

Section 7

Public Facilities and Services Element

**PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT
SECTION SEVEN CONTENTS**

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PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This Element of the 1986-2006 Sacramento General Plan discusses public facilities and services. Other land use element sections in this plan discuss residential land use and commerce and industry land use.

The emphasis of this Element is major municipal facilities and services, those required to serve urban development in the City. The services are classified into two categories: utility services and public services. Utility services are sometimes commonly referred to as “infrastructure” and include water, sanitary sewers, and drainage. Other types of utility services include telephone, cable, gas and electric services. Public services include solid waste removal service, schools, fire service, police service, library service, parks and recreation service and medical service. A number of other public or quasi-public facilities serve the Sacramento area, but are not addressed in this text because of limited City control of their on-going operations. Those shown on the Land Use Map in this category include the North Natomas Sports Complex, McClellan AFB, and the U.S. Army Depot.

The City of Sacramento is rapidly increasing in population and development. Due to this growth, a major policy of the City is to provide adequate municipal services. In addition to the full range of services provided by the City, there are special districts, assessment districts, private companies, and combined governmental agencies providing municipal services within and outside of the City limits. It is important that these services are coordinated with the expected growth.

The goals, policies, and programs of this Element are interrelated with the other General Plan elements and will strongly influence the rate and location of new development, which in turn stabilizes and improves existing development. The purpose of these goals, policies, and programs is to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents.

OVERALL GOALS

The following overall goals give general direction in meeting the needs of the public facilities and services:

Goal A

Provide and maintain a high quality of public facilities and services to all areas of the City.

The City of Sacramento is fortunate to have a full range of municipal facilities and services. The maintenance of these services is an essential factor to consider in existing and newly developed areas. The City should continue to provide adequate public facilities and services in newly developing areas and direct funding for improvement in existing areas to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents.

Goal B

Time all new public facilities and services as closely as possible to approved urban expansion.

Urban growth in the City is occurring at a rapid pace. It is important that appropriate facilities and services are coordinated and in place as new communities are developed and financing of those services and facilities not directly controlled by the City.

The City will continue to use the Capital Improvements Program, the City budgetary process, and other financing programs to ensure that adequate services are available to support, in a timely fashion, growth in new communities and within the existing urban area.

Goal C

Provide infrastructure for identified infill areas.

The City actively promotes infill development through incentives as a means to prevent urban sprawl and to keep existing communities vital. The City should continue to support existing and future efforts to provide infrastructure in constrained infill areas.

Goal D

Achieve economy and efficiency in the provision of services and facilities.

The City should continue to coordinate with utilities and other service provider when meeting the infrastructure needs for newly developing areas. In addition, the City should explore ways in utilizing energy-saving measures and principles such as co-generation in designing new public facilities used in the production for energy.

Goal E

Design public facilities in such a manner as to ensure safety and attractiveness.

Utilities and related infrastructure should be designed and constructed in a manner to prevent possible visual blight and ensure safety to Sacramento residents. The City should continue to support and encourage the construction of utility lines underground and provide safe, attractive infrastructure. Existing and newly constructed infrastructure should be maintained.

UTILITY SERVICES

WATER

The City currently provides water service from a combination of surface and groundwater sources. Surface water, which comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, is diverted at three treatment facilities: the Sacramento river Water Treatment Plant, the Riverside Water Treatment Plant, and the American River Water Treatment Plant. Generally speaking, the City area south of the American River is served by water from these three facilities. North of the American, part of the South Natomas and part of North Sacramento are also served with surface water. The remaining portion of the north City area is served by wells. Eventually, the City intends to service most of the north area with surface water. The Sacramento and American River treatment Plants have a combined capacity of 190 million gallons per day

(mgd). They can ultimately be expanded 545 mgd. The Riverside Treatment Plant has a capacity of approximately 10-15 mgd and is not designed for any major expansion.

In 1985, the City's average maximum daily water demand was 180 mgd. The peak hour rate is estimated at 160% of the maximum daily average.

In addition to the treatment facilities, the City operates five storage reservoirs each with three million gallons, another three million gallons of capacity, and an underground storage facility of fifteen million gallons. Another three million gallon tank is planned for construction in the Robla area. The City determines placement of water distribution facilities as development plans are formulated.

A Sacramento Area Water Resources Study was conducted for the City, County, and Arcade Water District in 1983-1985. As a result of the study, a management plan was prepared but has not been officially adopted by the City. The plan recommends a course for the City and County for the next 44 years until the year 2030. The basic elements of the plan implementation are the following:

- \$ Surface Water Management including the Capital Improvement Program.
- \$ Groundwater Management Program
- \$ Sources of Financing
- \$ Institutional Arrangements
- \$ Implementation Activities

Projected Needs

The City has the rights to enough quality surface water to supply all planned growth within the City limits until buildout. However, there is evidence that ground water supplies in the Sacramento area are being depleted, often resulting in a lowering of quality. Conversely, the surface water is not being fully utilized. The City of Sacramento has surface water entitlement, which exceed its current needs and possibly its future requirements. These entitlement, were based on the assumption of the City limits being expanded to a larger area than currently exists. Most of the area's growth has occurred outside the City limits with water needs being met by ground water extraction and delivery being provided by 21 additional water agencies. As growth continues throughout the metropolitan area, there has been an interest to develop a water resource plan that has acceptable institutional, financial, and legal terms for all those agencies affected. There are a number of issues surrounding the management of the area's water resources.

First, the City of Sacramento has surface water rights to the Sacramento and American Rivers, which are fixed by a permanent contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The authorized area under this permit does not include the entire metropolitan area. The City, however, has not put its rights to full use for either river. It must do so for the Sacramento River by 1988 and for the American River by 2030. The expiration date for the Sacramento River rights is December 1988. Originally, it was 1960. However, the State of California normally approves extensions for municipalities that are still growing. The City has received three such extensions.

Second, ground water is being pumped outside of the City by individuals, organized districts and private utilities. The City also pumps ground water in annexed areas north of the American River. This pumping has caused the ground water levels to decline in some areas, thereby increasing pumping costs.

Third, City water treatment facilities must be expanded as delivery of treated surface water to areas now being served by ground water increases. Transmission and storage facilities will also be needed.

Fourth, there is inadequate overall coordinated management of water resources in the area. The increase of providing surface water to those areas now dependent on ground water will require coordinated roles for the City, and County water districts and private utilities.

Fifth, funding, and repayment of capital expenditures for facilities to treat, transmit and store increased amounts of surface water will require an extensive financial plan. New revenue sources must be found and repayment to the City for its surface water must be secured.

As a charter City, Sacramento has the power to finance, build, and operate water facilities both inside and outside the City. The City has the authority under its charter to deliver water on a wholesale or retail basis to other water districts and to provide utilities outside of the City. The City can deliver surface water to areas within the City's American River Place of Use (POU) in one of two ways:

§ Bulk water sales to public and private water agencies.

§ Retail water sales to areas not served by another water agency.

For areas outside of the American River (POU) the City can deliver water to needed areas by:

§ Retail water sales to un-serviced areas by annexation.

§ Bulk water sales to public and private water agencies with the agency obtaining its own water rights from the State Water Resources Control Board or through a contract with Bureau of Reclamation. The City will act as a service entity providing treatment and transportation of the surface water.

Under the proposed plans, the City's role will be to develop a long-term surface supply program for the delivery of surface water to areas outside of the City and to the North Sacramento areas. The City will need to develop a standard set of development charges as well as bulk water delivery charges. An appropriate surcharge to cover the costs of existing facilities used to benefit areas outside of the City.

