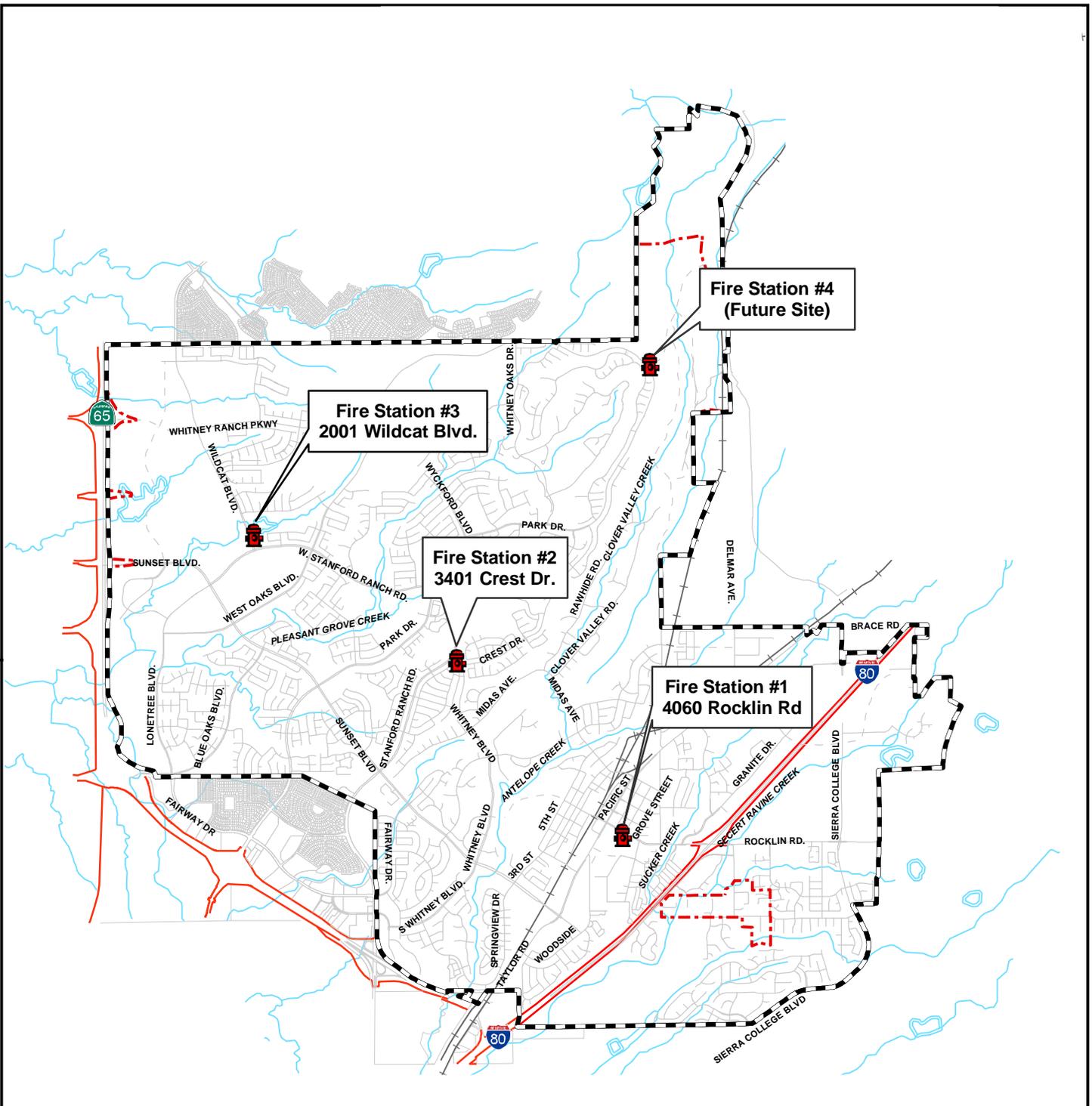
There are currently three fire stations in the city. Fire Station No. 1 is located at 4060 Rocklin Road, Fire Station No. 2 is located at 3401 Crest Drive and Fire Station No. 3 is located at 2100 Wildcat Blvd. A fourth station is planned for at the future intersection of Park Drive and Valley View Parkway, but is currently being postponed until adequate funds for construction and staff needs are identified (see Figure 4-15).

While the major fire threat in the city is related to urban development, annexations in the early 1990’s brought land into the city that contains large areas of grassland and is subject to a threat of wildfire. Areas of concern include Clover Valley, areas at the southern end of China Garden Road, portions of Whitney Oaks, the Croftwood/Dias Lane area, Whitney Ranch, open-space easements, and recreational properties.

The City has adopted the California Fire Code as part of its building regulations. The Code governs the fire safety requirements in building and construction (Rocklin Municipal Code, Chapter 15.04).

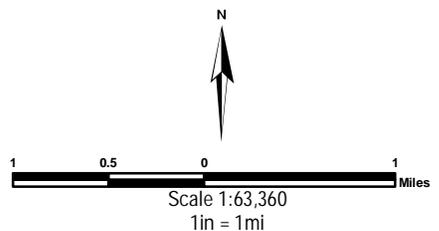
The Department currently has an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 3. ISO ratings range from 1 to 10, with 1 being the best rating.

The Fire Department responds to a variety of emergency situations in the community. During calendar years 1994 through 2007, the Department responded to the calls as shown in Table 4-19.



LEGEND

- City of Rocklin - Planning Area
- City of Rocklin - City Limits
- Fire Station Locations



Source: City of Rocklin Planning Dept., Quad Knopf, Inc., 2009

Table 4-19
Fire Department Responses

Type of Call	1998	1999	Type of Call	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type of Call	2005 *	2006	2007
Fire	304	360	Structure Fire	223	272	260	313	298	Fire	179	174	187
Medical Response	1,280	1,365	Vehicle	57	49	63	55	68	Rupture	2	7	2
			Fire						EMS	2187	2286	2378
Other	253	253	Grass	79	122	94	92	112	Haz Cond	64	65	58
			Fire						Pub Ser	305	311	316
			Refuse Fire	15	8	17	9	24	Good Intent	340	348	390
			Medical Aid	1,369	1,537	1,727	1,986	1,996	False Call	212	197	202
			Vehicle Accident	171	177	248	237	214	Severe Weather	6	0	2
			Public Service	300	388	519	357	309	Other	2	5	1
Total (Yr) Responses	1,837	1,978		2,214	2,553	2,928	3,049	3,021		3,297	3,393	3,536
Total Responses 1998 to 2007												27,806

*Change in format due to new Incident Reporting Software
Source: City of Rocklin Fire Department, 2008

The Department's response time is the time interval that elapses from the time a call for assistance is received until the first unit is on the scene. The Fire Department's current average response time for all incidents is 5 minutes 31 seconds.

American Medical Response (AMR) serves the City with ambulance services, and maintains response times under 10 minutes for the majority of calls. AMR serves western Placer County and strategically locates ambulances throughout the region, including within the City of Rocklin.

The City of Rocklin has a mutual aid contract with nearby fire agencies and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire), which provides fire services to unincorporated areas surrounding Rocklin under agreement with the Placer County Fire Department.

Funding for Fire Department operations primarily comes from the City's general fund, with some fee-based revenue, grants and educational reimbursements through Sierra Community College. The City charges a construction tax that is used for the acquisition of fire equipment, as well as parks, open space, bike trails and public buildings, needed as a result of increased development within the City. The Fire Department also charges fees for some services, including fire inspections, false alarms response, and fire and rescue services. Additional funds for recently annexed areas are collected through Community Facilities District #1.

SCHOOLS

The Rocklin Unified School District office is located at 2615 Sierra Meadows Drive in Rocklin. The Rocklin Unified School District's boundaries roughly correspond to the Rocklin City boundaries. The district currently operates ten elementary schools, two middle schools, two comprehensive high schools, one continuation school and one independent study school. See Figure 4-5, Parks, Schools and Recreation Facilities for school locations. In addition, there are a number of private schools in Rocklin.

