

5 PUBLIC SERVICES

The Public Services Chapter describes existing services available to residents of the Policy Area, including police and fire protection, parks and recreational facilities, civic and government facilities, libraries, schools, health facilities, and human services.

5.1 Police Protection

Introduction

This section identifies the police protection service providers for the Policy Area, and describes staffing levels and equipment, staffing standards, the number and types of calls received, and crime prevention programs. Information for this section is based upon the 2011 Sacramento Police Department Annual Report, and conversations with City and County staff.

Existing Conditions

Police protection services are provided by the Sacramento Police Department (SPD) for areas within the city, and by the County Sheriff's Department for areas outside the city but within the Policy Area. Detailed information regarding each of these departments is provided below. In addition to SPD and Sheriff's Department, the California Highway Patrol, UC Davis Medical Center Police Department, and the Regional Transit Police Department provide police protection within the Policy Area.

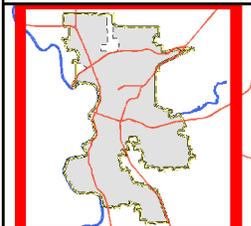
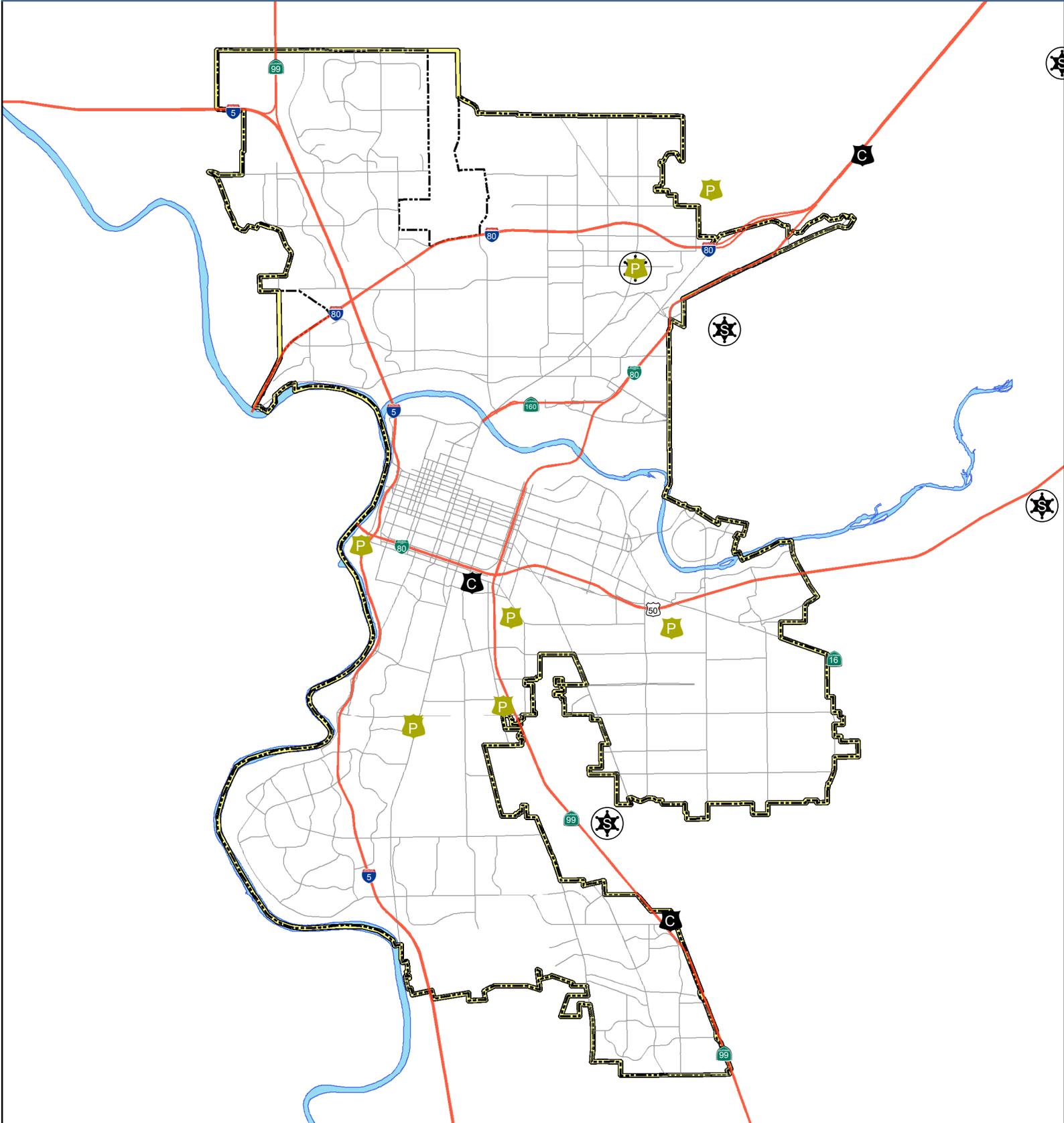
City

