

## 3.9 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section addresses existing public services relating to the Wilfred site, Stony Point site, and Lakeville site. The issues that are addressed include: water supply, wastewater, solid waste, energy, telecommunications, law enforcement, fire protection, emergency medical services, and schools.

### 3.9.1 WATER SUPPLY

Please see **Section 3.3 Water Resources** for a detailed discussion of existing on-site surface water and groundwater resources.

#### *WILFRED SITE*

Water is supplied in the vicinity of the Wilfred site by private domestic wells, irrigation wells, the City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma State University, the City of Cotati, Penngrove Water Company, and Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA). Most wells in the region serve domestic supply purposes with a smaller number operating for irrigation, stock, municipal, and industrial purposes. The site is within an agricultural area where irrigation pumping is substantial. Within a 1.5-mile radius of the site, 193-shallower wells (up to 200 feet deep) and 61 deeper wells (over 200 feet deep) were identified. These wells are shown on Figures 10 and 11 of the Groundwater Study prepared for the Wilfred and Stony Point sites (**Appendix G**). Private wells in west Rohnert Park are typically 100-200 feet in depth (HydroScience, 2008). The City of Rohnert Park's municipal wells generally pump from aquifers between 200 and 1,200 feet below ground surface (KOMEX, 2007a). **Figure 3.9-1** displays the location of the City's well field as well as a selection of other large local wells.

The largest water suppliers in the area are the City and SCWA, both of which are discussed in more detail below. Other water suppliers include Sonoma State University, which operates two private wells and pumped 0.09 million gallons per day (MGD) (approximately 63 gallons per minute (gpm)) in 2003. The City of Cotati operates three groundwater wells and pumps approximately 0.3 MGD (approximately 208 gpm). Penngrove Water Company supplies water to a small area in east Rohnert Park and pumps approximately 0.03 MGD (approximately 21 gpm) (KOMEX, 2007a).

There are three wells located on the Wilfred site, HydroScience Well #7, KOMEX Well #38 and KOMEX Well #58 (KOMEX, 2007a; HydroScience, 2008). Well #7 is a small diameter well with a pump to fill cattle watering troughs and is located in the southwest corner of the Wilfred site (**Figure 3.9-2**). Well #38 is a deep irrigation well with a depth of 1,028 feet. Well #58 is a

**Figure 3.9-1 Municipal Well Locations**

Insert Figure 3.9-2

shallow domestic well installed in 1979 with a depth of 120 feet (KOMEX, 2007a). Well #38 and Well #58 are located on the northeast portion of the Wilfred site; however, only their approximate location is known.

The nearest water supplier to the Wilfred site is the City of Rohnert Park (City) (other municipal water providers in the region are described in **Appendix G**). The City of Rohnert Park, located in the Laguna de Santa Rosa watershed within Sonoma County, utilizes 3 sources of water supply: local groundwater, surface water from the SCWA, and recycled water (City of Rohnert Park, 2005).

Rohnert Park derives its water supply from a well field consisting of 42 wells, 31 of which are active; and 8 active connections with SCWA's Petaluma Aqueduct (City of Rohnert Park, 2000; KOMEX, 2007a). Rohnert Park's current water supply also includes recycled water (City of Rohnert Park, 2005). A detailed accounting of the City of Rohnert Park's past and present water usage is available in **Section 3.3.2** and **Appendix G**.

#### ***Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) Russian River System***

The SCWA provides wholesale water service to Windsor, Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati, Petaluma, Sonoma, North Marin Water District, and Valley of the Moon Water District from its Russian River System. The City of Rohnert Park receives water from SCWA through an aqueduct connection. The potable water from SCWA includes a combination of treated surface water and water from Ranney subsurface collectors. The City of Rohnert Park is allocated up to 15 MGD (approximately 10,420 gpm) from the aqueduct with an annual limit of 7,500 acre feet per year (afy) or approximately 2.44 billion gallons (HydroScience, 2008). Rohnert Park receives water from SCWA under the terms of an agreement signed in October 1974, which has since been amended 11 times.

The Eleventh Amended Agreement for Water Supply was approved in January 2001 and increased Rohnert Park's entitlement to 15 MGD. However, water allocated in the Eleventh Amended Agreement exceeded actual production capacity and SCWA announced that an interim impairment condition existed. This was explained as a consequence of SCWA failing to build capacity ahead of need. Additionally, it was anticipated by SCWA that the development of the Water Supply and Transmission System Project (WSTSP) would increase diversions from the Russian River allowing more water for contractors. In response to the impairment condition SCWA, the City of Rohnert Park and other contractors with SCWA signed the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Water Transmission System Capacity Allocations during Temporary Impairment, which limited allocations provided to Rohnert Park and other contractors during temporary impairment conditions.

In May 2003, the First District Court of Appeals held that the EIR for the WSTSP was inadequate and SCWA announced a new EIR would be prepared (*Friends of the Eel River v. Sonoma County Water Agency*, 108 Cal. Ap. 4<sup>th</sup> 859). The SCWA informed contractors including the City of Rohnert Park that they should not rely on the anticipated increased diversions from the Russian River and requested expected future water demands. The City of Rohnert Park estimated water demand at 6,926 afy (6.28 MGD), which includes 450-af of recycled water, and would be provided under the 7,500-afy limit in the Eleventh Amended Agreement (KOMEX, 2007a).

In order to address these changes, the Restructured Agreement for Water Supply replaced the Eleventh Amended Agreement as of June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2006, and currently provides for a 7,500-afy limit for the City of Rohnert Park.