The District completed a *Facilities Master Plan* in April 2008. School capacity is a key component in determining new facility requirements. When enrollment meets or exceeds capacity of existing schools, construction or expansion of the facilities will be needed.

There are two different measures of capacity used in the RUSD: design capacity and maximum capacity. Design capacity is the desired enrollment at a school to optimize the delivery of the education program and meet the District goals for a safe and secure environment. The maximum capacity is the greatest number of students that a school can accommodate by most efficiently using its facilities and adding the maximum allowable number of portable classrooms (RUSD *Facilities Master Plan*, 2008). Existing capacity is the capacity of the facility at the time of the preparation of the *Facilities Master Plan*. Current enrollment, design and maximum capacities in the *Facilities Master Plan* are shown in Table 4-20, and enrollment projections are presented in Table 4-21.

Table 4-20 Current School Enrollments and Capacities			
School	Enrollment	Design Capacity	Maximum Total Capacity
Elementary (K-6)			
Antelope School	463	600	755
Breen School	676	600	755
Cobblestone Elem.	462	600	680
Parker Whitney	477	600	775
Rocklin Elem.	558	530	630
Rock Creek Elem.	608	620	725
Ruhkala Elem.	402	360	455
Twin Oaks Elem.	514	600	605
Valley View Elem.	632	650	725
Sierra Elem.	493	525	525
Subtotal Elementary	5,285	5,685	6,630
Middle School			
Granite Oaks M.S.	814	800	1,170
Spring View M.S.	806	800	1,020
Subtotal Middle School	1,620	1,600	2,190
High School			
Rocklin High	1,674	1,800	2,280
Whitney High	1,438	1,800	2,280
Victory Cont. School	115	170	170
Subtotal High School	3,227	3,770	4,730
Rocklin Independent School	96	150	150
Total	10,228	11,205	13,700

*Totals do not include Rocklin Academy and Maria Montessori Charter schools.

Source: Rocklin Unified School District (RUSD), Rocklin Unified School District Facilities Master Plan, 2008. October 3, 2007, RUSD Enrollment Count.

Table 4-21 Rocklin Unified School District Enrollment Projections – Moderate and Fast Growth					
Grade Level	2007/08 Enrollment	2012/13 Enrollment Projection		2019/20 Enrollment Projection	
		Moderate	Fast	Moderate	Fast
K-6	5,285	6,128	6,428	6,840	7,097
7-8	1,620	1,758	1,844	1,964	2,037
9-12	3,227	3,454	3,622	3,674	3,811
TOTAL	10,132	11,340	11,894	12,478	12,945

Source: Rocklin Unified School District, Rocklin Unified School District Facilities Master Plan, 2008.

The RUSD Facilities Master Plan states that in addition to the ten elementary schools, there are two new elementary school sites proposed. The District has a design capacity norm for elementary schools of 600 students per site. The RUSD *Facilities Master Plan* projected 2019/20 total enrollment of K-6 students ranges from 6,840 to 7,097.

The RUSD Facilities Master Plan states that in addition to the two existing middle schools, there is one new middle school site proposed. The District had a design capacity norm for middle schools of 800 students per site. The RUSD Facilities Master Plan projected 2019/20 enrollment of grade 7-8 students ranges from 1,964 to 2,037.

The District's High Schools have a design capacity of 1,800 per site. The RUSD Facilities Master Plan projected 2019/20 enrollment of grade 9-12 students ranges from 3,674 to 3,811. No new high schools are anticipated in the District's Facilities Master Plan.

A portion of the Rocklin planning area is also served by the Loomis Union School District, primarily the Croftwood area and Clover Valley Lakes along the eastern edge of Rocklin. More specifically these areas are situated east of Sierra College Boulevard, south of Pacific Street, and east of Del Mar Avenue, north of Pacific Street. The Loomis Union School District currently operates seven K-8 elementary schools, including one charter school: Loomis Grammar (3505 Taylor Road), Franklin Elementary (7050 Franklin School Road), Placer Elementary (8650 Horseshoe Bar Road), H. Clarke Powers Elementary (3296 Humphrey Road) and Penryn Elementary (6885 English Colony Way). As of February 22, 2008 the enrollment numbers at the schools according to the Loomis Union School District were 422, 516, 515, 424 and 242 respectively, for a total enrollment in the district of 2120 students. Ophir Elementary School, also K-8, became part of Loomis Union School District as of July 1st 2008; this school had an enrollment of 197 students in 2008. Within the area served by the Loomis Union School District, students within the Rocklin area north of I-80 attend H. Clarke Powers Elementary School. Those south of I-80 within the Loomis Union School District attend Franklin Elementary School.

Students within the Loomis Union Elementary School District attend Del Oro High School (3301 Taylor Road), which is part of the Placer Union High School District. The fall 2007 enrollment at Del Oro High School was 1,618 students.

The Placer Union High School District encompasses approximately 980 square miles in Placer County. The District has served the communities of Loomis, Penryn, Newcastle, Ophir, Auburn, Bowman, Christian Valley, Meadow Vista, Applegate, Weimar, Foresthill, Colfax, Dutch Flat, and Alta for over 100 years. The schools of the District enroll approximately 4,590 students, grades 9-12. The Placer School for Adults serves over 11,000 adults a year. A recently completed master plan, prepared by community members, business leaders, and staff, recommends the District continue to maintain small high schools in a community setting.

Also located within the planning area are Sierra Community College and William Jessup University. Sierra College is a fully accredited, two-year community college serving Placer, Nevada and portions of El Dorado and Sacramento counties. The main campus is located on Rocklin Road at Sierra College Boulevard south of Interstate 80. Other facilities operated by the College include a 100-acre Nevada County campus in Grass Valley, a 73-acre campus center in Truckee and a satellite center in Roseville. The current enrollment of the College is over 20,000 with approximately 15,000 students attending the Rocklin campus. Sierra College offers a wide range of opportunities including: Associate in Arts (AA) or Associate in Science (AS) Degrees, certificate programs, first two years of pre-professional programs, and guaranteed transfer to four-year colleges and universities.

William Jessup University is a private Christian college located at 333 Sunset Boulevard. The University offers undergraduate degrees as well as professional studies programs. Total enrollment in 2008 was approximately 575, including full- and part-time students. On-campus housing is available in the form of residence halls.

LIBRARIES

Library services in Rocklin are provided by the Auburn-Placer County Library District, which was formed in 1967 with the consolidation of Auburn Public Library and the Placer County Library. This system of libraries serves all of Placer County with the exception of the Cities of Roseville and Lincoln, which own and operate their own municipal library systems.

The specific powers of the Library District are to disseminate knowledge of the arts, sciences, and general literature. The Auburn-Placer County Library District operates a main branch in the City of Auburn, a law library, children's programs, nine branch libraries and a mobile service that serves many areas throughout rural Placer County. One of the branch libraries, the Rocklin Community Library, recently relocated from 5460 Fifth Street and re-opened in January of 2011 at its new location at the corner of Granite Drive and Rocklin Road (4890 Granite Drive). The Rocklin Community Library has a community room available to the public for meetings. The County Facilities Services Department provides maintenance of library facilities.

The *Auburn-Placer County Library Long-Range Plan*, adopted in 1991, projects facilities needed to serve the existing and future population. The Long-Range Plan identifies the current facility standard as .30 square feet of library space per resident. The Long-Range Plan was revised and published as the *Auburn-Placer County Library Service Plan 2002-2010*, and it will be updated again in the near future since 2010 is the last year of the current plan.