The consultant's report on the Sacramento Area Water Resources Management Plan recommend that the City commit itself to supplying treated surface water outside the City limits and that the County commit itself to groundwater management and to securing additional surface water supplies for areas outside the City's water rights area (see Map 1). The report also contained alternative financing plans. To implement the total management plan proposed by the consultant, the City and County should enter into an agreement that addresses the following:

§ Contractual roles to be assumed by each party

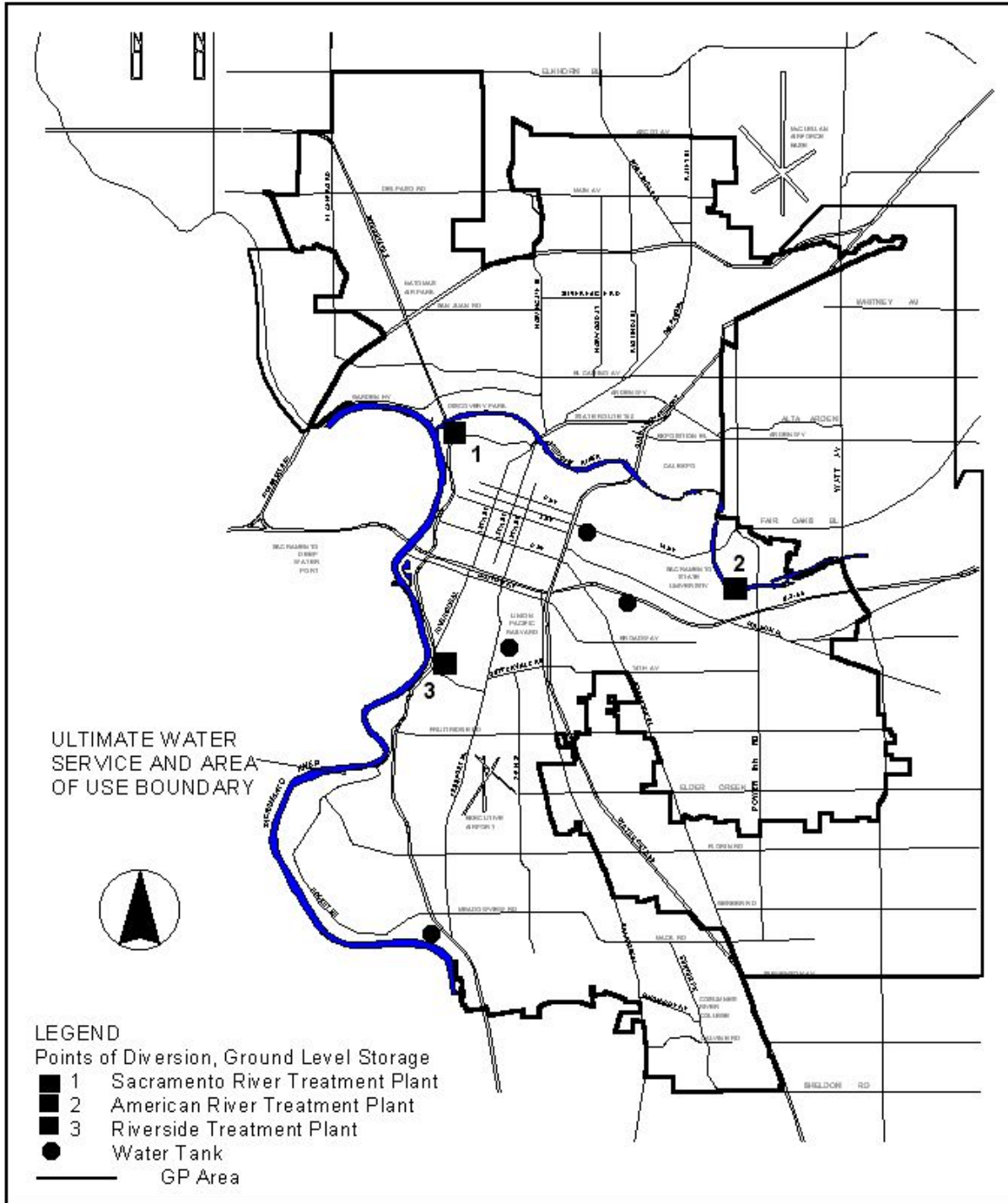
§ Services to be provided by each par

§ Financial responsibilities of each party

§ Method of allocating capital and operating costs

Contracted safeguards need to be developed in order to protect the long-range regional program.

Map 1



WATER RIGHTS APPLICATION
AREA AND MAJOR FACILITIES

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City of Sacramento
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GOALS AND POLICIES FOR WATER

Goal A

Provide and improve water supply facilities to meet future growth of the City and assure a continued supply of safe potable water.

Policy 1

Develop and adopt a comprehensive water policy for the City of Sacramento that is consistent with a long range adopted plan.

Policy 2

Develop and implement a financing strategy that the City can use to construct needed water facilities.

Policy 3

Work with property owners to develop financing arrangements in order to provide needed water facilities.

Policy 4

Give high priority in the Capital Improvements Program to funding infrastructure in highly depressed and designated infill areas.

Policy 5

Provide water service meeting or exceeding State and federal regulatory agency requirements.

SANITARY SEWERS

Treatment of sewage from the City of Sacramento is presently provided by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD). The SRCSD is responsible for the operation of all regional interceptors and wastewater treatment plants, except for the combined storm and sanitary treatment facility operated by the City. The District's Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant is located south of the City just east of Freeport. The Plant has an existing treatment capacity of approximately 181 million gallons per day (MDG) of dry weather flow and 392 MGD of wet weather flow. Sewage receives secondary treatment at the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and effluent is discharged into the Sacramento River.

In the older areas of the City (bounded by the Sacramento River on the west and 65th Street on the east, American River on the north and Sutterville Road on the south), the City currently has a combined stormwater and sewer system. This area is serviced by two pumping stations, which transfer sewage to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment. During heavy storms, excess flows from the combined system are treated at the City Combined Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 35th Avenue near South Land Park Drive. The local wastewater collection is performed by two entities within the Sacramento Metropolitan area: County Sanitation District 1 serves South and North Natomas and Arden Arcade Community Plan areas, portions of East Broadway, South Sacramento and the unincorporated areas. The

City provides sewage collection to approximately two thirds of the City and has 41 sewage pumping stations in operation.

Projected Need

Currently, the SRCSD has plans to increase the capacity of the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant to accommodate additional projected growth in the City and unincorporated areas. The projected sewage flow at full service area buildout is estimated at 129.1 MGD dry weather flow and 305.9 MGD wet weather flow. If district voters approve a bond issue to finance needed improvements, additional plant capacity could be on line by 1990. The Plant expansion will be designed to handle a 180 MGD dry weather flow and a wet weather flow of 400 MGD.

The growth proposed in the City, especially in newly developing area, will require major sewer services. The existing North Natomas pump station will not accommodate ultimate development in the area; therefore, expansion of the station and sewer infrastructure is required. Phased in improvements are discussed in the Sacramento Sewage Expansion Study Final Report dated April 1993. All sewage generated from North Natomas development is to be conveyed to and treated at the existing Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and discharged to the Sacramento River.

Development growth in North Sacramento, particularly in the West-of-McClellan area is limited because there are no local collection systems in most of the area. Expansion of the City sewer system is required in order to accommodate ultimate buildout

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR SANITARY SEWERS

Goal A

Provide adequate sewer service for all urbanized or developing neighborhoods.

Policy 1

Provide and upgrade sewer facilities where needed to newly developing areas in the City.

Policy 2

Develop plans for extension of sewer lines to existing developed areas where sewer service is lacking.

Policy 3

Work with property owners to develop financing arrangements in order to provide sewer services.

DRAINAGE

The City of Sacramento currently has a combined stormwater and sewer system in the older area of the City. The older area is bounded by the Sacramento River on the west and 65th Street on the east, American River on the north and Sutterville Road on the south. The newer developed or developing areas are serviced by separate drainage systems. The City has 83 storm drainage pumping stations owned and operated by the City.