### ***Recycled Water***

The City adopted a Mandatory Use Ordinance for Recycled Water to assure that recycled water is utilized where appropriate. Recycled water offsets over 3 MGD of potable city water during peak months (City of Rohnert Park, 2007) and 450-afy (City of Rohnert Park, 2007b). Approximately 510-acres of land are irrigated with recycled water in Rohnert Park which include: two 18-hole golf courses; Roberts Lake Park; Roberts Lake Road and the Park 'n Ride lot landscaped area; City parks; school grounds; and private companies with lawn and landscaped areas (Rohnert Park, City of, 2006). Current recycled water use averages just over 1,000 afy and planned recycled water use is 1,300 afy. The City is currently reviewing the *Incremental Recycled Water Program EIR* prepared by the Subregional Water Recycling System for the expansion of the Rohnert Park recycled water system. The expansion will further reduce demands on water supply with an anticipated completion date of 2010 (City of Rohnert Park, 2005, **Appendix H**).

### ***Local Groundwater Use***

The City derives a portion of its drinking water supply from a well field comprising 42 municipal supply wells, 31 of which were active in 1999, and from eight active connections to the SCWA Petaluma Aqueduct. Inactive wells include wells used solely for water-level measurement, wells experiencing decreased yields, and wells with maintenance or water quality issues. The average draw on City wells is approximately 100 gpm (HydroScience, 2008). In 1999, groundwater supplied 61percent (4.19 MGD) of the City's water supply (KOMEX, 2007a). Generally the aquifer yield below Rohnert Park varies to the east and west of US-101. Areas east of US-101 have shallow, low-yield aquifers, which influence neighboring domestic and agricultural wells. Aquifers on the west side of Rohnert Park generally have deeper, more productive wells (HydroScience, 2008). The rated capacity of the City's well field is 6.3 MGD (HydroScience, 2008). Nearby on-site wells and City wells are shown in **Figure 3.9-2**. The closest city well, #24, is no longer used by the City due to high levels of iron and manganese in the groundwater.

Although iron and manganese pose no health risk, they may result in aesthetic impacts such as staining (HydroScience, 2008).

The potential effects of the City's groundwater pumping on wells outside of City limits has resulted in legal action against the City. Due to a lawsuit in 2000, the City agreed to cut back groundwater usage from 4.2 to 2.3 MGD before additional annexation of County lands could occur. However, in order to reduce groundwater withdrawals the City would need to receive additional supplies from SCWA. SCWA anticipated that they could supply additional quantities of water due to the proposed WSTSP. The construction of the WSTSP was delayed by litigation and regulatory constraints and as a result the SCWA was unable to supply the City with water to reduce its groundwater withdrawals. The expected completion of the WSTSP was 2010 at which time the City expected to eliminate groundwater as a potable water supply and receive all water from SCWA (KOMEX, 2007a). Future groundwater use is intended to be less than 2.3 MGD according to the City's 2004 Water Policy Resolution (KOMEX, 2007a).

The City of Rohnert Park published a final Water Supply Assessment (WSA) (**Appendix H**) which describes the relationship between projected demands on the City's water supply and the availability of that supply under normal and dry years. The final WSA illustrates the City's strategy for utilizing the SCWA allocation, current and future recycled water supplies and local groundwater supply to meet the demands associated with new development in the areas proposed for annexation (City of Rohnert Park, 2005, **Appendix H**). According to the WSA, the City intends to follow a conjunctive use strategy with its three water supply sources. During normal and above normal water years, the City would meet demands with its SCWA allocation and recycled water first, in order to minimize its demands on groundwater during these periods. In dry and multiple dry years, the WSA states that the City would continue to use recycled water to the maximum extent possible. During these periods of dry and multiple dry years, the City anticipates that a reduction in the SCWA allocation may occur as presented in the Eleventh Amendment Agreement (City of Rohnert Park, 2005, **Appendix H**).

#### ***STONY POINT SITE***

The description of municipal water and private water supplies for the Stony Point site is similar to that for the Wilfred site due to proximity. Four wells are located on the Stony Point site including HydroScience Well #7 described above under the Wilfred site. Of the three wells exclusive to the Stony Point site, two are no longer in service. The west well (HydroScience Well #1), the remaining well in use, is located in the northwest corner of the Stony Point site and is used for low volume pumping in connection with cattle activities on that portion of the site. As with the Wilfred site, the nearest City well is #24. On-site wells and nearby City wells are shown on **Figure 3.9-2**.

### ***LAKEVILLE SITE***

There are no existing utility agencies that provide water service to the Lakeville site. The site is located within the Petaluma Valley Groundwater Basin. There are no municipal supply wells in the lower Petaluma Valley; the closest municipal wells are located in the City of Petaluma, approximately 9 miles northwest of the Lakeville site. North #1 is located on the east side of the Lakeville site and has a depth of 413 feet. North #2 is located on the west side of the Lakeville site and has a depth of 650 feet (KOMEX, 2007b). There are approximately 57 private wells within 1.5 miles of the Lakeville site. These wells range in depth from 12 to 736 feet, with an average depth of 243 feet (KOMEX, 2007b). These wells are shown on Figure 5 of the Groundwater Study prepared for the Lakeville site (**Appendix G**). Well yields average 40 gpm and the maximum reported yield is 650 gpm. Approximately 35 wells are for domestic use, 6 for stock watering/dairy, 2 for irrigation, 2 for monitoring, and 8 for other or unidentified purposes. Two wells are located on the Lakeville site.

### **3.9.2 WASTEWATER SERVICE**

#### ***WILFRED SITE***

There are no municipal wastewater services to the Wilfred site. The City of Rohnert Park provides wastewater service to areas within the 1999 City limits and Sonoma State University (Rohnert Park, City of, 2000). The Laguna Subregional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) provides local public wastewater treatment. The Laguna WWTP is located at 4300 Llano Road, approximately four miles west of the Wilfred site. The WWTP has an average daily dry weather flow of 17.5 MGD (City of Santa Rosa, 2006) and an average daily dry weather capacity of 21.3 MGD (**Appendix D**). The WWTP provides wastewater treatment to the cities of Rohnert Park, Cotati, Santa Rosa, and Sebastopol, as well as the unincorporated South Park County Sanitation District, and wastewater from industrial dischargers. The City of Rohnert Park owns 3.43 MGD of capacity at the Laguna WWTP and has authorization to use a portion of the City of Santa Rosa's unused allotment. Improvements to the effluent disposal system are expected to increase the City of Rohnert Park's allocation to 5.15 MGD (HydroScience, 2008).