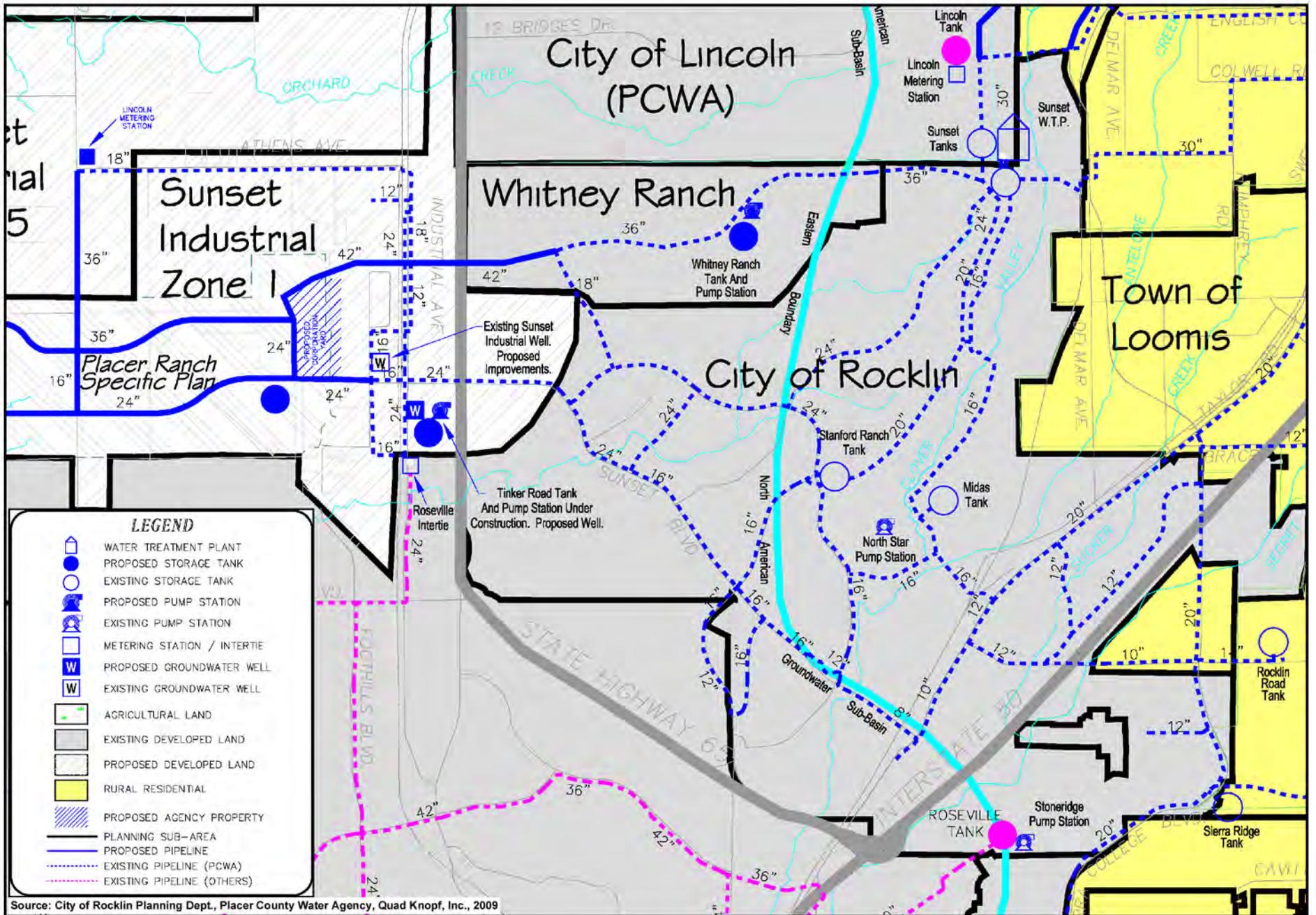
DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE

Domestic water service is provided by the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA). PCWA provides treated water to commercial and residential connections in several water systems throughout Placer County and untreated water to agricultural users.

The Rocklin planning area is located entirely within PCWA Zone #1. Zone #1 includes the City as well as Auburn, Newcastle, the Loomis Basin, the City of Lincoln, an industrial corridor along Highway 65, and residential areas south of Baseline Road and west of Roseville. See Figure 4-16, Existing and Proposed Water Infrastructure.

PCWA, in its 2006 *Integrated Water Management Plan* and 2010 *Urban Water Management Plan*, indicates that the sources of water to meet demands in Zone #1 and Zone #5 were the same. Zone #5 is a zone that consists primarily of agricultural lands near Highway 65.

PCWA surface water entitlements available to Zones #1 and #5 include:



- 100,400 acre feet of water per year (afy) from the Yuba/Bear system that is purchased from PG&E. This water supply is reliable during most years; however, during the 1977 drought, PG&E had to impose drought restrictions on customers.
- 120,000 afy from the Middle Fork Project (American River). This water supply has historically been very reliable, even during drought periods.
- 35,000 acre feet annually from the Central Valley Project. This water supply is subject to approximately 25% cut backs during dry years.
- 5,000 acre feet annually purchased from South Sutter Water District. This water has been made available to Zone #5 per PCWA Board direction.

The total water available to Zones #1 and #5 is 255,400 afy of permanent water supply and 5,000 afy of temporary water. It is anticipated that under drought conditions, the PCWA would need to rely on groundwater, in conjunction with demand reductions, in order to meet demands when surface water supply is reduced.

In 2004, the PCWA used 114,000 acre feet to meet the needs of Zones #1 and #5 customers, of which 39,000 acre feet were for municipal and industrial use, and the remainder for agriculture and irrigation delivery.

Middle Fork Project deliveries to Zones #1 and #5 are through a pumping plant in Auburn.

Additional water may become available from the Sacramento River. The development of proposed Sacramento River diversion facilities would provide an additional 35,000 afy and 65 million gallons per day treatment capacity. This project is currently on hold temporarily because the project will not likely be needed by the PCWA until 2018 to 2025 due to the economic slowdown, which has greatly reduced the pace of development that, as of a few years ago, caused the PCWA to undertake the preparation of an EIR/EIS for that project on the assumption that it would be required much earlier.

The PCWA treats water for the City of Rocklin at two treatment facilities, the Foothill Water Treatment Plant and Sunset Water Treatment Plant. In addition to serving the City of Rocklin, the Foothill and Sunset Water Treatment plants serve Lincoln, parts of Roseville, west Placer (a portion of Granite Bay), Penryn and Loomis. The Foothill plant is located one mile south of Newcastle, northeast of Rocklin, and the Sunset plant is located in northeast Rocklin. The maximum design flow for the Sunset plant is 8 million gallons per day (mgd). Recent modifications to the Foothill plant have increased treatment capacity from 27 mgd to 55 mgd. The total treatment capacity for the Sunset/Foothill system is 63 mgd.

Treated water is brought to the City of Rocklin via a series of transmission lines varying in size from 16 to 42 inches.

Three 10-million gallon water storage tanks are proposed for eventual construction adjacent to the Sunset Water Treatment Plant. The first tank has been constructed. Storage capacity in the Foothill/Sunset system is presently 31 million gallons.

The PCWA has completed a 42-inch diameter treated water transmission line between Penryn and Lincoln. The Agency's transmission capacity is now equal to its treatment capacity in the Foothill/Sunset system that serves Rocklin and the communities of Loomis, Lincoln, and surrounding unincorporated areas.

As a planning estimate, PCWA uses 1,150 gallons per day per dwelling unit as the estimated average peak-day potable water demand for residential development. According to the State Department of Finance, as of January 1, 2008 Rocklin had 21,036 housing units. If each household were to use 1,150 gallons per day (peak), 24.19 mgd of treated water per day would be needed during peak water use times.

PCWA collects connection fees from new developments. These fees are used to finance the expansion of treatment, groundwater, storage, and transmission facilities to serve new development.