As shown in Figure 5-1, SPD operates from the following four stations in the city of Sacramento (SPD 2013a):

- Police Headquarters: Public Safety Center, Chief John P. Kearns Administration Facility (5770 Freeport Boulevard)
- North Area: William J. Kinney Police Facility (3550 Marysville Boulevard)
- South Area: Joseph E. Rooney Police Facility (5303 Franklin Boulevard)
- Central Command: Richards Police Facility (300 Richards Boulevard)

The North Area Substation provides police services to the northern portion of the city, from the American River on the south to the city limits on the west, north, and east. The South Area Substation provides police protection services to the southern portion of the city, from Highway 50 on the north to the city limits on the west, south, and east. Headquarters supports the North Area Substation, Central Command, and South Area Substation by providing administrative support, crime prevention education, and other law enforcement duties.

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Legend

- Major Roads
- Highways
- City Limits
- ▭ Policy Area
- ▭ Waterways
- ▭ City of Sacramento Police Station



Sacramento Sheriff Station



California Highway Patrol Station



0 1 2 Miles

Data Source: City of Sacramento, 2012;

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Central Command provides police response to three main beats in the central portion of the city bounded by the American River to the north, Highway 50 on the south, the Sacramento River on the west, and the city limits on the east. In early 2008, Central Command moved into a new facility located at 300 Richards Boulevard. However, this new facility is an interim facility for SPD shared with other divisions within the Police Department and with other departments within the city.

Currently (2011), SPD is staffed by 676 sworn police officers and 240 civilian positions (SPD 2012). SPD is authorized to fund 700 sworn positions, including: one chief, four deputy chiefs, 12 captains, 23 lieutenants, 102 sergeants, and 662 officers., and 255 civilian positions. Additionally, there are 44 cadets in the Police Academy, 11 recruits awaiting academy training, and 183 civilian volunteers (SPD 2012). Table 5-1, below, lists the Department’s sworn staff.

SPD does not have an adopted officer-to-resident ratio. The Department uses a variety of data that includes GIS based data, call and crime frequency information, and available personnel to rebalance its deployment on an annual basis to meet the changing demands of the city. SPD maintains an unofficial goal of 2.0 to 2.5 sworn police officers per 1,000 residents and 1 civilian support staff per 2 sworn officers. The Department is currently funded for 1.49 officers per 1,000 residents. Based on a 2011 population of 469,447 people and a current (2011) staffing level of 676 full time sworn officers, the ratio is 1.44 officers per 1,000 residents (DOF 2012). Based on 676 full time sworn officers and 240 civilian employees, the ratio of sworn officers to civilian employees is 2.82, which is just below SPD’s goal.