The tertiary treatment process consists of grit removal in pre-aeration tanks, sludge and scum removal in primary sedimentation tanks, biological treatment with coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and clarification followed by filtration. Ultraviolet light is used for disinfection. A belt filter press is used to dewater biosolids. The dewatered biosolids are used for composting, fertilizer and/or disposed of at a landfill. The Laguna WWTP is currently permitted to discharge to 15 locations, including directly to the Laguna de Santa Rosa. The Laguna WWTP is currently constructing a 30-inch diameter sanitary sewer force main on Wilfred Avenue, adjacent to the northern boundary of the Wilfred site. This force main continues northwest onto Walter Avenue, and eventually reaches the Laguna WWTP headworks west of the Wilfred site.

Agricultural and urban irrigation is the primary method used to dispose of tertiary treated wastewater, and river discharge is used only as necessary during the rainy season. More than 50-percent of this reclaimed water (nearly four billion gallons annually) is used to irrigate approximately 5,700 acres of farmlands, including pastures, hay crops, vineyards, and row crops. The reclaimed water is also used to irrigate golf courses, parks, school grounds, and both public and private urban landscaping. All of the water produced during the summer months is used for irrigation, and all of the winter water that can be stored is saved for irrigation for the following summer (Santa Rosa, City of, 2003). Water levels in the ponds are monitored, and when they reach maximum capacity, water is discharged into the Russian River, according to the City of Santa Rosa's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the wastewater discharge (Santa Rosa, City of, 2003).

***STONY POINT SITE***

The description of municipal wastewater services for the Stony Point site is similar to that for the Wilfred site due to proximity. There are currently no municipal wastewater services to the Stony Point site.

***LAKEVILLE SITE***

There are no existing wastewater facilities at the Lakeville site. The nearest wastewater treatment facility is the Novato Sanitary District (NSD) plant, located approximately 6-miles west of the Lakeville site. The NSD treatment plant provides primary and secondary treatment. During summer months, wastewater is recycled and used for irrigation and a wildlife pond. During winter months, water is discharged to the San Pablo Bay. Novato Sanitation District serves approximately 60,000 residents; however, the service area for NSD does not extend to the Lakeville site (NSD, 2006).

The second closest facility is the City of Petaluma's WWTP on Lakeville Road, located approximately 10 miles north of the Lakeville site. The Petaluma Plant services approximately 55,000 people within the City of Petaluma, the City's urban growth area, and the community of Penngrove. The Petaluma Plant provides secondary treatment of wastewater and has an average dry weather design capacity of 5.2 MGD. During summer months, wastewater is used for irrigation of agricultural land and a golf course. During winter months, wastewater is released to the Petaluma River (Petaluma, City of, 2006). The expansion will provide the build-out capacity necessary for the City of Petaluma. Any project outside of the City of Petaluma's urban growth line that proposes to dispose of wastewater at the treatment plant would require the approval of the City council and possibly other agencies. The Lakeville site is located outside the sphere of influence of the City of Petaluma's wastewater service area.

### 3.9.3 SOLID WASTE SERVICE

#### *WILFRED SITE*

The management of non-hazardous solid waste in Sonoma County is mandated by State law and guided by policies at the State and local levels. In 1989, the State of California enacted Assembly Bill (AB) 939, the California Integrated Waste Management Act. The purpose of AB 939 is to: reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the State to the maximum extent feasible; improve regulation of existing solid waste landfills; ensure that new solid waste landfills are environmentally sound; streamline permitting procedures for solid waste management facilities; and specify the responsibilities of local governments to develop and implement integrated waste management programs. As a result of AB 939, all local jurisdictions, cities, and counties are required to divert 50percent of the total waste stream from landfill disposal by the year 2000. The Sonoma County Waste Management Authority (SCWMA) met the mandated 25percent diversion goal in 1994 and reached a 40percent diversion goal in 2000. While Sonoma County has been successful in implementing diversion programs, the 50percent mandate has not been reached. With the approval of the SCWMA's time extension application, the County Integrated Waste Management Plan discusses programs aimed at reaching the 50percent mandate rate. The 50percent diversion goal has been extended by the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (CIWMB) approval of SCWMA's Time Extension Application on June 18, 2002. A 70percent diversion goal for 2015 was identified in the Solid Waste Management Alternatives analysis approved by the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors on February 6, 2001 and by the SCWMA on February 21, 2001 (Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, 2003).

Sonoma County provides waste haul and disposal services to unincorporated areas, such as the Wilfred site. Eight franchised private collection companies handle refuse collection in Sonoma County and bring solid waste to the nearest transfer station. A series of transfer stations have been built by the County to facilitate economical disposal of refuse generated in the County. The Annapolis, Guerneville, Sonoma, and Healdsburg transfer stations are all located at sites which once served as landfills. Rohnert Park Disposal currently provides weekly residential and commercial trash pick-up service for the City of Rohnert Park, including the incorporated areas near the Wilfred site.

Solid waste in Sonoma County was formerly hauled from transfer stations to the Central Landfill; which is no longer accepting waste. Waste is now outhauled to several different landfills including: Redwood Landfill, Keller Canyon Landfill, West Contra Costa Landfill, Vasco Road Landfill and Potrero Hills Landfill. Most solid waste is transferred to the Redwood Landfill in Novato, California. It is anticipated that outhaul will occur for the next 5 years (Morelli, pers comm, 2006). It is unknown whether after this time, the Central Landfill will be expanded or outhaul will continue.