PCWA's long-term water supply plan is set forth in its 2010 *Urban Water Management Plan*. The Plan considered the anticipated water demand based on the provisions of the current General Plans for Placer County and the various cities within the PCWA service area. In their 2006 *Integrated Water Management Plan* and 2010 *Urban Water Management Plan*, PCWA concluded that its water entitlements were sufficient to meet the projected demands based on current General Plan provisions. However, projects involving development often include requests for densities greater than those allowed in current General Plans.

PCWA encourages regional water use efficiency measures in connection with particular projects. An example of some measures that may be included are the following: testing samples to confirm accuracy of water meters; employing a water conservation coordinator; and initiating irrigation efficiency programs to monitor the use of irrigation water.

PCWA does not reserve water for proposed customers, developers or specific future projects. Although PCWA seeks to obtain sufficient water supplies to serve the buildout of all local General Plans in its service areas, the agency satisfies requests for water service only on a first-come, first-served basis. PCWA follows a policy of extending water pipelines only when an adequate supply of water exists, thus ensuring that it does not take on new customers without a firm supply of water needed to serve them.

New projects in the City and PCWA service area would be subject to water use and conservation measures as provided for in applicable codes. These include regulations concerning required fire flows in the Uniform Fire Code, low flush toilets and low water use fixtures.

Water demands for new projects will be evaluated by PCWA, and a determination made in each case as to whether the Agency has adequate water supplies to meet the long-term demands for water service.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

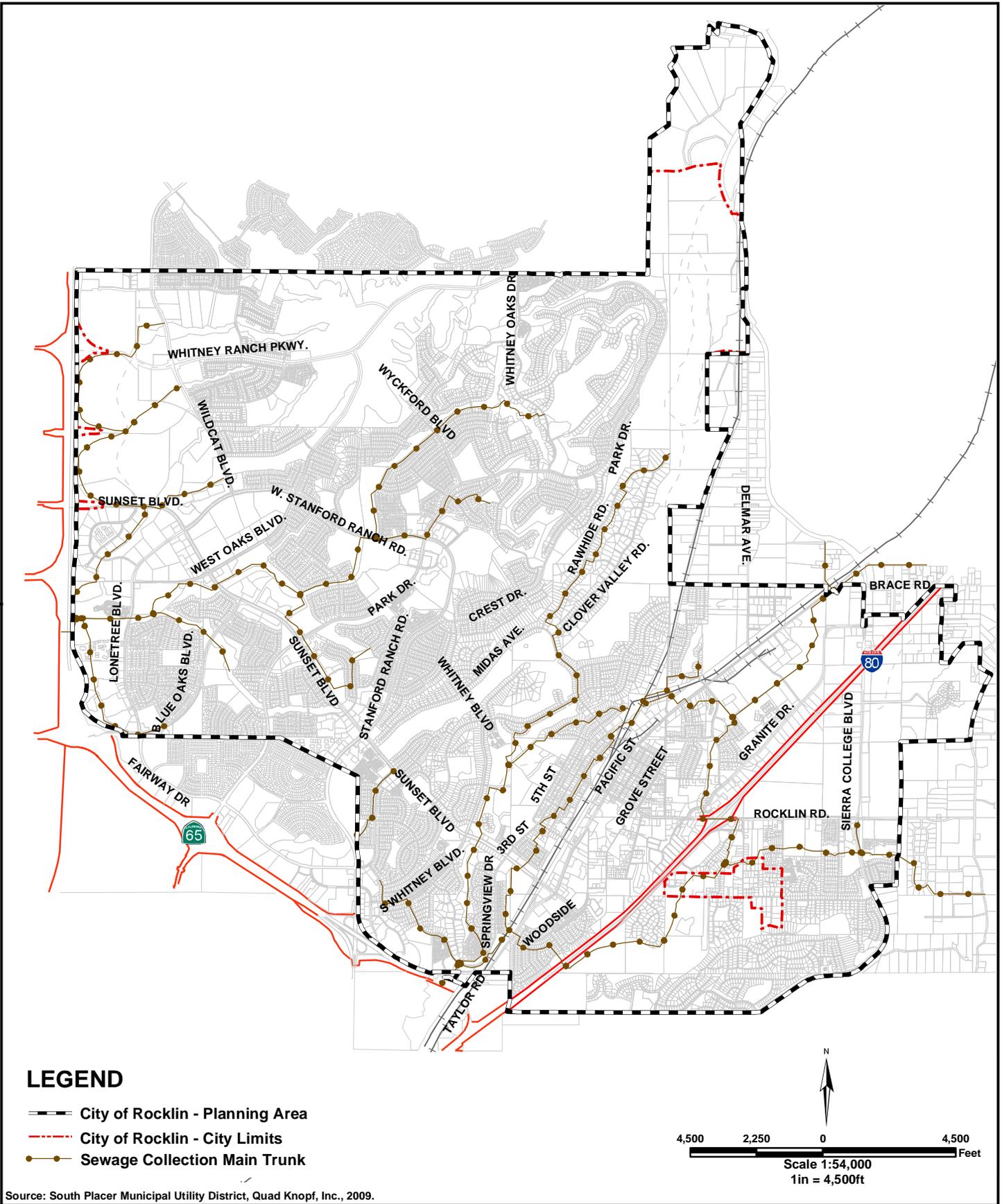
The South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) was created in 1956 to provide sewer collection and treatment services for parts of the Loomis Basin. Wastewater collection and treatment for the City of Rocklin is provided by the SPMUD in partnership with the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA). SPMUD operates and maintains the sewer collection system, and provides sewer maintenance and engineering services. Conveyance and treatment facilities are operated by the SPWA. To project future regional wastewater needs, the SPWA had the *South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation* (Evaluation) prepared in June 2007. The Evaluation documents wastewater facilities needed to serve the SPWA's 2005 Service Area Boundary (SAB), which includes the City of Rocklin Planning Area. The Evaluation identified that redevelopment within the City of Rocklin would result in increased system flows, but the increased system flows due to intensification and rezoning have no adverse effects (above and beyond previously identified deficiencies) on the trunk sewer collection system, and no changes are needed to the treatment plant expansion requirements as a result of intensification and rezoning.

SPMUD's 1986 *Sewer Master Plan* envisioned that Rocklin would have approximately 52,604 sewer equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) consisting of non-residential and residential development within the City at ultimate buildout. The City of Rocklin is expected to contain 29,283 housing units at buildout as well as industrial, commercial and retail development. SPMUD has completed a new master plan (2009) and information in Rocklin's proposed General Plan Update has been used to determine the trunk sewer sizes needed to serve the area. The City does not need to take actions to ensure the availability of sewer infrastructure. Sizing of sewer infrastructure has been based on plan projections. Figure 4-17 shows the existing sewage collection infrastructure for the City of Rocklin.

The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant located in the southern part of Roseville, provides wastewater treatment facilities for the SPMUD. This plant serves the Dry Creek Basin, consisting of the cities of Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis and the surrounding unincorporated areas. The plant operates under a Federal NPDES permit and discharges its treated effluent into Dry Creek under standards established by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant's current design capacity is 18 million gallons per day (mgd). The plant's flows average 12 million gallons per day (mgd) Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF). Average Wet Weather Flows (AWWF) is 30 mgd. The Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant provides tertiary level wastewater treatment using conventional secondary treatment, as well as full nitrification, filtration, chlorination and disinfection.

The Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PGWWTP) was constructed in 2005 to provide sewer treatment and conveyance service to the western portions of Rocklin, Roseville, and Placer County. PGWWTP's initial design capacity is 10.5 mgd ADWF and 30 mgd AWWF. Construction included new sewerage transmission facilities and advanced secondary treatment. The plant discharges its effluent into the Pleasant Grove Creek.



CITY OF ROCKLIN
Existing Sewage Collection Infrastructure

Figure 4-17

Sewage sludge (the solid waste by-product of the treatment process) from both plants is disposed of at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (Placer County Landfill).