Table 5-1 SPD Department Sworn Staffing Levels		
<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Authorized Number of Employees</i>	<i>Number of Employees (2011/2012)</i>
Chief	1	1
Deputy Chief	4	4
Captain	12	12
Lieutenant	23	24
Sergeant	102	92
Officer	662	588
Total Sworn	700	676

Source: Sacramento Police Department, Annual Report 2011.

SPD maintains a variety of equipment to adequately serve the city. In addition to patrol cars, firearms, and other traditional police equipment, modern police departments increasingly rely on technology systems. Maintaining and updating these systems has become an important aspect of equipment management for SPD.

Average SPD response times and workload, measured by the number of calls for service, for 2007 through 2011 are presented in Table 5.1-2, below. The urgency of the call is reflected in its priority level. For example, Priority 2 calls (P2) are less urgent than P1 calls and Priority 3 calls (P3) are less urgent than P2 calls. SPD does not have an adopted response time standard. In 2011, SPD responded to P2 calls in just over 8 minutes (SPD 2012).

As indicated in Table 5-2, SPD’s workload is decreasing. This decrease is due in part to an automated call routing system that provides callers with detailed information about SPD’s services and offers direct transfer options to other city resources. Sacramento’s 311 system also handles informational calls that used to come to the Communications Center. The Department’s online presence is also a contributing factor, as Sacramento citizens can now research helicopter activity, find appropriate phone

numbers, and file crime reports online. On average, less than half of the calls received at the Communications Center result in an officer being dispatched. Table 5-3, below, shows the calls for service received by SPD in 2011.

Table 5-2 SPD Response Times 2007-2011			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Response Time</i>	<i>Total Incoming/Outgoing Phone Calls</i>
2007	P2	7:50	882,518
	P3	10:12	
	P4	20:32	
	P5	26:16	
	P6	1:52:04	
2008	P2	6:49	777,869
	P3	8:51	
	P4	17:48	
	P5	21:20	
	P6	1:30:03	
2009	P2	7:08	708,786
	P3	8:49	
	P4	16:35	
	P5	19:56	
	P6	1:01:14	
2010	P2	8:16	688,110
	P3	9:39	
	P4	18:39	
	P5	21:51	
	P6	1:06:31	
2011	P2	8:05	623,891
	P3	9:30	
	P4	16:55	
	P5	19:29	
	P6	43:55	

Source: City of Sacramento Police Department, 2011 Annual Report, 2012.

Table 5-3 SPD Workload 2011	
<i>Type of Call</i>	<i>Number of Calls Received</i>
911 Calls	166,569
7-digit emergency and non-emergency calls	236,934
Total Incoming/Outgoing Phone Calls	623,891

Source: City of Sacramento Police Department, 2011 Annual Report, 2012.

Crime Statistics

In 2011 there were 253,733 citizen-initiated calls for service and 20,659 arrests (SPD 2012). Of the 20,917 arrests there were 18,366 adult arrests and 2,293 juvenile arrests (SPD 2012). Table 5-4 shows the average response times for Priority 2 through 6 calls for 2011. Response time data is subject to change as classifications of the priorities change due to periodic review and analysis as well as variances in the filters that may be applied. In general, the priority number corresponds to the seriousness of the incident with Priority 1 involving Officer-initiated emergency requests for help. For instance, Priority 2 calls currently include in-progress homicides, rapes, and robberies, whereas Priority 6 calls include errand calls, business checks, and some report calls.

Table 5-4 2011 Average Response Times					
	<i>Priority 2</i>	<i>Priority 3</i>	<i>Priority 4</i>	<i>Priority 5</i>	<i>Priority 6</i>
Average Response Time (hours:minutes:seconds)	0:08:05	0:9:30	0:16:55	0:19:29	0:43:55

Source: City of Sacramento Police Department, 2011 Annual Report, 2012.