Projected Need

Most undeveloped areas in the City will need urban drainage services when developed. Presently, the North Natomas area has two main agricultural drainage canals and two pumping stations. The existing drainage canals will be unable to adequately accommodate urban runoff in the area. New major trunk line collectors, expansion of the existing facilities and construction of new pumping plants will be required to handle ultimate buildout.

The Robla area in North Sacramento, immediately west of McClellan Air Force Base has inadequate drainage facilities. Existing systems cannot effectively carry away runoff into the Community's creeks and canals. In addition, surface drainage cannot accommodate future growth without additional improvements. North Sacramento's infl. and higher density areas will require street improvements, upgrading of existing drainage facilities, and construction of new facilities.

Expected growth in North Sacramento will cause additional stormwater runoff in excess of Magpie Creek's capacity. Magpie Creek Diversion presently drains poorly, especially during the rainy season. The Magpie Creek Channel cannot handle storm runoff from a 100-year flood. The Study recommended that the existing channel be improved along a straightened alignment to provide flooding protection in the presently developed areas and for future growth based on existing community plan designations.

In addition to underdeveloped communities needing services, small developed neighborhoods throughout the City are in need of improved drainage facilities and services. The 1986-1987 City budget enumerated 35 such areas with drainage problems. The City is anticipating to remedy this problem by 1995.

Portions of South Sacramento in the Florin-Perkins industrial area and Laguna need drainage improvements and services. Flooding is the major development constraint in the Laguna Creek area. Laguna Creek will need some containment prior to urbanization in the area. Proposed development in the unincorporated areas upstream could cause major flooding along the creek.

Assessment districts are being formed in both areas to finance drainage improvements and provide services. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is preparing a plan for flood management for the entire watershed area and the City has adopted a modified floodplain for that portion within its jurisdiction.

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR DRAINAGE

Goal A

Provide adequate drainage facilities and services to accommodate desired growth levels.

Policy 1

Ensure that all drainage facilities are adequately sized and constructed to accommodate the projected increase in stormwater runoff from urbanization.

Policy 2

Coordinate efforts with County Public Works Department and other agencies as appropriate to provide adequate and efficient drainage facilities and connector lines to service the Rio Linda, North Natomas and Laguna Creek areas of the City.

Policy 3

Target Capital Improvement Programs to fund drainage facilities in infl. areas.

Policy 4

Require the private sector to form assessment districts and/or utilize other funding mechanisms to cover the cost of providing drainage facilities.

Policy 5

Design visible drainage facilities to be visually attractive.

Policy 6

Study incentives for developer to provide necessary drainage lines in underdeveloped areas.

TELEPHONE, CABLE, GAS AND ELECTRIC SERVICES

Telephone

Local telephone service in the City is provided by Pacific Bell, Citizens Utilities and General Telephone. Most of the City, however, is served by Pacific Bell. Some areas in the southerly portions of South Sacramento are served by the Citizens Utilities and General Telephone.

The telephone companies have indicated that there are no foreseeable problems with the provision of telephone service to infl. or newly developing areas in the City.

Cable

Sacramento Cable and Cable Americal provides cable service to most City residents. Cable Americal, however, serves just the McClellan and Mather Air Force Base residents. Sacramento Cable indicated that they will be able to serve all City residents by 1988.

Gas

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) provides natural gas to the City. The utility company anticipates no major problem in serving newly developing areas in the City.

Electric

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) provides electrical power to the City. SMUD also serves most of Sacramento County. SMUD operates eight hydroelectric plants, two photovoltaic plants, and one geothermal unit. SMUD's nuclear power plant at Rancho Seco is currently nonoperational. SMUD also purchases power from the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and PG&E.

An additional geothermal unit is under construction and three major transmission lines to buy and share with other utility companies are planned to help meet the future demand. The utility anticipates no major problems in serving any new areas in the City. The utility anticipates no major problems in serving any new areas in the City, however, additional electrical distribution facilities will be needed.

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR UTILITY SERVICES

Goal A

Continue to improve and provide communication and utility services to all areas of the City.

Policy 1

Continue to work closely with utility companies on long-range planning for newly developing areas.

Policy 2

Support and encourage the utility companies to place utilities underground in new development areas.

PUBLIC SERVICES

SOLID WASTE

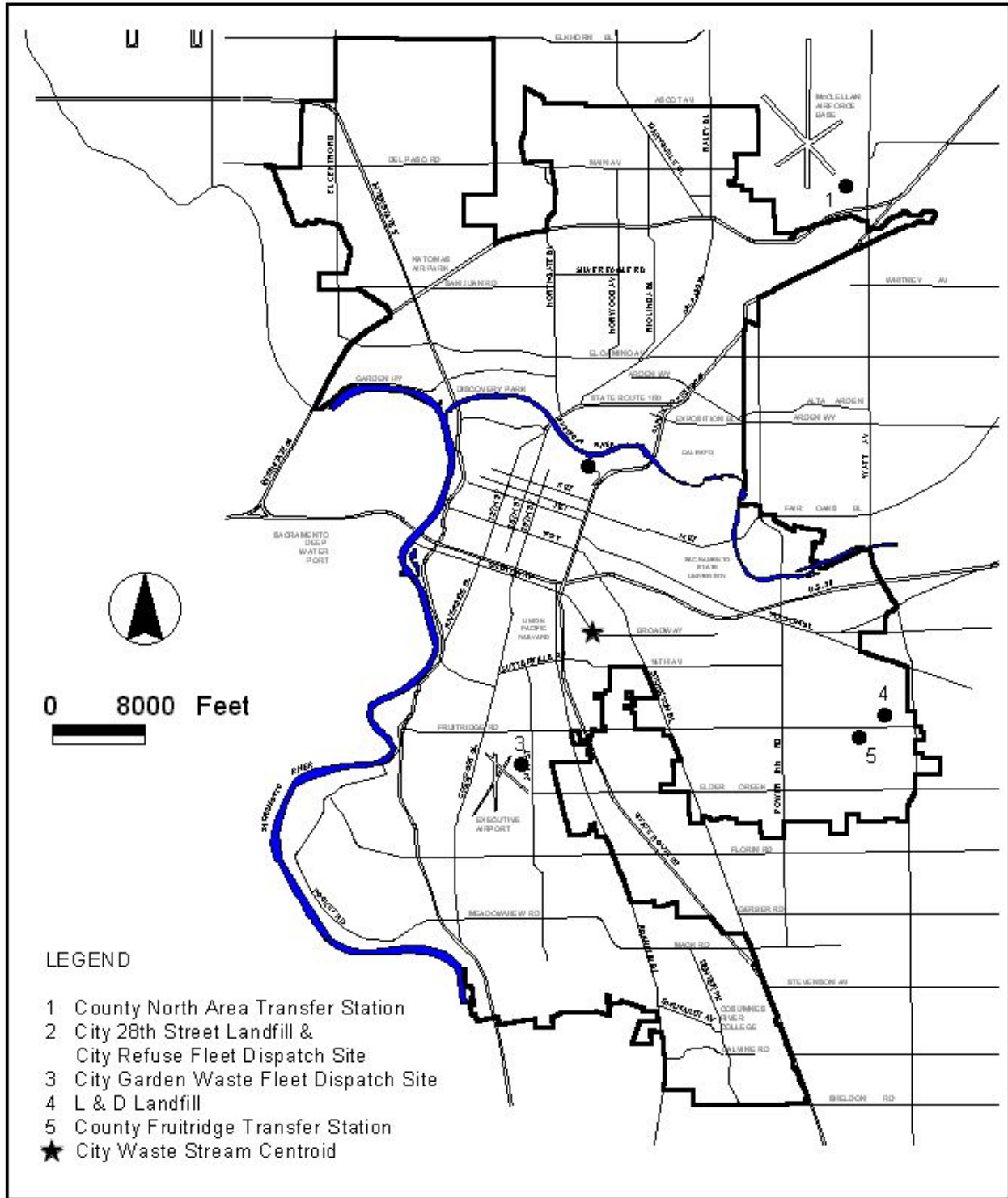
The City collects all residential solid waste. Commercial waste collection service is provided by both the City and permitted private haulers. Residential and commercial solid waste collected by the City is transported to Sacramento Recycling and Transfer Station located at 8491 Fruitridge Road then transported by larger transfer vehicles to the Lockwood Landfill, near Sparks, Nevada. Commercial waste collected by private haulers is disposed of at a variety of facilities including the Sacramento County Keifer Landfill, the Yolo County landfill, Forward landfill, L and D Landfill, Florin Perkins Landfill and several privately run transfer stations. Residential waste removal service is financed by user fees and is expanded as demand increases in new growth areas. Additionally, the City runs a once-a-year Neighborhood Clean Up Program, offering pick-up of most categories of debris. The City also provides residents with a weekly garden refuse pickup and a bi-weekly single-can recycling program. Map 2 shows the location of existing solid waste facilities.