STORM DRAINAGE

The City's Engineering Services Division reviews all development plans to ensure that the drainage systems are adequate to handle stormwater flows. The Rocklin Public Works Department is responsible for maintenance of all City-owned portions of the stormwater drainage system in the City. The City's urban drainage system discharges into the creeks that transect the community.

Flood control services in Placer County are provided by the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District). The District was established in 1984 by the State Legislature for the contiguous area of Placer County as a distinct special district, apart from County government, to address flood control issues arising with growth. District boundaries are the same as Placer County boundaries. It is governed by its own Board of Directors. The Board membership consists of one representative from each of the six incorporated cities (including the City of Rocklin) in Placer County, two representatives from the Board of Supervisors, and one member-at-large appointed by the Board of Supervisors and representatives of various organizations.

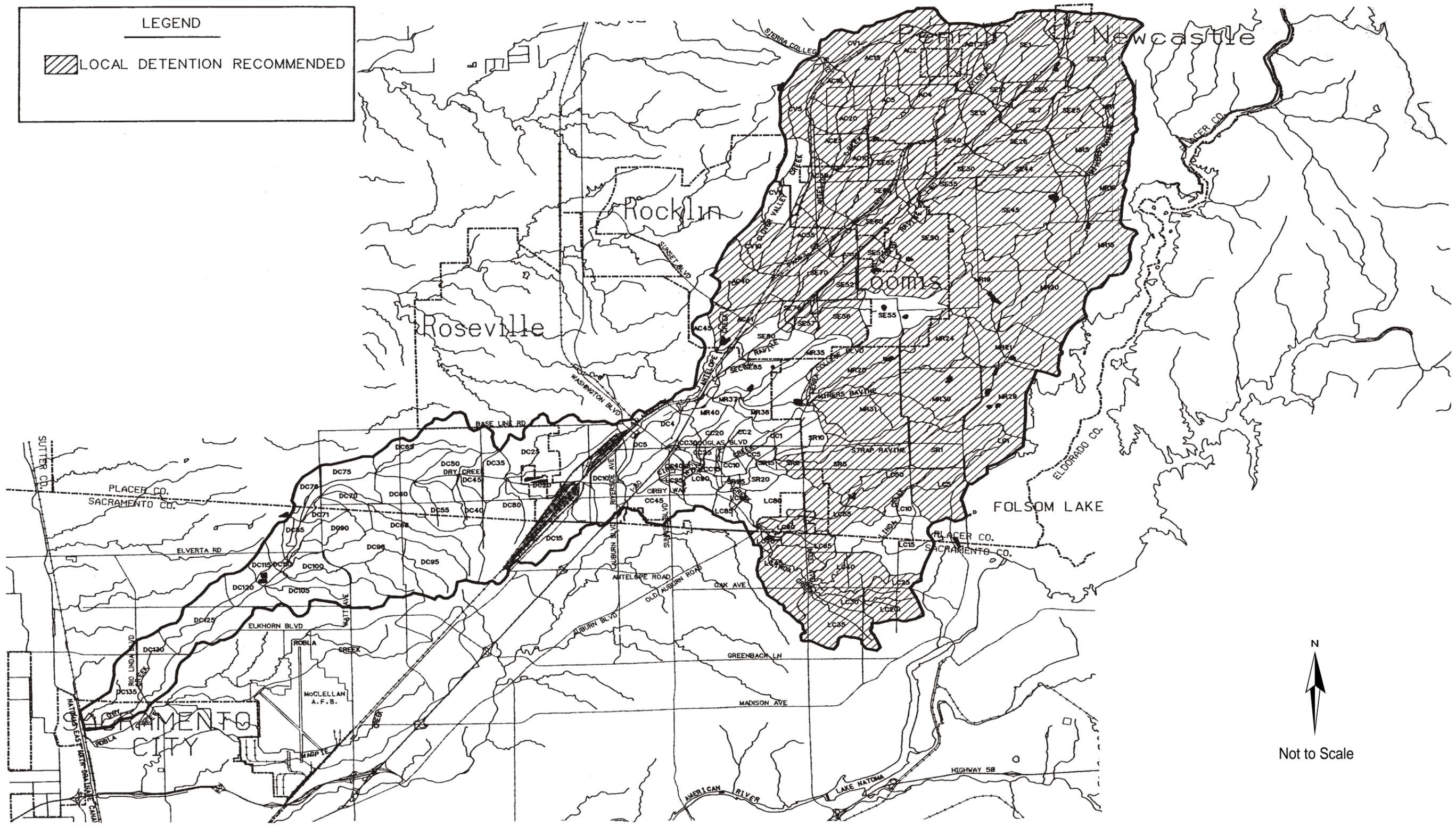
The purpose of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is to protect lives and property from the effects of flooding through comprehensive, coordinated flood prevention planning. Standards have been developed to evaluate flood risk and flood control measures such as the requirement for new flood control infrastructure for new development to mitigate resulting impacts.

The District develops and implements watershed master plans and hydrologic models, and provides technical support to the County, the cities and developers. The City of Rocklin Public Works Department maintains flood control facilities within the City limits. The District has developed a county flood warning system, sets standards for development, performs development review and provides technical assistance to the Office of Emergency Services.

Portions of the southeast one-half of the City of Rocklin are located within the Dry Creek watershed. In this area, the need for local detention is recommended by the District. See Figure 4-18, Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan. This Plan, prepared in 1992, proposed policies and programs to reduce flooding within the Dry Creek watershed. According to the Plan, it is anticipated that future land use changes will increase impervious surface area in the watershed by approximately 50 percent, resulting in increased flood flows. This Plan recommended several strategies during the rainy season including the use of detention structures, flood maintenance activities, and measures to ensure public safety and avoid erosion and degradation of water quality (Dry Creek Plan, 1992). The District's *Stormwater Management Manual* (1990) provides specific guidance and requirements for stormwater management, including regulation of the development process, to achieve stormwater management objectives.

LEGEND

 LOCAL DETENTION RECOMMENDED



Source: Quad Knopf, Inc.



CITY OF ROCKLIN

Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan

Figure 4-18

The City, as a part of all new development, requires storm drain catchments and conveyance facilities. Maintenance of storm drain facilities is performed by the City's Public Works Department.

SOLID WASTE

The City of Rocklin is a member of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA), a regional agency comprised of the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin, Roseville and the County of Placer. The WPWMA provides recycling and waste disposal services to these agencies (including the City of Rocklin) as well as the cities of Auburn and Colfax and the Town of Loomis. Collectively, these agencies are referred to as the "Participating Agencies". Solid waste generated in Rocklin is collected and hauled to the Materials Recovery Facility adjacent to the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill by the Recology Auburn-Placer under contract with the City.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Act, AB 939) required the City of Rocklin to prepare planning documents for achieving a 25 percent goal of diversion of solid waste from the landfill for 1995 and a 50 percent diversion goal for 2000. Rocklin's plan included a solid waste generation study that quantified the amounts and identified the types of solid waste disposed and diverted in its base year. Based upon the solid waste generation study results, the City identified and selected appropriate programs to address the targeted waste stream that would help achieve the diversion mandate. The California Integrated Waste Management Board approved Rocklin's *Source Reduction and Recycling Element* in 1995.

To help the Participating Agencies meet the State mandate, the Western Placer Waste Management Authority developed the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at the southwest corner of Athens Road and Fiddymont Road, west of the City of Rocklin. Consisting of 39.9 acres permitted for transfer and procession operations, the MRF is the region's predominant recycling strategy because of its potential to achieve high levels of diversion at a lower rate of processing cost-per-ton than other recycling strategies. The MRF has the flexibility to handle Rocklin's solid waste, whether mixed waste from Recology Auburn-Placer, or source-separated recyclables from other recycling programs in the community. The MRF recovers recyclable materials such as glass, plastics, metals, paper, cardboard, plastics, wood waste and green waste, electronic materials and inert materials such as concrete from the incoming waste stream. The MRF has a composting facility that processes yard wastes into high-quality materials suitable for use as a soil amendment or mulch. A Buy-back/Drop-off Center for source-separated recyclables, as well as a Household Hazardous Waste Drop-off Facility, is also located at the MRF. Materials not accepted at the WPWMA include medical waste, dead animals, asbestos and ash.