Table 5-5 provides SPD’s crime statistics for 2010 and 2011 and shows an overall reduction in crime rates of 9.7 percent (SPD 2012). All crime categories except for murder saw a decrease in the number of incidents. While SPD discontinued the Problem Oriented Police (POP) teams and Community Service Officers (CSOs) program due to budget cuts, the Department has since formed the Crime Suppression Unit (CSU) which focuses on robberies and burglaries, and the Gang Enforcement Team (GET) which focuses on reducing gang-related activities (City of Sacramento 2012). These new programs may have influenced the reduction in crime rates. In addition, the community has become an even more fundamental part of the policing process by filing more reports through the SPD website and by being more active in their neighborhoods through the SPD Neighborhood Watch Program.

Table 5-5 City of Sacramento Crime Statistics Comparison for 2010-2011				
<i>Type of Crime</i>	<i>Number of Crimes</i>			
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>Number Change</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
Murder	33	37	4	12.1%
Rape	164	134	-30	-18.3%
Aggravated Assault	2,421	2,022	-399	-22.1%
Robbery	1,493	1,163	-330	-16.5%
Burglary	5,003	4,143	-860	-17.2%
Larceny	11,140	11,078	-62	-0.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,005	3,335	-670	-16.7%
Total	24,259	21,912	-2,347	-9.7%

Notes:

1. Table shows information for the first six months of each year.
2. Crime statistics are derived from specific categorical guidelines and may differ from other crime statistics kept by the Police Department.

Source: City of Sacramento Police Department, 2011 Annual Report, 2012.

Mutual Aid Agreements

SPD maintains mutual aid agreements as part of a statewide emergency response system. Locally, SPD has memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with Regional Transit and school districts within the city. SPD has specialized staff to work with Regional Transit (RT) and in public schools.

The RT Police Department is responsible for a variety of police related services including: monitoring light rail stations, light rail trains, bus stops, buses, bus routes, regional transit riders and other associated transit needs with regards to safety. RT Police Department also responds to crimes in progress, conducts criminal investigations, conducts Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) reviews, drafts policies, and provides security. RT police services comprise officers from SPD and deputies from the Sacramento Sheriff's Department. A lieutenant with SPD is in command of RT police services which include the following (SPD 2012; City of Sacramento 2012; RT n.d.; Sacramento County 2012):

- Sacramento Police Department
 - 1 Lieutenant
 - 2 Sergeants
 - 15 Police Officers
- Sacramento Sheriff's Department
 - 1 Sergeant
 - 7 Deputies
- Other
 - 17 RT Transit Officers
 - 50 Prate Security Guards
 - 2 Administrative Staff
 - 1 Video Technician

SPD has 12 police officers dedicated to 15 Sacramento city schools. The police officers working in the city schools are first responders to calls for service at the school and to areas in the community surrounding the schools for calls involving students. Officers are responsible for crimes in progress, criminal investigations, truancy, and gang suppression. They are deployed during normal school hours and are also deployed at school events that occur during nights and weekends.

Homeland Security

In 2011, SPD's Office of Homeland Security was consolidated into the Office of Operational Services (SPD 2013b; SPD 2012). The Office of Operational Services is responsible for coordinating Homeland Security and Urban Area Security Initiative grants, conducting regional threat and vulnerability assessments, developing regional and agency terrorism response plans, coordinating and conducting regional interdisciplinary terrorism response training, designing and coordinating training exercises, and organizing volunteers to assist with disaster situations (SPD 2013). The Office also coordinates with the Central California Intelligence Center, the Sacramento Regional Office of Emergency Services, and the Terrorism Liaison Officer Program. A deputy chief manages the Office of Operational Services.