***STONY POINT SITE***

The solid waste services for the Stony Point site are the same as those described for the Wilfred site. Solid waste is collected by Sonoma County and most waste is outhauled to the Redwood Landfill.

***LAKEVILLE SITE***

The solid waste services for the Lakeville site are the same as those described for the Wilfred site. Sonoma County provides waste haul and disposal services to the Lakeville site. As with the Wilfred site, most waste is transferred to the Redwood Landfill.

**3.9.4 ELECTRICITY, NATURAL GAS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

***WILFRED SITE***

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) is the main provider of electricity to Sonoma County and currently provides electricity to the Wilfred site. PG&E owns and operates a 115 kilovolt (kV) overhead electric transmission line located on the outer edge of Rohnert Park that runs from the Penngrove substation in the south to the Bellevue station in the north. The existing City power requirements are 40MWs, which is met by the two substations that have a combined delivery capacity of 50.5MW. The nearest power transmission lines to the Wilfred site are 12 kilovolt lines located along Wilfred Avenue, Labath Avenue, and Stony Point Road.

The major source of energy generation in Sonoma County is the Geysers steam field. The Geysers Recharge Project has the capability to transport (on average) 11 MGD of tertiary-treated recycled water to the Geysers steam field in order to generate electricity. The Geysers Recharge Project involved constructing a 41-mile underground pipeline of 48-inch pipe that begins at the Laguna WWTP, follows the base of the Mayacamas Mountains, up to the Calpine steam fields, and makes two passes under the Russian River to continue up Pine Flat Road. A series of these large pump stations “pump” the water over 3,000 vertical feet to a terminal storage tank located on the ridge of the Mayacamas Mountains. From the terminal storage tank, the water flows by gravity and is injected into underground wells at depths of 4,000 to 11,000 feet where it is heated to produce a clean “dry” steam that is used as a reliable and renewable source of energy for nearby electrical power plants (Santa Rosa, City of, 2004a).

PG&E also owns and operates an underground natural gas transmission line (No. 21) within Rohnert Park that is generally aligned on the east side of US 101. The Novato line is part of a larger system of lines that transport natural gas into Sonoma County from out of state. Distribution within the City is provided by mains operating at pressures of 50 pressure per square inch gauge (psig). Dual-run regulator stations operating at several hundred psig facilitate the transition from the underground transmission line, to the distribution mains. A total of three to

four regulator stations are located within City boundaries and dozens more throughout the County. At any point in time, different combinations of stations may be supplying the needs of the City (Rohnert Park, City of, 2000). The nearest 4-inch distribution line is located along Wilfred Avenue, at the northern boundary of the Wilfred site (Harris, pers. comm., 2005).

AT&T provides local phone services in Sonoma County and maintains most telephone-related infrastructure in the City and County. There are two telephone exchanges that serve Rohnert Park: 1) Rohnert Park Exchange serves areas north of Copeland Creek, and is located on Commerce Boulevard north of the Rohnert Park Expressway, and 2) Cotati Exchange, which is located south of Cotati and serves areas south of Copeland Creek. Most telephone wiring is copper-based and capable of providing analog and digital transmission. A fiber optic cable along the US-101 corridor provides high-bandwidth service to businesses within the vicinity. Major telephone line corridors in Rohnert Park follow Arterial Roads. Major north-south corridors include Commerce Boulevard, Roberts Lake Road, Snyder Lane, and Redwood Drive. Major east-west corridors include Golf Course Drive, Rohnert Park Expressway, Southwest Boulevard, and East Cotati Avenue. Existing residential development along Labath and Wilfred Avenues utilize nearby telephone lines (Graves, pers. comm., 2005). Cable television service to the City of Rohnert Park and nearby unincorporated areas is provided by TCI/AT&T. Dish Network and Direct TV are among the satellite television providers available in the vicinity of the Wilfred site.

#### ***STONY POINT SITE***

Electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications providers for the Stony Point site are the same as those described for the Wilfred site. The closest PG&E power transmission lines are 12 kilovolt lines, located along Stony Point Road, adjacent to the Stony Point site (Rivero, pers. comm., 2005). The nearest 6-to 8-inch PG&E natural gas transmission lines are located along Stony Point Road, along the western boundary of the Stony Point site (Harris, pers. comm., 2005). The nearest 4-inch distribution line is located along Wilfred Avenue, at the northern boundary of the Stony Point site (Harris, pers. comm., 2005).

AT&T telephone lines are located adjacent to the Stony Point site. Major lines run underneath East Cotati Avenue, Golf Course Drive, and Redwood Drive. AT&T currently provides telephone service through transmission lines along Stony Point Road adjacent to the Stony Point site (Graves, pers. comm., 2005).

#### ***LAKEVILLE SITE***

Pacific Gas & Electric also provides electricity service to the Lakeville site. PG&E owns and operates a 230 kilovolt (kV) overhead electric transmission line located a quarter of a mile to the north with another 220 kV overhead electric transmission line a quarter of a mile to the south of the Lakeville site. The closest power lines are 12 kV transmission lines that parallel Lakeville

Highway adjacent to the Lakeville site, which provide service to rural housing on either side of Lakeville Highway. No natural gas facilities currently service the Lakeville site and vicinity (Hogan, pers. comm., 2005). The nearest natural gas facilities are located in the City of Petaluma, 9 miles north of the Lakeville site.

AT&T provides local phone service in Sonoma County and maintains most telephone-related infrastructure in the cities and the County. The Lakeville site is undeveloped and is not currently served by local phone or cable service. Telephone lines are located adjacent to the Lakeville site, servicing rural residences east of Lakeville Highway approximately a quarter of a mile north of the site (Graves, pers. comm., 2005).