Non-recyclable solid waste received at the MRF is then disposed of at the adjacent Western Regional Sanitary Landfill that has a disposal area of 231 acres. WPWMA owns an additional 465 acres west of the current landfill site. The site may potentially serve to expand operations in the future. In addition to municipal solid waste (MSW) from the MRF, the landfill directly accepts sewage sludge and other materials. The landfill is permitted to accept Class II and Class III wastes. The landfill is permitted to accept 1,900 tons of MSW per day. The service life of

the landfill is calculated and permitted at this time to the year 2042. The Placer County Environmental Health Division of the Placer County Health and Human Services Department serves as the Local Enforcement Agency for the landfill.

According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (CIWMB) 2005 figures, 36,276 tons of municipal solid waste were generated within Rocklin. This figure is based upon a residential generation rate of 2.8 pounds of municipal solid waste per person per day and a business generation rate of 12 pounds per employee per day. Rocklin generated slightly less municipal solid waste in both business and residential categories when compared to other California cities of a similar size (CIWMB). Rocklin's solid waste diversion rate for the year 2001 reached 42 percent (John Rowe, Manager, Auburn Disposal Service, pers. comm., September 2002). This diversion rate was similar to diversion rates achieved by the cities of Roseville, Lincoln and the Town of Loomis. In an effort to continue improving Rocklin's waste diversion rate, the City implemented the Green Waste Toter program, by which residents separate green waste from regular garbage for pickup. As of 2006, with this program in place, the City's solid waste diversion rate improved to 58 percent.

The City of Rocklin, in partnership with Placer County and several neighboring jurisdictions, has been designated as a Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ). A RMDZ designation includes various economic development incentives for the location of new businesses using post-consumer waste materials if they locate within the zone.

Five certified used oil recycling centers are located in Rocklin. These include Auto Zone, Kragen Auto Parts, Pick-N-Pull, Jiffy Lube and SpeeDee Oil Change and Tune-Up.

ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electrical and natural gas services to the City of Rocklin through State-regulated public utility contracts. Major gas and electrical lines within the planning area are shown on Figure 4-13. Two 60 KV lines supply three electric substations that serve the Rocklin planning area electric distribution load. Existing substations within the planning area include the Rocklin Substation on South Grove Street and the Del Mar Substation on Corporation Yard Road off Sierra Meadows Drive. The third substation is the Pleasant Grove Substation located on Industrial Boulevard north of Sunset Boulevard.

PG&E provides underground electric service within all new subdivisions. The City of Rocklin requires undergrounding of utilities in new developments. As new development occurs, construction or reconstruction of existing overhead distribution facilities is needed to supply underground circuits in new developments. PG&E now requires the City or developer to pay the costs of reconstruction or replacement of overhead transmission facilities if needed to serve new development.

In accordance with AB 1890 (energy deregulation), the generation of electricity is open to competition, but the transmission and distribution systems are not. Utilities are required to purchase all their electricity needs from the wholesale market. The goal of the legislation was to open the state's energy market to competition, with the expectation that competition would drive

down the cost of electricity. The legislation gave utility customers the ability to choose their electric energy provider.

At the same time, the electricity industry was restructured and many power plants were sold to out-of-state energy companies. During the 1990's, the State experienced rapid increase in electricity demand from population growth, a growing economy and a booming technology industry. Few power plants have been constructed in California since the 1980's. With many electric plants powered by natural gas, and natural gas consumer rate caps removed in 2000, energy prices and demand skyrocketed. As a result, many electric companies began to experience financial problems, divestiture of power plants occurred, prices were no longer under State control, and financial integrity of the utilities was compromised, leaving some companies in bankruptcy.

Since 2000, the state's energy supply has stabilized, additional power plants have come on line, and the price of natural gas has declined. However, since the State has entered into long-term energy contracts, energy costs will remain high in California until a solution is reached.

PG&E typically prepares 10-year growth plans to accommodate new development. Much of PG&E's local capacity has been used at a faster rate than anticipated due to recent land developments in the area. However, PG&E typically feeds power to new development and will build in new infrastructure as needed.

The California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) adopts rules and tariffs that relate to the design, installation and management of California's public utilities. The PUC regulates the planning and construction of new transmission facilities, distribution facilities, and substations if the voltages exceed 50 kilovolts.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone service in the City of Rocklin is provided by SureWest Communications and AT&T. Cable and digital television service in the City of Rocklin is provided by Wave Broadband, Surewest Communications and AT&T.

ROCKLIN REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

A Redevelopment Agency was established for the City of Rocklin in 1985, and a redevelopment project survey area designated. A 635-acre Project Area was selected, and the Rocklin Planning Commission adopted a Preliminary Redevelopment Plan in April 1985. The City Council acts as the Redevelopment Agency Board and adopted the original Redevelopment Plan on July 10, 1986.

The Redevelopment Plan was amended in 1997 to add two areas to the Redevelopment Project Area, totaling 1,005 acres and again in 2004. See Chapter IV.A. "Land Use Element" for a description of the Redevelopment Plan.

The primary goal of the Rocklin Redevelopment Agency is to provide a quality environment in the older areas of the City for industrial, commercial, and activities in accordance with the City's General Plan.

CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Newcastle, Rocklin, Gold Hill Cemetery District was formed in 1927. The District maintains 15.5 developed acres and 12.5 undeveloped acres. The Rocklin City Cemetery is located where South Grove Street dead-ends into the cemetery property on Kannasto Street. The location of the cemetery is depicted on Figure 4-4.

The following information is excerpted from the Rocklin Historical Society's brochure *Discover & Explore the Rocklin City Cemetery*:

Local lore has it that the cemetery was started in 1864 when a railroad worker was found dead and buried on the spot. Emma and Harry Trott were the first recorded burials in the cemetery, also in 1864. In 1889, the State of California granted the cemetery site to the Masons & Oddfellows Lodges. The cemetery was annexed into the Newcastle, Rocklin, Gold Hill Cemetery District in 1927.