The City is continually promoting the recycling of solid waste materials. In 1989, the City's Source Reduction Recycling Element (SRRE) was adopted by the state. The SRRE outlines the city's goals, policies, and programs directed at reaching the state's waste mandate of a 50% reduction and diversion in landfill waste disposal. Included in the strategy is the city's dedication to establishing, sustaining, and expanding recycling-based manufacturing businesses. Creating and maintaining a healthy recycling market is essential to meeting the City's landfill reduction goals and mandates.

In 1993, the City and County of Sacramento and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment agency applied and received a 10-year Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) designation from the State of California. The RMDZ program offers financial, technical and marketing incentives to small and medium size recycled material manufacturers. The RMDZ programs help reduce or divert waste by assisting the establishment of new businesses that recycle and/or manufacture new products from waste.

In February 2003, the RMDZ was renewed and expanded to include all of Sacramento County and other nearby jurisdictions. The newly expanded Sacramento Regional Recycling Market Development Zone (SRRMDZ) increases the opportunities to site new manufacturers in the region that might otherwise choose to site facilities in other RMDZ's throughout the State.

Map 2

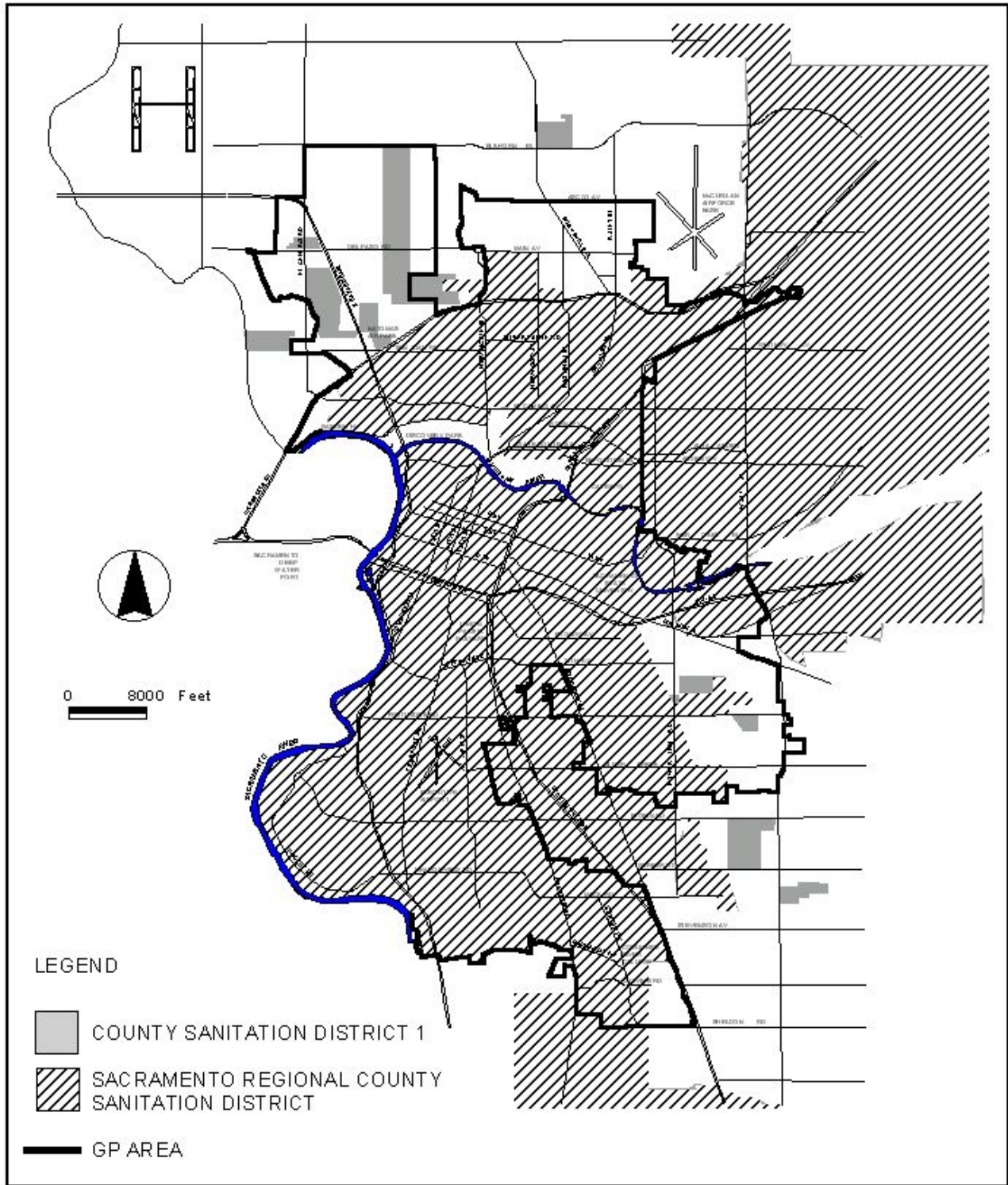


LOCATION OF SOLID WASTE SYSTEM FACILITIES

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COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS AND SACRAMENTO REGIONAL
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

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City of Sacramento
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GENERAL PLAN
update 1999-2008

Businesses already located in expanded zone, but not in the current zone, are now eligible for the incentives provided by the program.

Projected Need

The City of Sacramento currently provides adequate waste removal services to the city's population. However, as the City's population continues to increase, additional waste removal services and facilities will be necessary. For instance, the North Natomas Community Plan Area expects to increase in population from 1,607 (2000 Census) to 63,340 persons by the year 2025 (SACOG 2002). The South Sacramento and Airport-Meadowview Community Plan Areas are projected to add another 18,646 persons by 2025. Consequently, adequate and efficient locations for new solid waste transfer and recycling facilities will need to be identified in the new growth areas to effectively serve the anticipated population growth.

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR SOLID WASTE

Goal A

Provide adequate solid waste disposal facilities and services for collection, storage and reuse of reuse.

Policy 1

Continue the Neighborhood Clean Up Program and develop and implement additional programs when necessary.

Policy 2

Explore programs and new techniques of solid waste disposal to reduce the need for landfill sites.

Policy 3

Continue to coordinate efforts with Sacramento County to provide long-term landfill disposal capacity.

Policy 4

Expand recycling and composting efforts to the maximum extent feasible in order to reduce the volume and toxicity of solid wastes that must be sent to landfill facilities.

Policy 5

Provide an efficient system of solid waste and recycling facilities and services throughout the city that avoids the over-concentration in areas that are well served.

Policy 6

Develop transfer station capacity in the north area and design it for compatibility with potential waste processing and recycling operations.

Policy 7

Reduce potential noise, air, and traffic impacts of solid waste recycling and transfer facilities by locating them throughout the city and county, proximate to new and existing residential and commercial waste generators.

Policy 8

Promote and support the Sacramento Recycling Market Development Zone to strengthen the local recycling and diverted waste material market.