### **3.9.5 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY**

#### ***POLICE PROTECTION***

##### ***Wilfred Site***

The Sonoma County Sheriff's Department is the fifteenth-largest of the fifty-eight sheriff's departments in the State of California and is responsible for providing services to the unincorporated areas of Sonoma County, including a majority of the Wilfred site. The Sheriff's Department is also responsible for providing coroner and correctional services Countywide. There are approximately 900 people currently employed by the Sheriff's department in various divisions. The Administrative Division sets forth the direction of the Department and includes the offices of the Sheriff and Assistant Sheriffs, administrative Captain, internal investigations, personnel services, administrative services, payroll, purchasing and accounting. The Detention Division is responsible for the operation of the County's jail system. The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for suppression of crime in the unincorporated area in Sonoma County, which is roughly 1,500 sq miles. The Sheriff's Department has substations in multiple locations throughout the County, none of which are currently in close proximity to the Wilfred site. The Wilfred site is located in Sonoma County Sheriff's Department Zone 5, which encompasses 182 square miles and is the fifth largest out of the seven patrol zones. Zone 5 is staffed from the main office and includes the unincorporated areas surrounding Petaluma, Rohnert Park, and Cotati. Two deputies staff Zone 5, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Near the Wilfred site, the Rohnert Park Public Safety Department provides police services within the Rohnert Park City limits. Additionally, the Department provides services to Creekside Middle School, which is in an unincorporated area within the City's sphere of influence, through an agreement with the County. The Department also provides emergency and mutual aid back-up services to unincorporated areas near the City. A small parcel (3.86 acres) on the Wilfred site is within the City limits and falls under the jurisdiction of the Rohnert Park Public Safety Department. The Department has 115 total employees, of which 78 are sworn personnel (City of Rohnert Park, 2007b). There are approximately 59 public safety officers of which 12 are

assigned to the Rohnert Park Police Services Division of the Public Safety Department. A public safety officer (PSO) is a cross-trained law enforcement and fire fighting professional required to pass the Basic Police Academy and also receive Fire Fighter One training, certified by the California State Fire Marshal. Every sworn member of the department has minimally been trained to the level of medical first responder and several are certified Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs).

The PSO who is working on patrol is assigned to a geographical area known as a beat. Currently, the City consists of approximately 6.9 square miles divided into three beats with each beat consisting of approximately 2.3 square miles (**Table 3.9-1**). There are six teams in patrol; three teams cover one beat in a twenty-four hour period (Rohnert Park, City of, 2004c). Each officer works four 10-hour shifts per week. Each day, one Sergeant and three Officers staff overlapping swing and graveyard shifts. At a minimum, there are four Officers and a Sergeant on duty, and with the overlap there can be as many as 10 Officers and two Sergeants on the street. Normally, dayshift and graveyard patrol teams operate with three PSOs, one cover PSO, and one Sergeant. Swing shift patrol teams operate with four PSOs, one cover PSO, and one Sergeant.

**TABLE 3.9-1**  
ROHNERT PARK POLICE BEAT LOCATIONS

Beat	Location
Beat 1	North of Copeland Creek and East of the Railroad Tracks
Beat 2	West of Railroad Tracks, to West City Boundary. North of Rohnert Park Expressway
Beat 3	Everything South of Copeland Creek

SOURCE: Rohnert Park, 2004; AES, 2004.

Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety provided a comparison of criminal activity in the years 1998 and 2002 (the most recently available certified data) by specific crime categories (**Table 3.9-2**).

As specified in the MOU with the City of Rohnert Park, the Tribe committed to contributing to law enforcement services before the construction of a casino project (**Appendix E**). As of September 2006, the Tribe has contributed \$1,325,000 for a Special Enforcement Unit (SEU) with the Rohnert Park Public Safety Department. The Tribe has agreed to continue to fully fund the SEU through June 30, 2008, which will bring its total contribution for SEU funding to \$2,200,000. The SEU helped fund law enforcement efforts against gangs, drugs, and repeat offenders in Rohnert Park. The Tribe’s contributions have also provided funding for a canine unit and the Department plans on using any remaining funds for an additional canine unit. The SEU conducted 129-felony arrests and 329-misdemeanor arrests for a total of 458 arrests between July 1, 2004 to August 1, 2005. Additionally, the SEU authored and served seven search warrants on known narcotics dealer locations (Donley, 2005). In June 2007, at the request of the City of

Rohnert Park, the Tribe also agreed to provide \$153,000 in additional funding for two new Public Safety Department positions beginning January 1, 2008, including a school resource officer and a records supervisor. The school resource officer will be assigned primarily to the middle schools for early intervention, education, and mentoring purposes. The records supervisor will be responsible for the daily supervision of the Department’s records unit. This will allow the person currently responsible for the records unit, the Administrative Sergeant, to focus primarily on recruitment and hiring. On July 10, 2007, the City Council of Rohnert Park adopted Resolution 2007-120, accepting an additional \$500,000 from the Tribe to continue SEU funding through June 2008 (**Appendix II**). The Resolution notes that SEU has been extremely successful in decreasing criminal activities including a 36percent decrease in burglaries and a 95percent increase in drug arrests.

**TABLE 3.9-2**  
COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN ROHNERT PARK  
(1998 AND 2002)

Criminal activity	Number of incidences	
	1998	2002
Homicide	0	2
Rape	11	8
Robbery	37	21
Assault	60	322
Burglary	589	710
Larceny	1,014	820
Vehicle Theft	100	177

SOURCE: Rohnert Park, City of, 2004; AES, 2004.

***Stony Point Site***

As with the majority of the Wilfred site, the Sonoma County Sheriff’s Department currently provides law enforcement services to the Stony Point site. The Stony Point site is located in Zone 5 of the Sonoma County Sheriff’s Department.

***Lakeville Site***

As with the majority of the Wilfred site, the Sonoma County Sheriff’s Department currently provides law enforcement services to the Lakeville site. The Lakeville site is also located within Zone 5 of the Sonoma County Sheriff’s Department.