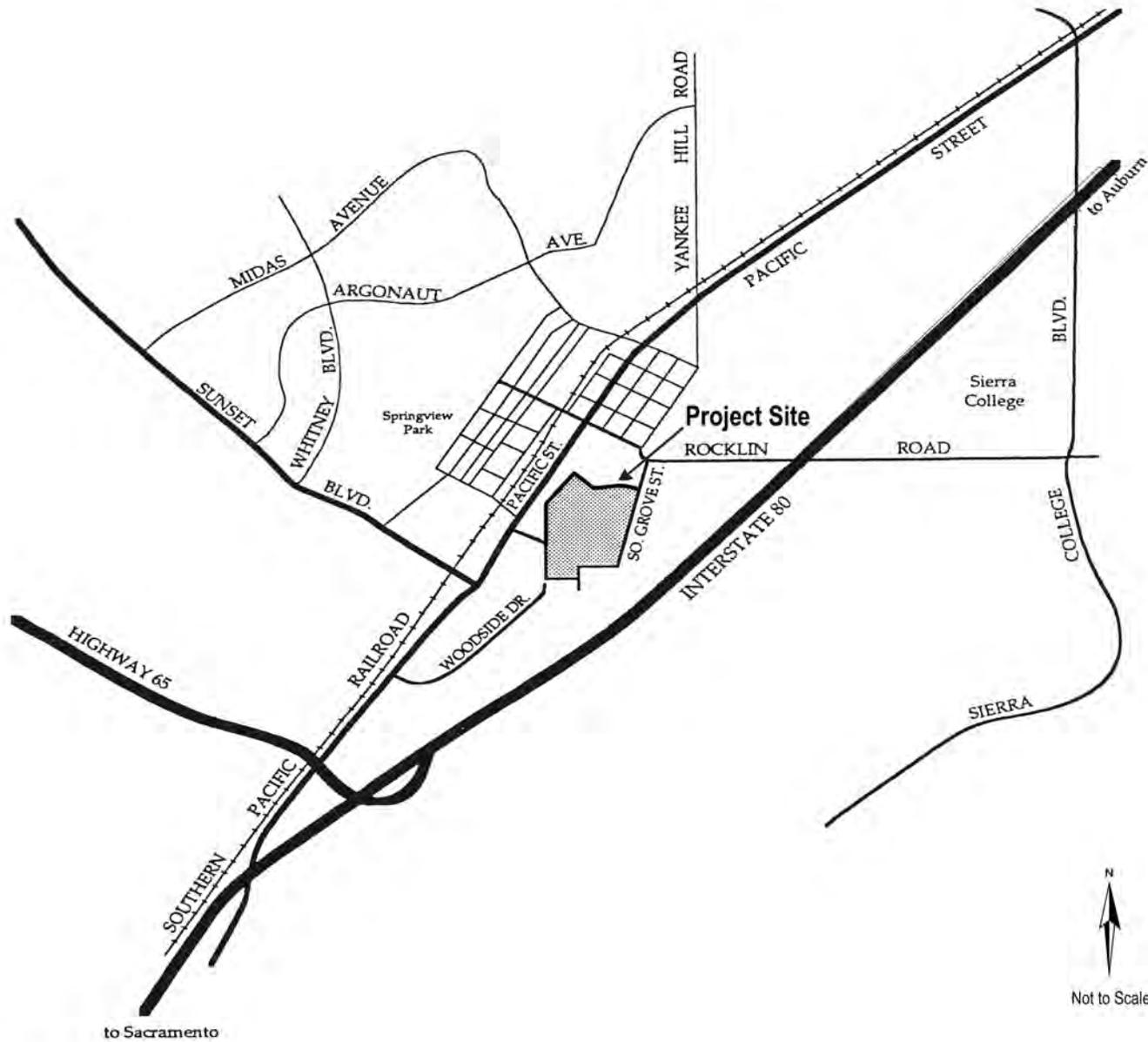
ROAD MAINTENANCE

The City of Rocklin Department of Public Works is responsible for public road maintenance and improvement within the City limits. The City has developed a Pavement Management System, which is a database of the City's road conditions. The Pavement Management System is updated yearly and is used to prioritize road-related projects, consistent with the dollars available. As roads are constructed and improved, the database is updated.

ROCKLIN CIVIC CENTER PLAN

In 1996, the City of Rocklin prepared a *Rocklin Civic Center Plan* to provide a set of goals, policies, guidelines, regulations, and implementation measures for a 107-acre site bordered by Rocklin Road on the north, Pacific Street on the west, South Grove Street on the east, and an irregular boundary contiguous to the Woodside area of Rocklin to the south. See Figure 4-19, Civic Center Plan Vicinity Map. The Plan area is located in the historic center of the City and originally contained the City's central administration, including police, fire and Government Center functions. Revisions to portions of the Plan became necessary during the 2011 General Plan Update to eliminate inconsistencies and overlap with the Rocklin Downtown Plan. The 64-acre area covered by the revised plan is shown in Figure 4-2 in the Land Use Element.

It is the intent that the Rocklin Civic Center Plan, as revised, be consistent with the policies of the Rocklin General Plan. The Plan as revised contains a Land Use Plan, a Circulation Plan, an Infrastructure Plan, and Design Guidelines, as well as 6 goals each having several policy statements. The Goals and Policies of the Rocklin Civic Center Plan Area are listed at the end of the policy section in this chapter.



Source: City of Rocklin Planning Dept. / Quad Knopf, Inc. 2003



CITY OF ROCKLIN
Civic Center Plan Vicinity Map

Figure 4-19

Land Use Plan

Figure 4-2 in the Land Use Element illustrates the updated boundaries of the Rocklin Civic Center Land Use Plan Area. Land use acreages for the 64 acre Plan area include a total of 54 acres for medium density residential development and 10 acres in streets.

Circulation Plan

The Circulation component of the Rocklin Civic Center Plan includes the street network for the Plan area and is designed to carry out the project goals and support the Land Use Plan. Bicycle facilities are also included in the Circulation Plan. The major features of the circulation network are as follows:

- Ruhkala Road will be extended to Woodside Drive and widened from 48 to 54 feet and extended on a new alignment north of Winding Lane to connect to the new East-West Drive. There will be bike lanes and frontage parking on one side of the road with residential frontage.
- Evelyn Avenue and Winding Lane will become cul-de-sacs.
- Evelyn Avenue will be connected to Lost Avenue by a bike path from the end of the cul-de-sac.
- A new East-West Drive will be constructed between South Grove Street and Pacific Street to access the Civic Center area and the new northern extension of Ruhkala Road.
- No off-site road improvements are proposed.

Infrastructure Plan

The Infrastructure component of the Rocklin Civic Center Plan includes a plan for both on- and offsite facilities for sewer service provided by South Placer Municipal Utility District. Some upsizing of existing sewer lines will be needed.

Water service is provided by Placer County Water Agency. Off-site infrastructure is adequate to handle water demands within the Plan area.

Drainage facilities are under the jurisdiction of Rocklin and the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the requirements of the Dry Creek Basin Plan. The Midwest and South Drainage systems require substantial improvements because of existing deficiencies and the proposed development in the Plan area.

PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES ELEMENT GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL: To provide high quality public facilities and a full range of public services to all areas and residents of the City, and to ensure that new development does not cause the inefficient use of such facilities and services.

General Policies for Public Facilities and Services

- PF-1 Provide for adequate lead time in the planning of needed expansions of public services and facilities.
- PF-2 Require a study of infrastructure needs, public facility needs and a financing plan for newly annexing areas.
- PF-3 Require that any development that generates the need for public services and facilities, including equipment, pay its proportional share of providing those services and facilities. Participation may include, but is not limited to, the formation of assessment districts, special taxes, payment of fees, payment of the City's Construction Tax, purchase of equipment, and/or the construction and dedication of facilities.
- PF-4 Disapprove development proposals that would negatively impact City-provided public services, unless the negative impact is mitigated.
- PF-5 Require that construction of private development projects be coordinated with the construction of public facilities and services that are needed to serve the project.
- PF-6 Maintain a Capital Improvement Program for public facilities.
- PF-7 Maintain and update a plan for public facilities that includes projected staff needs and building space requirements.
- PF-8 Continue to develop a centralized Government Center in accordance with the Downtown Rocklin Plan, and construct new public buildings and facilities in locations that are convenient to the public and have good access.
- PF-9 Provide for the ongoing operation and maintenance of City services through the use of existing or new Community Facilities Districts, Lighting and Landscaping Districts, Park Development and Maintenance Districts, special taxes and other similar financing mechanisms.
- PF-10 Encourage public/private partnerships, such as joint use of offices, recreational facilities, open space, and the delivery of public services by private sector suppliers.