SCHOOLS

Presently, there are eight school districts providing public education within the City of Sacramento. The districts are:

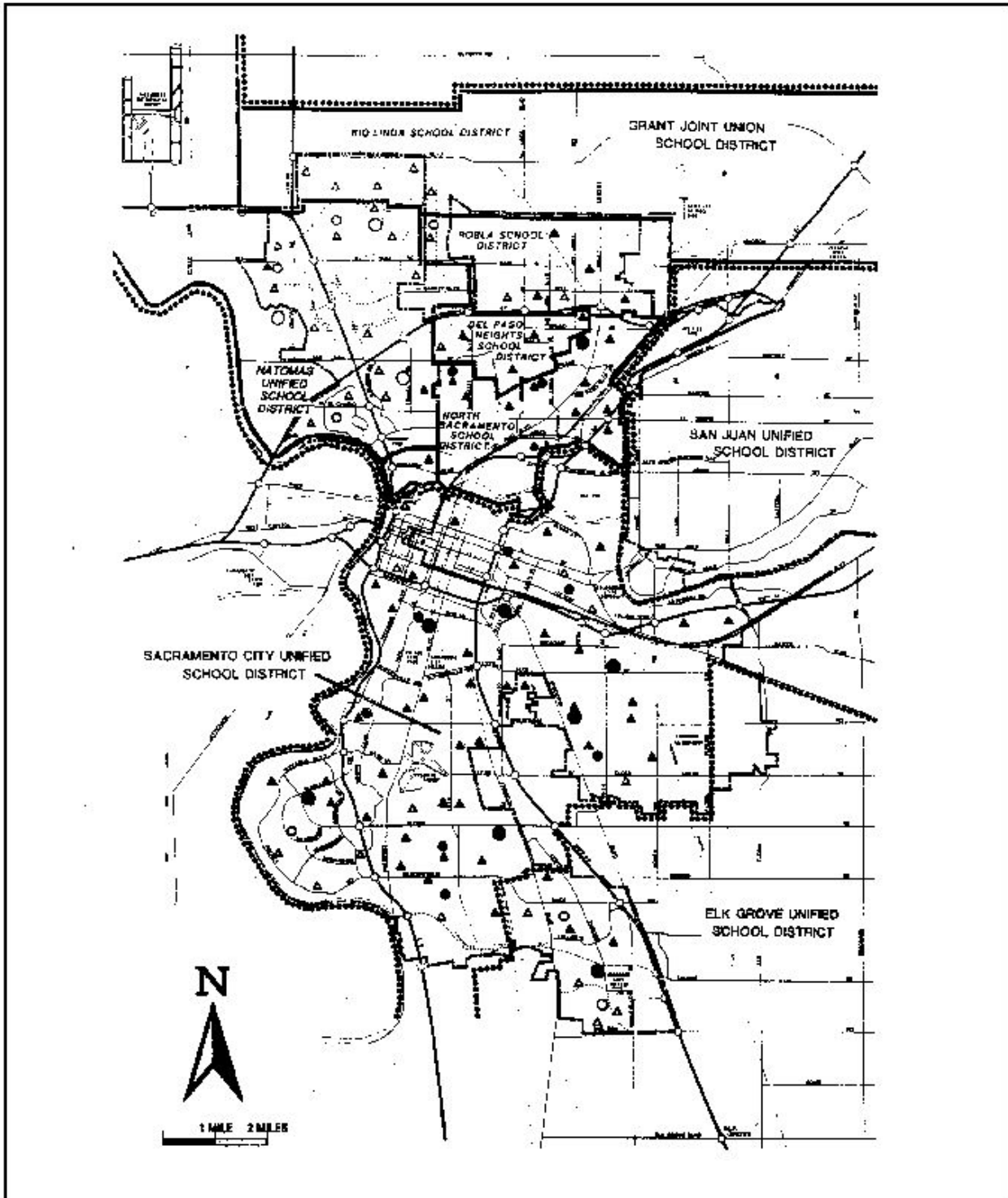
- Del Paso Heights Elementary
- Elk Grove Unified
- Grant Joint Union high
- Natomas Unified
- North Sacramento Elementary
- Robla Elementary
- Sacramento City Unified
- San Juan Unified

District boundaries and planned facilities are shown on Map 4.

At the present time these school districts are experiencing the following levels of enrollment and reserve capacity:

Table 1
School Districts Student Enrollment and Reserve Capacity

<u>School District</u>	<u>1986 Enrollment</u>	<u>Reserve Capacity</u>
Del Paso Heights Elementary	2,082	68
Elk Grove Unified	30,470	-8,336
Grant Joint Union High	10,650	-251
Natomas Unified	2,100	0
North Sacramento Elementary	5,009	291
Robla Elementary	1,800	0
Sacramento City Unified	50,513	5,555
San Juan Unified	47,500	4,900



PROPOSED AND EXISTING
SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND FACILITIES

- HIGH SCHOOL
- JUNIOR HIGH OR MIDDLE SCHOOL
- ▲ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- EXISTING (closed)
- PROPOSED (open)

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update 1995-2005

(Amended 3/23/93 by Resolution #93-136)

The City's role in school planning involves reserving school sites in developing areas, and coordinating and cooperating with school districts in helping to provide school facilities. Currently, the City coordinates efforts for the joint use of park facilities and recreational programs immediately adjacent to existing and planned school sites.

The process of reserving school sites within the City usually takes place with approval of new community plans and during subdivision review of individual development projects.

The City Planning Division and school districts coordinate efforts in developing locational criteria for school sites in newly developing areas. Presently, the City and school districts are using the following criteria.

**Table 2
School Districts Facility Acreage Criteria**

<u>School District</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Minimum Site Size</u>
Del paso Heights Elementary	K-6	10 Acres
Elk Grove Unified	K-6	11-14 Acres
	7-8	21-23 Acres
	9-12	40-45 Acres
Grant Joint Union High	7-8	23-25 Acres
	9-12	40 Acres
Natomas Unified	K-6	10 Acres
	7-8	20 Acres
North Sacramento Elementary	K-6	8 Acres
Robla Elementary	K-6	10 acres
Sacramento City Unified	K-6	8 Acres*
	7-8	10.8 Acres
	9-12	45 Acres
San Juan Unified	K-6	10 Acres
	7-8	20 Acres
	9-12	40 Acres

* 6 acres if adjacent to City park.

The City also requires schools to be located in areas that are safely and conveniently accessible and free from heavy traffic, excessive noise, and incompatible land uses.

Projected Need

The proper timing and placement of school sites are especially important in newly developing areas. The Natomas and Elk Grove School Districts, located respectively in North Natomas and portions of South Sacramento, are projecting substantial increases in student enrollment. The

Elk Grove School Districts is presently impacted. In addition to these school districts, there may be some increase in student enrollment in other school districts due to overall regional growth pressures and an emphasis on City infill development and future annexation activity.

Presently, the total student enrollment in the eight school districts is 150,124, which includes a portion of County students within the Elk Grove Unified School District. This figure is expected to increase which will require additional school sites and facilities. Additional facility requirements are based on individual district standards to meet projected demands. There is presently a potential surplus of sites in some school districts and a deficit of needed sites in others. A re-evaluation of school needs should be undertaken in various districts to accommodate student enrollment growth due to new development.

The City attempts to get the school districts involved at the beginning of the planning process in order to ensure that school facilities will be provided as development occurs in the City. The City can then ensure that needed schools are properly located and sites reserved according to minimum size standards.

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR SCHOOLS

Goal A

Continue to assist school districts in providing quality education facilities that will accommodate projected student enrollment growth.

Policy 1

Assist school districts with school financing plans and methods to provide permanent schools in existing and newly developing areas in the City.

Policy 2

Involve school districts in the early stages of the land use planning process for the future growth of the City.

Policy 3

Designate school sites on the General Plan and applicable specific plans of the City to accommodate school district needs.

Policy 4

Continue to explore ways of utilizing existing school facilities for non-school related and child care activities.