Incarceration Facilities

The City uses jail facilities operated by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department. The Sacramento County Main Jail (651 I Street), which provides custodial and security services for incarcerated and detained individuals for the Sheriff's Department and other outside agencies, is the only incarceration facility located within the Policy Area (Sacramento County Sheriff 2013e). Because the City does not have its own booking facilities, all arrestees must be taken to the Sacramento County Main Jail for booking. Currently (2012), the booking times can reach one hour at the Main Jail, and SPD has indicated they will need their own booking facilities for increased efficiency as Sacramento continues to grow, and is currently looking into the feasibility of constructing a Pre-Arrestment facility in the future. The Department has temporary holding facilities at its major stations.

Projected Needs

SPD does not have any currently funded projects for the remodeling or construction of facilities, although there is a need to both remodel existing facilities and construct new facilities (City of Sacramento 2011). As the city grows in the south and north areas and traffic congestion correspondingly increases, SPD needs to continue to decentralize to maintain adequate response times to areas near the city's borders. Specifically, SPD does not currently (2012) have a presence in the northern and southern areas, nearing the city limits, or in Sacramento's downtown. New police facilities, with adequate staffing and equipment, will be required as build out occurs. SPD has identified the need for a permanent facility in the downtown core and two substations in the Meadowview and North Natomas areas (SPD 2012; City of Sacramento 2012). Adequate staffing requires not only sworn staff, but also civilian employees with technical abilities (including crime scene investigators and dispatchers) to support the Department's services.

SPD substantially reduced the number of police officers hired from the end of 2007 through 2011 (SPD 2012; City of Sacramento 2012). SPD did not hire any new officers between 2009 and 2011 and had fewer sworn and civilian employees than the Department is authorized for in 2011. In 2012, the City reached agreements for labor concessions with the local unions to restore nine civilian and two sworn positions that were proposed for elimination. SPD also restored 35 Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and 25 COPS Hiring Program (CHP) grant-funded positions after demonstrating to the US Department of Justice that the current (Fiscal Year 2012/13) Budget contained citywide reductions. However, in 2012 SPD eliminated 42 sworn and one civilian positions. In addition, due to the loss of Regional Transit funding, SPD also eliminated two of the 20 FTE Police Officer positions assigned to Regional Transit.

SPD is currently (2011) preparing a Master Plan that will address current deficiencies and future needs for both staffing and facilities (SPD 2012; City of Sacramento 2012). Upon completion, the Master Plan will be presented to the City Council for approval (City of Sacramento 2012).

Sphere of Influence and Other Areas

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, Elk Grove Police Department, Rancho Cordova Police Department, and Citrus Heights Police Department provide services to areas around the city of Sacramento. As shown in Figure 5-1, the Sheriff's Department serves the Policy Area with the following substations (Sacramento County Sheriff 2013a, Sacramento County Sheriff 2013c, Sacramento County Sheriff 2013d, Sacramento County Sheriff 2013f, Sacramento County Sheriff 2013g):

- Sheriff's Department: The sheriff's headquarters are located downtown at 711 G Street. Five stations are located in various areas of the County, including Florin (7000 65th Street), Marconi (2500 Marconi Avenue), Rancho Cordova (2897 Kilgore Road), Rancho Murieta (15160 Jackson Road), and Wilton (11080 Jeff Brian Lane).

As of 2012, the Sheriff's Department is staffed by 647 non-sworn and 1,330 sworn employees, as detailed in Table 5-6 (Sacramento County 2012).

Table 5-6 Sheriff's Department Sworn Staffing Levels	
<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>
Sheriff	1
Undersheriff	1
Chief Deputy	3
Captain	12
Lieutenant	37
Sergeant	153
Deputy Sheriff	1,072
Deputy Sheriff (.8 position)	0.8
Deputy Sheriff (.2 position)	0.2
Deputy Sheriff Recruit (RA)	50
Total Sworn	1,330

Source: Sacramento County Fiscal Year 2012-13 Adopted Budget, 2011.