***FIRE PROTECTION***

***Wilfred Site***

The majority of the Wilfred site is within the jurisdiction of the Rincon Valley Fire Protection District (RVFPD), which responds to both fire and medical emergency incidents in the

unincorporated areas located between the cities of Santa Rosa and Rohnert Park. The District operates out of four stations, two of which are staffed 24-hours a day by three firefighters, with the other two stations operated by volunteer firefighters (Lentz, pers. comm., 2006). The nearest station to the Wilfred site is approximately two-miles to the north and located at 207 Todd Road, in Santa Rosa. The District has an annual estimated call volume of 3,200 calls of which two-thirds are medically related (Rincon Valley Fire Protection District, 2007). The Rincon Valley Fire Protection District has an automatic aid agreement with the City of Santa Rosa. The Santa Rosa Fire Department responds to calls in the RVFPD service area and the Todd Road RVFPD station responds to the City of Santa Rosa on a regular basis. The Redwood Empire Dispatch Communication Authority provides dispatch services for fire emergencies in the unincorporated areas of the Wilfred site (Goldberg, 2007).

A small parcel of the Wilfred site (3.86 acres) is located within the City of Rohnert Park and is under the jurisdiction of the Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety. The Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety provides police, fire and medical services to the City of Rohnert Park including the 42,450 residents of the City. Every sworn member of the department has minimally been trained to the level of medical first responder and several are certified EMTs. Unlike police officers in other cities, Rohnert Park officers are cross-trained in both police and fire functions, and the system is dependent upon their availability to act as an available firefighter for safe and efficient fire suppression and rescue operations. There are as many as 15 officers of various ranks available to assist at police and fire incidents including staffing the engine at the main station and any other call during the weekday (Rohnert Park, City of, 2004a).

The Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety Communications Center Dispatch Center is currently staffed with 12 full-time Dispatchers, working four ten-hour days, and one Dispatch Supervisor. The Dispatch Center handles all incoming 9-1-1, emergency, and non-emergency calls for service. Police and fire calls come into the Dispatch center from the Rohnert Park community. Dispatch personnel screen and prioritize the calls for service and dispatch the appropriate police and/or fire resources. Rohnert Park calls that are received by other primary answering points are transferred to the Dispatch Center for handling. The Dispatch Center requests mutual aid when necessary and if available, will send requested resources (Rohnert Park, City of, 2004a).

During 2003, the Dispatch Center handled 31,365 police events and 2,768 fire events. Average response times for emergencies were 4 minutes and 36 seconds for police emergencies, and 4 minutes and 33 seconds for fire emergencies. Rohnert Park operates under the County Law Enforcement and Fire Mutual Aid Agreements. In agreements with the City of Cotati and Sonoma State University, police resources of other police departments are also utilized. Rohnert Park also has a contractually formalized "Automatic Aid Agreement" with both Rancho Adobe

Fire District and RVFPD. In the event of any reported structural fire in any of the districts, the agreement provides for a response both from and to Rohnert Park (Rohnert Park, City of, 2004a).

The Fire Services Division is a fully integrated operation within the City of Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety and has an 18 person staff. . A Lieutenant manages the Division, which is allotted three fire sergeants. A civilian inspector performs Fire Code enforcement, plan review, and public education programs. While only 18 trained personnel are assigned to the Fire Division, officers are cross-trained in police and fire services and all 59 PSOs can respond to fires based on availability. The Public Safety system is dependent upon Patrol PSOs and Sergeants supplementing the engine crews in the event of a fire. **Table 3.9-3** shows the common calls for fire division service from 1998 through 2002 (Rohnert Park, City of, 2004a).

**TABLE 3.9-3**  
ROHNERT PARK FIRE SERVICES DIVISION – COMMON CALLS (1998 - 2002)

Type of Call	1998	2000	2001	2002
Structure Fires	55	54	30	30
Medical Calls	1386	1315	1538	1357
Arson Fires	5	1	1	1
Dumpster Fires	21	24	15	13
Other Fires	35	8	20	29
Vehicle Fires	35	19	14	21
Wildland Fires	74	28	19	22
Fire Alarms	415	269	270	235
HazMat	30	14	24	30
Traffic Accidents	46	7	7	6
Traffic Problems	3	1	-	-
Public Assist	189	163	208	238
Automatic Aid	24	2	23	51
Mutual Aid	24	7	54	33
Other	44	59	78	74
Police Related	19	2	1	7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>2300</b>	<b>2147*</b>

NOTES: \*In 2002 computerized data was not entered during the last two weeks of September and the first 2 weeks of October due to technical problems. Thus the exact number of calls for the year will be off as result of the lack of 30 days' entries.

SOURCE: Rohnert Park, City of, 2004b.

Officers assigned to fire services work the Kelly 24-hour shift schedule. This allows two stations to be staffed twenty-four hours a day. Also each PSO has an alert pager at their residence and will respond to all major fire incidents when off duty. The Public Safety Officers also respond to medical-related calls and are trained as State Certified First Responders.

Four stations (**Figure 3.9-3**) serve the City of Rohnert Park:

- *Station One* (Headquarters) is located at 500 City Center Drive and is an "on-call" station that is not staffed in a traditional round-the-clock method. This station is staffed Monday through Friday 8 AM to 5 PM. Equipment at this station includes a Type I engine with a 1500-gallon per minute (gpm) capacity, a 500-gallon tank, and rescue equipment.
- *Station Two* is located at 5200 Country Club Drive and is staffed in a traditional fashion, with 2 personnel available 24-hours a day, 7-days a week. Equipment at this station includes: a Type I engine with a 1500-gpm capacity, a 500-gallon tank and a 30-gallon foam tank; a Type III engine with a 500-gpm, 400-gallon tank and equipment for wildland/structure response; a Truck or Quint with a 1250-gpm capacity, a 500-gallon tank and a 75-foot aerial ladder with nozzle; and rescue equipment.
- *Station Three* is located at 435 Southwest Boulevard and is an "on-call", unstaffed station that responds with off-duty personnel. Equipment at this station includes: a Type I engine with a 1,250-gpm capacity, and a 500-gallon tank; rescue equipment; a rescue air rig used for filling breathing air tanks; and a special operations unit, which supports hazardous materials and urban search and rescue responses.
- *Station Four* is located at 1316 East Cotati Avenue and is staffed in a traditional fashion, with two personnel on-duty 24-hours a day, 7-days a week. Equipment at this station includes a Type I engine with a 1,500 gpm capacity, a 500-gallon tank, a 30-gallon foam tank, and rescue equipment.