Policy 5

Continue to assist in reserving school sites based on each district's criteria, and upon the City's additional locational criteria as follows:

§ Locate elementary schools on sites that are safely and conveniently accessible, and free heavy traffic, excessive noise and incompatible land uses.

- § Locate schools beyond the elementary level adjacent to major streets. Streets that serve as existing or planned transit corridors should be considered priority locations.
- § Locate all school sites centrally with respect to their planned attendance areas. *(Attendance areas will change with the addition of other schools)*

Policy 6

Work with school districts to realign district boundaries to coincide with neighborhood and community boundaries.

FIRE SERVICE

Importance

The effectiveness of a community's fire protection services is determined by a number of important factors. Water supply, facility locations and distribution, equipment and manpower are among these. For purposes of the General Plan, the location and distribution of each fire station is particularly critical since surrounding land uses and circulation patterns directly affect the quality of fire protection services.

The main thoroughfares of the City will accommodate effective evacuation. The type, location and magnitude of an incident will dictate evacuation routes. Planning and coordination of this responsibility is largely the role of the Fire Department, and the Police Department during emergency events.

Peak load water demand has been as high as 5,000 G.P.M. This is highly unusual as most fire emergencies require between 500 and 3,000 G.P.M.. The City water treatment plants can handle most any demand required as long as water main size remains adequate.

Fire Stations Plan

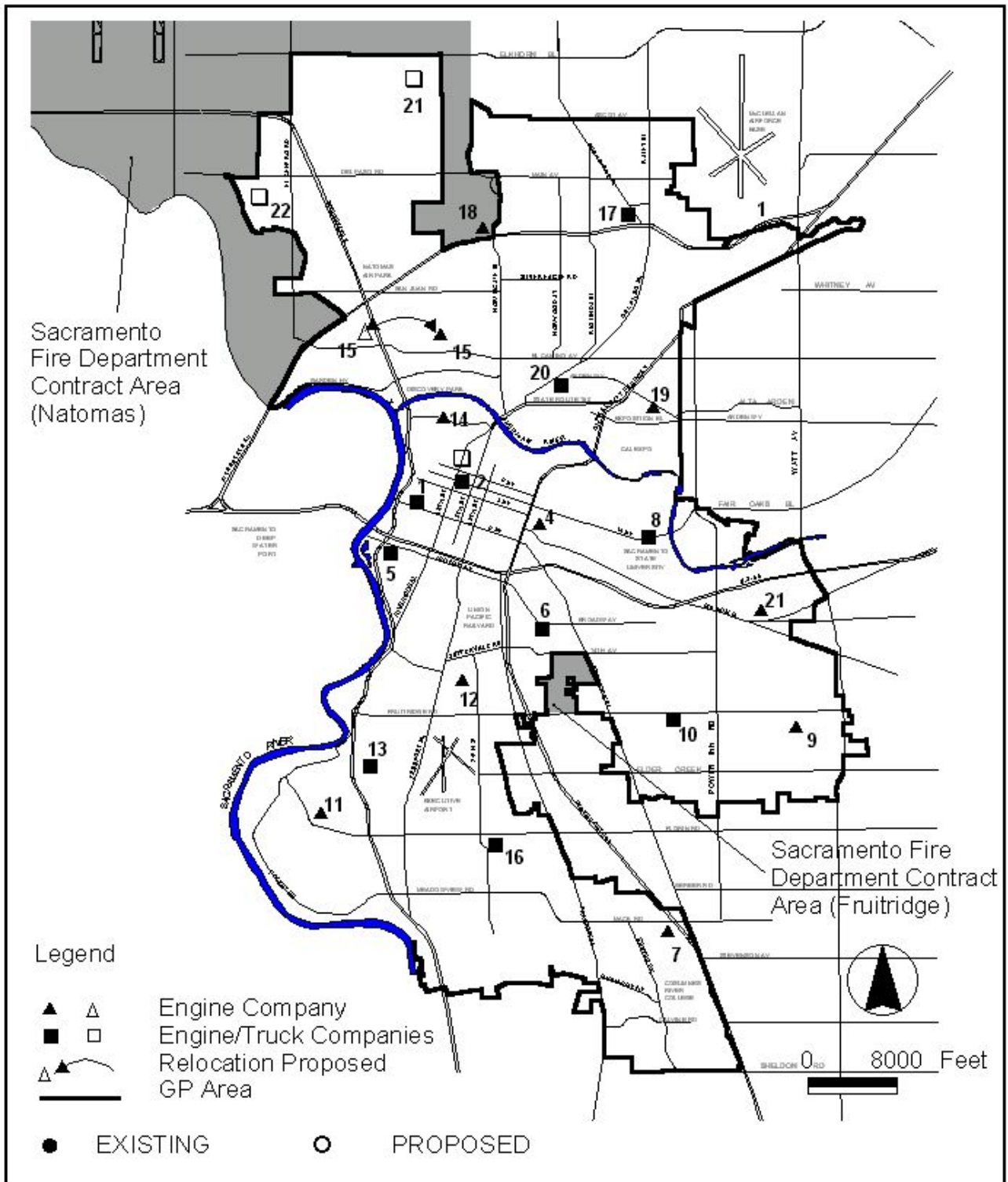
The Fire Stations Plan shown on Map 5 is a composite of City facilities as recommended for implementation initially in the 1971 Master Plan for Improved Fire Protection and as amended and adopted by the City Council in 1973 and with more recent community plan adoptions. County facilities which have been planned to service the various fire protection districts are also included. The entire system within the City enlarges somewhat upon the existing distribution pattern, and is based upon the likely five year demand for fire protection services generated as a result of new urban land use and circulation patterns. The Fire Station Plan has been updated to include all of the North Natomas area and the south area.

The City presently has automatic and mutual aid agreements with adjacent districts, thus increasing fire protection coverage inside and outside its jurisdiction where necessary. Cooperation of this nature is often taken into consideration in locating new facilities near the City limits.

Projected Need

With a few exceptions, the major part of the City has adequate water supply and fire protection service. The newer sections of the City, however, will need additional service as development occurs. The Fire Department projects this need in North Natomas, Delta Shores, and Laguna.

Map 5



PROPOSED AND EXISTING FIRE STATION LOCATIONS

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City of Sacramento

GP

GENERAL PLAN
update 1995-2005

(Amended 11/22/94 by Resolution #94-686)

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR FIRE SERVICE

Goal A

Provide adequate fire service for all areas of the City.

Policy 1

Continue to support all efforts directed at providing the best fire protection services at the least cost.

Policy 2

Ensure that adequate water supplies are available for fire-fighting equipment in newly developing areas.

Policy 3

Work with the various fire protection districts bordering the City in establishing centralized communications and fire-fighter training facilities.

Policy 4

Promote greater coordination of land use development proposals with the Fire Department in order to ensure adequate on-site fire protection provisions.

Policy 5

Promote greater use of fire sprinkler systems for both commercial and residential use.

Policy 6

Specified areas of the Cosumnes River College Area (Map 5A) annexed to the City of Sacramento shall, prior to the issuance of any permit or entitlement listed in paragraph (b), either be annexed to, or already be a part of, the Laguna Community Facilities District. (See Local Agency Formation Commission [LAFCO] by Resolution No.LAFC 1079)

Map 5A : Cosumnes River College Area

POLICE SERVICE

Police protection is provided from the City's downtown Central Station. There are four geographic patrol areas, each which is divided into several patrol districts. Each patrol district is staffed by one patrol unit during most of the day. In addition, traffic and suppression units are available to respond to first priority calls where life is in danger or a serious crime is in progress. The Police Department changes the size of the patrol districts within the four geographical patrol areas approximately every two years to reflect population growth, crime and other factors which require boundary adjustments.