Policies for Law Enforcement, Fire Protection and Emergency Response

- PF-11 Ensure that new development will not create a significant negative impact on the existing level of police and fire protection services.
- PF-12 Identify certain types of development, such as assisted living facilities and group homes, that may generate higher demand or special needs for emergency services and require developer participation to mitigate the needs/demands.
- PF-13 Analyze the cost of fire protection, police services and emergency medical response for annexations and major project developments and require a funding mechanism to offset any shortfall.
- PF-14 Require that projects be designed with adequate access for emergency services and general circulation. Such design should typically include the provision of multiple points of access.
- PF-15 Require City-approved automated entry access to gated communities for emergency vehicles.
- PF-16 Provide law enforcement resources as necessary to meet community needs.
- PF-17 Provide visible patrol services within the City, including specialized patrol programs for open space areas and trails.
- PF-18 Support community-oriented police services, including strong crime prevention and educational programs, school resource officers, and neighborhood watch programs.
- PF-19 Minimize the potential for criminal activity through development project design review.
- PF-20 Provide fire apparatus access in new development consistent with Rocklin Fire Department requirements, including appropriate access into open space and undeveloped portions of properties.
- PF-21 Provide progressive fire protection resources as necessary to meet community needs.
- PF-22 Require new development and projects proposing land use changes to annex into existing or new Community Facilities Districts for fire prevention/suppression and medical response, or to create other financing mechanisms as necessary.
- PF-23 Require special fire suppression mitigation (such as sprinklering) for any new residential development located more than two road miles from a fire station and for any new commercial development located more than one and one-half road miles from a fire station.
- PF-24 Support public education concerning fire and life safety.

PF-25 Require new development to meet fire flow requirements based on standards codified in the International Fire Code.

Policies for Schools

PF-26 Evaluate all residential development project applications for their impact on school services and facilities. Where an impact is found, the project may be conditioned to the extent and in the manner allowed by law to mitigate the impact, such as requiring payment of school district fees and/or participation in a community facilities district to fund school facilities.

PF-27 Require applications for annexations into the City which are outside of the Rocklin Unified School District to apply for inclusion into the Rocklin Unified School District.

PF-28 Coordinate with school districts serving the City regarding locations for new school sites, and review proposed school sites for General Plan conformity, associated environmental impacts and compatibility with adjacent land uses.

Policies for Refuse Collection and Disposal

PF-29 Require solid waste collection services to ensure the maintenance of health standards.

PF-30 Support public education programs in order to reduce, recycle and reuse solid waste and other materials such as oil, paint, and antifreeze in order to reduce landfill disposal.

PF-31 Encourage new commercial and industrial development to incorporate recycling programs into their construction and operations.

Policies for Utilities

PF-32 Request utility companies to expedite undergrounding of existing above ground utility lines.

PF-33 Require undergrounding of utility lines in new development, except where infeasible for financial and/or operational reasons.

PF-34 Coordinate with utility companies regarding the location of new high voltage transmission lines, seeking undergrounding wherever possible.

PF-35 Minimize the need to trench City streets by requiring the installation of telecommunications conduit in new development and major street reconstructions.

PF-36 Encourage the development of wireless communications systems and facilities and direct cellular antennas to commercial, industrial and publicly owned sites.

- PF-37 Ensure that the City is properly compensated, to the extent allowed by law, by utility and telecommunications companies for the use of City rights-of-way.
- PF-38 Coordinate roadway maintenance and construction projects with utility companies and private developers to minimize pavement cuts in new or resurfaced streets.
- PF-39 Inform utility companies when major new developments and new street projects will occur so that planning for utility extensions can be coordinated.
- PF-40 Coordinate with public and private utility providers to ensure that their facility and service plans meet City needs.
- PF-41 Assist the Placer County Water Agency in implementing water conservation practices.
- PF-42 Promote the use of joint trenches for telecommunication and other dry utility purposes.

Policies for Storm Drainage

- PF-43 Require that new development proposals include Drainage Master Plans unless waived by the City Engineer.
- PF-44 Acquire easements to creeks and waterways to allow for maintenance, inspection, and construction of storm drainage facilities.

Policies for Other Service Providers

- PF-45 Request Placer County to require any development in the Rocklin Sphere of Influence to be compatible with City public service and facility standards.
- PF-46 Continue to implement joint projects with the Placer County Library System to ensure that library services and facilities serving Rocklin residents are expanded as needed to meet the needs of Rocklin residents.
- PF-47 Work with the Cemetery District as needed to identify opportunities to accommodate new or expanded facilities.

ROCKLIN CIVIC CENTER GOALS AND POLICIES

- Goal 1.* Provide opportunities for greater understanding and appreciation of the history of Rocklin.
- Goal 2.* Preserve unique outcroppings, as possible, within the nearby public Government Center as addressed in the Rocklin Downtown Plan for public viewing and study.
- Goal 3.* Preserve the ambiance and character of the existing residential areas adjacent to the nearby Government Center.

- Goal 4.* Provide opportunities for new residential development in keeping with the character and scale of existing residences in the area.
- Goal 5.* Revise the Rocklin Civic Center Plan area street network so that it adequately serves the existing area residents, accommodates new growth consistent with the approved plan, and integrates into the City of Rocklin's overall street system.
- Goal 6.* Prepare plans for the infrastructure in the area to upgrade existing infrastructure to comply with current standards and to accommodate new growth consistent with the approved plan.

The realization of the foregoing Rocklin Civic Center Plan goals will be dependent upon the implementation of the following policies.

Goal 1 Opportunities for Historic Understanding

- Policy 1:* Enhance the identity of the downtown area as a central place in the City by encouraging a complementary development pattern within the overall Rocklin Civic Center Plan area.
- Policy 2:* Enhance and preserve the special natural features of the area, as reasonably possible, including unique trees, quarries, and rock crops.
- Policy 3:* Establish a strong design character or theme for the area, in concert with the "Downtown Plan".
- Policy 4:* The plan for the nearby Government Center will consider opportunities for display and interpretation of historic materials through the use of space in existing or new building as well as outdoor displays.
- Policy 5:* Preserve mining artifacts, as possible, by identifying and storing items on public sites and encouraging preservation on private sites and or transfer to public sites.
- Policy 6:* Provide visual, written, and mapped linkages between mining, history with other historical aspects of the City such as railroading, trade, and agriculture.

Goal 2 Preservation of Quarries

- Policy 7:* Establish guidelines to preserve and protect those unique quarries and rock outcroppings within the Rocklin Civic Center Plan Area and nearby Government Center.

Goal 3 Preserve Character of Existing Residential Areas

- Policy 8:* The planned densities within existing undeveloped areas should enable the preservation of those unique quarries, rock outcroppings, and trees as reasonably possible.
- Policy 9:* The existing narrow streets within the interior of the area should be used as a basis to design a "rural lane" type of residential street cross-section.
- Policy 10:* The street network should be designed to discourage external or through traffic from the core residential areas.
- Policy 11:* New residential developments should be in scale with the existing residential uses in the area.

Goal 4 New Residential Developments

- Policy 12:* Establish densities for new residential uses that will allow for economical development and the provision of upgraded public facilities in the form of streets, waterlines, sewer lines, and storm drainage facilities.
- Policy 13:* New developments should preserve and incorporate those unique quarries and as possible, any major rock outcroppings.
- Policy 14:* The Planned Development procedure of the Rocklin Zoning Ordinance should be used to review and approve residential projects.
- Policy 15:* The spacing, scale, mass, height, materials, and architectural design of new residential uses should be compatible with the existing residential structures.

Goal 5 Improve the Street Network

- Policy 16:* Reduce the potential for the use of minor residential streets as shortcuts for through traffic.
- Policy 17:* Provide for the continuity of a Woodside Drive-Ruhkala Lane alignment.
- Policy 18:* Create a Civic Center street/drive network south of Rocklin Road that provides access to Pacific Street and South Grove.

Goal 6 Plans for Upgrading Infrastructure

- Policy 19:* Prepare plans for the upgrading of the water and sewer lines to serve existing properties, as well as provide capacity for new development.
- Policy 20:* Prepare plans to create an adequate storm drainage system for the Rocklin Civic Center Plan area.
- Policy 21:* Identify methods of funding new infrastructure with the understanding that residential developers and the City of Rocklin will be sharing the cost of the facilities.

PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES ACTION PLAN

Please refer to Chapter II, Summary of Goals and Policies and Action Plans, for the Public Services and Facilities Action Plan.