Each station is minimally equipped with a Type I engine and movement of other apparatus may occur seasonally between stations. Additionally, the fire division also has a fully equipped mobile office (command vehicle) and a three Ford Explorers and three Expeditions driven by the Sergeants and Lieutenants in a fire event. Also, each officer working on patrol is also issued a personal patrol vehicle that many take home to expedite response in the event of an emergency.

#### ***Stony Point Site***

As with the majority of the Wilfred site, fire protection management and services are provided by the Sonoma County Fire Services Division and the Rincon Valley Fire Protection District.

#### ***Lakeville Site***

The Lakeville site is also located in an unincorporated area of the County where the Sonoma County Fire Services Division provides services through the Lakeville Volunteer Fire Department

**Figure 3.9-3 Fire Station Locations**

(VFD) in County Service Area #40. The Lakeville VFD has approximately 15 volunteer firefighters who respond from the main station at 5565 Lakeville Highway in Sonoma County.

There is one fire engine located at the main station and another located along Highway 37 in a storage facility. The nearest ladder truck is located in the City of Petaluma and operated by the City of Petaluma Fire Department. California Department of Forestry responds to wildfire incidents in this area out of the Petaluma Station in west Petaluma. Additionally, the County has an Automatic Aid Agreement with the City of Novato to provide emergency back-up services. The response time to the Lakeville site is approximately 9 minutes (Gaab, pers comm., 2006).

### ***EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES***

#### ***Wilfred Site***

Through contractual agreements with Sonoma County, American Medical Response (AMR) maintains a paramedic-staffed advanced life support ambulance at a facility in the center of Rohnert Park. This ambulance is staffed 24-hours every day of the year. Back-up ambulances are deployed on a dynamic basis from adjacent jurisdictions. AMR also provides ambulance services in Santa Rosa and the unincorporated areas of the County surrounding Rohnert Park.

Emergency facilities that serve the vicinity of Rohnert Park are: Petaluma Valley Hospital located six miles south of the Wilfred site at 1301 Redwood Way in Petaluma, Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital located seven miles north of the Wilfred site at 1165 Montgomery Drive in Santa Rosa and Sutter Medical Center of Santa Rosa located seven miles north of the Wilfred site at 3325 Chanate Road in Santa Rosa. The hospital used by emergency incidents at the Wilfred site would depend on the extent of injuries and preference of the individual. Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital would be used for trauma and cardiac emergencies. Sutter Medical Center does not meet new state seismic regulations and is required to close by 2015. It is anticipated that Sutter would work with the County to close the facilities and terminate its lease in 2008; however, no definitive date of closure has been released (Sutter Medical Center of Santa Rosa, 2007). Sutter maintains contractual obligations to maintain a hospital in the County through 2016 and is in negotiations with Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital to assume Sutter's obligation to provide access to healthcare (Sonoma County Health Services, 2007).

#### ***Stony Point Site***

The emergency medical services for the Stony Point site are the same as those described for the Wilfred site.

#### ***Lakeville Site***

City of Petaluma provides primary ambulance services to this area. Novato Ambulance provides back-up services and normally operates along Highway 37 from Novato to Sears Point (Gaab,

pers. comm., 2006). The nearest hospital is Sonoma Valley Hospital located at 347 Andrieux Street in Sonoma, California. The hospital is approximately 10 miles north of the Lakeville site.

### 3.9.6 SCHOOLS

#### *Wilfred Site*

Sonoma County has 40 school districts; with a total of 171 schools and almost 73,000 students. The Wilfred site is located within three of these school districts (**Figure 3.9-4**): Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified School District, Bellevue Union Elementary School District, and Santa Rosa High School District (Sonoma County Office of Education, 2004). The Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified School District consists of 15 schools that serve the communities of Cotati and Rohnert Park. There were 7,700 students enrolled in the 2002-2003 school year (California Department of Education, 2004). The Bellevue Union Elementary School District consists of 3 schools that serve the elementary school population of Santa Rosa and had 1,699 students enrolled in the 2002-2003 school year (California Department of Education, 2004). The Santa Rosa High School District consists of 16 schools that serve the high school population of Santa Rosa and had 13,029 students enrolled in the 2002-2003 school year (California Department of Education, 2004).

#### *Stony Point Site*

As with the Wilfred site the Stony Point site is located within three school districts. The southern four project parcels are located in the Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified School District. The northern parcels are located within the Bellevue Union Elementary School District. The northern parcels are also located in the Santa Rosa High School District.

#### *Lakeville Site*

The Lakeville site is located in the Old Adobe Union School District, consisting of five elementary schools and approximately 2,000 students (Old Adobe Union School District, 2006). The Old Adobe School District has a pupil to teacher ratio of 21.1:1 and an average class size of 22.6. There are 90.3 full-time equivalent (FTE) teachers of which 99percent are fully certified, 6.8 FTE administrators, 4.6 FTE pupil services employees and 113 classified staff (definitions located below **Table 3.9-4**; California Department of Education, 2006). The Lakeville site is also located in the Petaluma Joint Union High School District which includes 10 junior high and high schools and approximately 5,360 students (Petaluma City Schools, 2006). The Petaluma Joint Union High School District has a pupil to teacher ratio of 22.6:1 and an average class size of 28.3. There are 263.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) teachers of which 97.6percent are fully certified, 22.4 FTE administrators, 27.9 FTE pupil services employees and 248 classified staff (California Department of Education, 2006).