The City Police Department has within its division a Home Alert Program and a Business Alert Program. Also, a Crime Watch Program is televised to inform residents of crime prevention measures. In addition to normal police protection, the Police Department participates in the City's subdivision review process. The Police Department coordinates with the Public Works Department in reviewing street design, lighting and traffic controls. Tentative subdivision maps and other major development proposals are reviewed and commented on for special policing problems. The Police Department also recommends design improvements prior to the project's approval and construction. The Department has indicated that the review process in particular is an effective approach in reducing crime in new residential developments.

Projected Need

Growth within the City will require additional staff to maintain a level of police service equal to that now provided.

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR POLICE SERVICE

Goal A

Provide the highest possible level of police service to protect City residents and businesses.

Policy 1

Continue Police Department participation in the review of subdivision proposals and in assisting the Public Works department with traffic matters.

Policy 2

Maintain communication with residents and businesses in order to learn more about developing crime problems and to educate people on crime prevention measures and programs.

LIBRARY SERVICE

The importance of a library system is to provide to the public a major source of information, academic activities, and research data, and contribute to the community's cultural activities. The libraries in the City and County are functionally consolidated as a single system. Libraries are funded by the respective jurisdiction in which they are located, but administration and policy is a joint effort between the City and County of Sacramento.

Although consolidated, there are contrasts between City and County facilities. County library facilities have been modernized and expanded in the last 20 years. Larger libraries in fewer

locations have resulted in efficient service. The City presently has a Central Library constructed in 1918 with a number of small neighborhood branches. The contrasting pattern between the two results in a widening gap in the amount, quality, and costs of library service. The 1985 Libraries Master Plan recommends a synthesis of the two systems and upgrade the City portion.

Additional facilities not included in the Library Master Plan may be proposed in a community plan. Such facilities must be consistent with the standards and guidelines of the Library Master Plan.

Library Standards and Guidelines

The Libraries Plan includes standards and guidelines for evaluating sites and size of facilities.

- § Branch size large enough to adequately serve a community of 20,000 to 50,000 persons.
- § Service an area within a one to three mile radius.
- § Locate facilities on major traffic routes in commercial areas. Branches are more successful near activity centers such as shopping or fast food franchises.
- § Have a collection of library materials equivalent to two books per service area resident plus magazines, pamphlets and phone disks.
- § Employ one full-time member per 25,000 volumes of annual circulation.

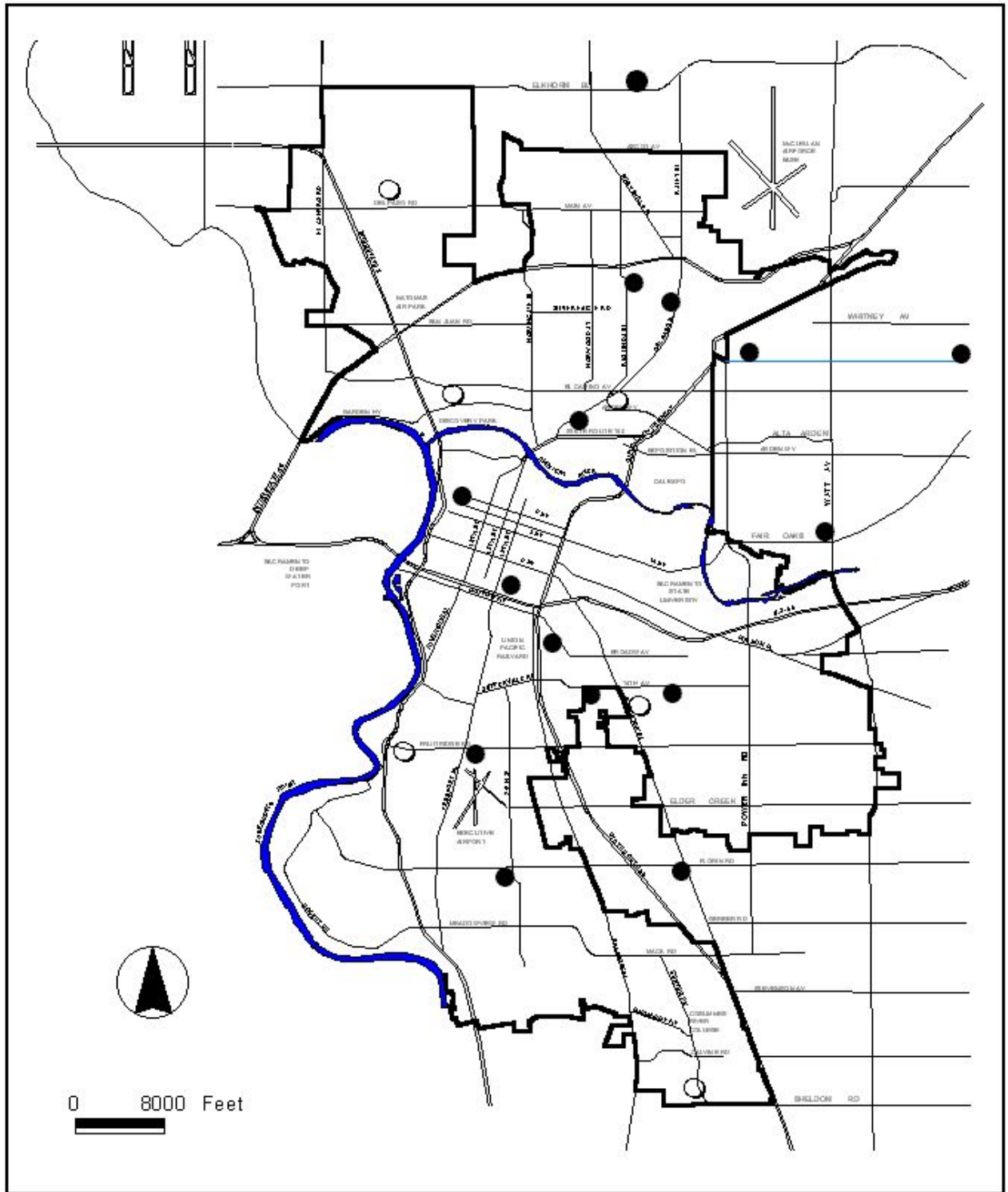
As areas develop within the City, a library should provide the following:

- § Under 10,000 population: books-by-mail, bookmobile service, service from the nearest branch.
- § 10,000-20,000 population: leased or pre-engineered facility (also used while a facility is under construction).
- § 20,000+ population: flexible, modular structures which can be altered with further demographic changes.

Projected Need

According to the Libraries Master Plan, the location and sizes of existing libraries will change due to the expected population of the City. The Libraries Master Plan suggest that some libraries such as the North Sacramento and Hagginwood branches within the City be expanded or consolidated to accommodate population growth. Presently, the Central Library is being renovated and expanded to improve its services and meet the future demand. Others such as the Del Paso Heights Branch are currently underutilized, but with anticipated growth and infill the area will experience increased usage of the branch. Expected growth in North and South Natomas will each require new library service. Planned facilities are shown on Map 6.

Financial constraints have resulted in limited library facilities and inadequate maintenance and improvement of existing facilities. The main source of funds for library facilities and service is the City general Fund and the County Library Fund, however, alternative fund sources should be explored.



LIBRARY MASTER PLAN 1986
CITY/COUNTY FACILITIES

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED

Prepared by the Building Department
City of Sacramento
GP
GENERAL PLAN
update 1985-2005

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

Goal A

Provide adequate library facilities to contribute to the community cultural, academic, and recreational activities.

Policy 1

Evaluate all proposed library facilities for consistency with the standards and guidelines of the Libraries Master Plan.

Policy 2

Explore methods of financing new library facilities and expanding and upgrading existing facilities.

PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

The provision of parks, open spaces and recreation services is an important part of the City's physical and service structure. Community involvement in identifying needed park and recreation services is considered a very important part of the planning process.

The Department of Parks and Recreation is the major provider of leisure and enrichment activities for Sacramento residents, with areas of service including park and tree maintenance; recreation and human services; park planning, design and development; marketing and special events; and, administrative services. Most of these services are General Fund supported with the exception of funding through user fees, grants, assessments, and development fees.

The City Parks and Recreation Department operates and maintains approximately 3,122 acres of developed and undeveloped parks and recreation facilities at 200 separate sites. These types of parks and recreation facilities include neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks, parkways, and open spaces including some public school sites. The Sacramento Parks and Recreation System has grown to approximately 5,700 acres including City, School, County and State lands. Approximately 12,000 street and park trees have been added since 1990. The City's Land Use Map shows non-city parks over five acres in size, including State, County, and California State University and major multiple family developments.

Parks and Recreation Plan

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan sets forth the goals and policies that are to guide planning and management of the City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation System. The Master Plan has been developed to inventory existing park and recreational resources, estimate the need for additional parks and recreation facilities, and identify the actions to be taken to fulfill the Plan's vision. The Master Plan is considered a part of the General Plan.

Park Standards/Service Level Goals

Parks standards or Service Level Goals are utilized as a guiding tool to determine appropriate acreage and evaluate the adequacy of service to Community Planning Areas, neighborhoods and the City as a whole. The park Service Level Goals are considered to be goals and not minimum standards. Their application should allow for flexibility as areas change or the needs

of residents change, and be related to economic feasibility and the nature of the community or neighborhood. The Master Plan calls for a total ratio of approximately thirteen park acres per thousand population including all categories of parks. Allocation of park acreage is based on Service Level Goals established in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The categories of City Parks and Service Level Goals are as follows:

Neighborhood Serving Acres: The Service Level Goal for these types of parks is 2.5 acres per thousand residents of the City.

Urban Plaza/Pocket Park: A specialized neighborhood park or facility to be used primarily by persons living, working or visiting nearby. Likely more appropriate for areas of denser urban and mixed use development. Amenities may include: smaller scale features such as community gardens, children's play areas, sitting areas, tables, fountains, public art, walkways and landscaping. The size is generally less than 5 acres.

Neighborhood Park: Intended to be used primarily by the people who live nearby, or within reasonable walking or bicycling distance of the park. Some neighborhood parks are situated adjacent to an elementary school and improvements are usually oriented toward the recreation needs of children. Park amenities may include: a tot lot, an adventure area, unlighted sport fields or sport courts, and/or a group picnic area, and parking limited to on-street. The size is generally from five to ten acres.

Community Serving Acres: The Service Level Goal for these types of parks is 2.5 acres per thousand residents of the City.

Community Park: A park or facility developed primarily to meet the requirements of a large portion of the City. In addition to neighborhood park amenities, a community park may include: a large group picnic area with shade structure, a community garden, a neighborhood/community Skate Park, restroom, on-site parking, bicycle trail, a nature area, a dog park, lighted sport fields or sports courts. Specialized facilities may include: a community center, a water play area and/or a swimming pool. Some of the smaller community parks may be dedicated to one use, and some elements of the park may be leased to community groups. The size is generally from ten to 60 acres.

The City relies on formal partnerships with school districts for public access to public school sites after school hours to meet general public and school recreation needs. These school sites are usually classified as either neighborhood or community serving acres, depending on their size. The partnerships can include development of parks on land owned by a school district and designated by formal agreement for joint development, operation and/or maintenance. These joint use agreements make it possible to maximize use of community facilities and more efficiently provide parks and recreation facilities.

Citywide/Regionally Serving Acres: The Service Level Goal for these types of parks is 8.0 acres per thousand residents of the City.

Regional Park: Contains a wide range of improvements usually not found in local community or neighborhood facilities. These parks serve the entire City and beyond, and the size varies. In addition to neighborhood and community park type improvements, a regional facility may include regional destination attractions such as a golf course, a marina, amusement areas, a zoo or nature areas. Some elements in the park may be under lease to community groups.

Parkway: A linear park or interconnected system of parks used primarily as corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists, linking residential areas to schools, parks and trails systems. They are typically linear and narrow and may be situated along a waterway, abandoned railway or other common corridor.

Open Space: Open space areas in the Parks and Recreation System are natural areas set aside primarily to enhance environmental amenities. They are developed and managed to enhance or protect their scenic, historic, environmental, cultural and passive recreation value. Many such areas are intended to be part of an interconnected regional system of open space within and between urban growth areas.

The City formally recognizes the contribution of County and State park lands in meeting citywide/regionally serving acreage requirements, including the following: American River Parkway, Capitol Park, Governor's Mansion, Stanford Mansion, Sutter's Fort and Witter Ranch.

Landscaped and Dedicated Open Space: Landscaped open spaces are owned by the City and developed, operated, or maintained by the Department of Parks and Community Services, primarily to enhance the environmental beauty of the City. Active recreational uses of these sites may be non-existent or limited. No standard for this type of facility has been established.

School Parks: Parks and Community Services has sought ways to more efficiently provide park sites and recreational facilities. The department encourages the development of parks on land owned by a school district and designated under special agreement with the Department of Parks and Community Services for joint development, operation or maintenance by both agencies to meet general public and school recreation needs.

Projected Need

As Sacramento's population continues to grow and the socio-economic base becomes more diverse in recreational needs, there will be greater demand on existing services and facilities. New types of recreational needs will need to be addressed, and new residential areas, as well as infill development in existing areas, will require new park facilities. Presently, the City's General Fund accounts for part of the revenue for acquisition and improvements in parks and recreation facilities. Primarily through the Quimby Act (Parkland Dedication Ordinance), AB1600 (Park Development Impact Fee Ordinance) and capital grants, the City obtains land dedications and pays for parkland acquisition and/or development.

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

Goal A

Provide adequate parks and recreational services in all parts of the City, adapted to the needs and desires of each neighborhood and community. Attempt to achieve the Acreage Service Level Goals established in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Policy 1

Encourage private development of recreational facilities that complement and supplement the public recreational system.

Policy 2

Give high priority to acquiring land and improving parks, open space and recreation uses in redevelopment, Community/Specific Plan and infill target areas where these uses are deficient.

Policy 3

Encourage joint development of parks with compatible uses such as new schools, libraries and detention basins.

Policy 4

Apply Smart Growth and environmental sustainability principles to park and recreation facility planning, location, design and management.

Policy 5

Design parks to enhance and preserve natural site characteristics and environmental values.

Policy 6

Review all necessary infrastructure improvements for their potential park and open space usage.

Policy 7

Locate community and regional parks and linear recreational areas on or adjacent to major thoroughfares.

Policy 8

Periodically review and update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Policy 9

Continue the practice of partnering with school districts and the community to provide neighborhood or community serving outdoor recreation facilities on and adjacent to public schools.

Policy 10

Develop and implement programs to help ensure the safety of residents utilizing the parks and recreational facilities.

Policy 11

Ensure adequate public access to the American and Sacramento Rivers in developing areas.

Policy 12

Ensure adequate public access to the American and Sacramento Rivers in developing areas.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Sacramento has a variety of medical services and facilities. These facilities include hospitals, medical and dental clinics, public health centers, convalescent and nursing homes, and similar types of land uses. The importance of these medical facilities is obvious. Improperly planned, they can result in unnecessary and costly service duplication or a net deficiency.

The role of the City in medical facilities planning is to administer regulatory controls, to coordinate with those agencies skilled in comprehensive medical and health care planning, and to support land use policy documents a balanced system of facilities. The City can help facilitate the improvement of health care by developing policies to improve and maintain adequate health care.

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES

Goal A

Policy 1

In reviewing medical facility proposals, coordinate with the other agencies that are responsible for planning medical facilities to meet the health care needs of Sacramento.

Policy 2

Advocate the retention of hospitals in areas with the greater need or seek alternative methods to provide these services.

Policy 3

Evaluate medical facility proposals considering capacity, convenience to population served, impacts on adjoining uses, the medical needs of the area and proximity to existing proposed transit services.