**Figure 3.9-4 School Districts**

**TABLE 3.9-4**  
**SCHOOL INFORMATION BY DISTRICT (2002–2003)**

School (Grade span)	Enrollment	Special Ed. Enrollment (Ages 5-21)	% Fully Credentialed Teachers	FTE Admin	FTE Pupil Services	FTE Teachers	# Classified Staff	Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Avg. Class Size	# of Computers	# of Students Per Computer
<b>Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified School District</b>											
Community Day (7-9)	38	0	100.0	0	0	2.6	1	14.6	17.5	0	0
Creekside Middle (6-8)	892	95	100.0	2	5.6	37.4	26	23.9	29.8	100	8.9
El Camino High (9-12 Cont.)	182	10	100.0	1	0.8	6.2	5	29.4	19.4	26	7
Evergreen Elementary (K-6)	389	47	100.0	1	1	1.6	18	20.9	21.9	64	6.1
Gold Ridge Elementary (K-6)	396	27	100.0	1	2	18.8	13	21.1	22.0	81	4.9
Hahn (Marguerite) Elementary (K-6)	476	26	100.0	1	1.6	22	18	21.6	22.1	80	6
La Fiesta Elementary (K-6)	309	54	100.0	1	2.3	16.6	17	18.6	22.3	35	/8.8
Monte Vista Elementary (K-6)	619	69	97.1	1	2	32.2	23	19.2	21.6	85	7.3
Mountain Shadows Middle (6-8)	981	133	100.0	2	7	39.4	25	24.9	30.7	164	6
Page (Thomas) Elementary (K-5)	380	40	100.00	1	1.6	18	15	21.1	23.3	60	6.5
Phoenix High (9-12 Cont)	34	0	100.0	0	0	2	1	17.0	18.8	11	3.1
Rancho Cotate High (9-12)	2032	263	95.0	4.8	15.6	77.6	46	26.2	27.7	459	4.4
Reed (John) Elementary (K-6)	470	1	100.0	1	2.4	26.2	23	17.9	20.7	64	7.3
Richard Crane Elementary (K-6)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rohnert (Waldo) Elementary (K-6)	422	48	100.0	1.6	1.2	21.4	19	19.7	24.0	65	6.5
Technology High School (9-12 Alternative)	58	0	83.3	0.3	0	5.4	1	10.7	25.1	50	1.2
<b>Bellevue Union Elementary District</b>											
Bellevue Elementary (K-6)	553	70	100.0	2	1	32	23	17.3	21.2	97	5.7
Kawana Elementary (K-6)	619	73	100.0	2	0	3.8	18	18.3	20.9	67	9.2
Meadow View Elementary (K-6)	527	39	100.0	2	0	27	07	19.5	22.2	55	9.6
<b>Santa Rosa High District</b>											
Allen (Elsie) High (9-12)	1597	206	98.7	4	6	74.8	33	21.4	19.8	500	3.2
Carrillo (Maria) High (9-12)	1545	140	100.0	4.4	5	62.8	31	24.6	23.3	386	4
Cook (Lawrence) Middle (7-8)	844	126	100.0	3	4	45.4	24	18.6	25.2	149	5.7
Grace High (9-12 Cont)	38	0	100.0	0	1	2	0	19.0	11.9	7	5.4
Hilliard Comstock Middle (7-8)	709	104	100.0	2	4	32.8	20	21.6	26.3	52	13.6
Mesa High (9-12 Cont)	42	0	6.7	0	0.6	2.4	0	17.5	NA	22	1.9
Midrose High (9-12 Cont)	41	0	100.0	0	0.4	2.3	1	15.8	15.1	16	2.6
Montgomery High (9-12)	1820	163	100.0	4.2	5.4	77.1	33	23.6	22.5	250	7.3
Nueva Vista High (7-12 Cont)	42	9	100.0	0.2	0.4	2.4	1	17.5	7.8	26	1.6
Piner High (9-12)	1402	165	97.2	4.4	4.6	66.2	31	21.2	22.6	401	3.5
Ridgway High (9-12 Cont)	245	36	100.0	1	1	17.1	12	14.3	14.4	96	2.6
Rincon Valley Middle (7-8)	843	115	100.0	2	3	34.8	18	24.2	29.9	85	9.9
Roseland Accelerated Middle (7-8)	142	0	83.3	0	0	6	4	23.7	23.7	50	2.8
Santa Rosa High (9-12)	1965	204	98.9	3.2	5	84.8	30	23.2	22.3	406	4.8
Santa Rosa Middle (7-8)	792	96	100.0	2	3	35	19	22.6	28.5	131	6
Slater (Herbert) Middle (7-8)	962	134	97.7	2	3.2	40.4	21	23.8	29.8	150	6.4

**TERMINOLOGY:**

**% Fully Credentialed Teachers** is the percent of teachers who hold a full credential.

**Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)** is the percentage of time a staff member works represented as a decimal. A full-time person is 1.00, a half-time person is .50 and a quarter-time person is .25.

**FTE Administrators** include principals, assistant principals, program directors or coordinators, and other certificated staff not providing direct services to students.

**FTE Pupil Services** employees include counselors, nurses, psychologists, social workers, research specialists, speech specialists and other medical personnel.

**FTE Teachers** is defined as an employee of the school district who holds a position requiring certification and whose duties require direct instruction to the pupils in the school(s) of that district.

**Classified Staff** is an employee of a school district, in a position not requiring certification. The data are not collected in a manner that will allow full-time equivalent (FTE) reporting.

NA means not applicable. Indicates an alternative school.

SOURCE: California Department of Education, 2004; AES, 2004.