Using the 2012 DOF population estimate for unincorporated Sacramento County, which represents the Department's service area, and the staffing levels listed above, the officer to resident ratio for Sacramento County is approximately 2.4 officers per 1,000 residents (DOF 2012).¹

Crime Statistics

Crime Statistics for Sacramento County Sheriff Department in 2011 are presented in Table 5-7 (FBI 2011).

Table 5-7 County of Sacramento Crime Statistics, 2011	
<i>Type of Crime</i>	<i>Number of Crimes</i>
Homicide	33
Rape	144
Robbery	959
Aggravated Assault	1,583
Burglary	4,150
Auto Theft	108
Larceny	7,539
Arson	77
Total	14,516

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/standard-links/county-agency>, 2011.

¹Calculation is based on the California Department of Finance unincorporated Sacramento County population of 560,675.

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Crime Prevention

The Sheriff's Department provides residents with many education materials and programs to help residents to protect themselves, their families, and their neighborhoods (Sacramento County Sheriff 2012b). The Department offers the following crime prevention programs:

- Child Safety
- Community Crime Prevention
- Conflict Resolution/Anger Management
- Cyber Crime
- Don't be a Victim (Personal and Home Safety)
- Juvenile Crime
- Neighborhood Watch
- School Safety
- Sexual Assault
- Substance Abuse (Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco Abuse)
- Teens at Risk

Homeland Security

The Sheriff's Department is a partner in the Sacramento Regional Homeland Security Task Force and provides a link to Federal homeland security programs.

Incarceration Facilities

Sacramento County has two incarceration facilities. The Sacramento County Main Jail, located at 651 I Street, can accommodate up to 2,400 inmates (Sacramento County Sheriff 2013e). The Rio Cosumnes Correctional Center is the primary custody facility for inmates sentenced to County Jail from the Sacramento County Courts. An increasing percentage of the inmates are pre-sentence detainees housed at RCCC to keep the population at the Main Jail below the limit set by Federal decree. In addition, the RCCC houses inmates en route to other jurisdictions, Federal prisoners under a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and reciprocal prisoners from other counties. RCCC is the primary reception point for parole violators who are being held pending revocation hearings and the central transportation point for all defendants sentenced to State Prison. The RCCC can accommodate 1,600 inmates. In 2010, Rio Cosumnes closed two of its eight housing facilities due to budget constraints.

Regulatory Context

Federal

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security and law enforcement organization that protects and defends the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, upholds and enforces the criminal laws of the United States, and provides leadership and criminal justice services to Federal, State, municipal, and international agencies and partners. The FBI also gathers, shares, and analyzes intelligence to support its own investigations and those of its partners and to better understand and combat the security threats facing the United States.

State

California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) advocates for, exchanges information with, sets selection and training standards for, and works with law enforcement and other public and private entities. POST was established by the Legislature in 1959 to identify common needs that are shared by representatives of law enforcement.

Local

Sacramento City Code

Chapter 2.20 of the Sacramento City Code sets forth the guidelines for SPD and includes regulations regarding the powers and duties of the Chief of Police and the Police Department.

Findings

- The Sacramento Police Department provides police protection services within the city boundaries. In addition, the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department provides police protection services to areas outside of the city but within the Policy Area. Jail facilities in the Policy Area include the Sacramento County Main Jail and the Rio Cosumnes Correction Center, both operated by the Sheriff's Department. The Sacramento Police Department uses the Main Jail.
- As more growth occurs near the north and south borders of the city and traffic congestion increases, the Sacramento Police Department has indicated new, decentralized facilities will be required to maintain adequate response times. SPD has identified the need for a permanent facility in the downtown core and two substations in the Meadowview and North Natomas areas.
- SPD substantially reduced the number of police officers hired from the end of 2007 through 2011. SPD did not hire any new officers between 2009 and 2011 and had fewer sworn and civilian employees than the department is authorized for in 2011. SPD eliminated additional positions in 2012. In 2011 there were 235,733 citizen initiated patrol calls for service with officer responses and 20,917 arrests. The Police Department averaged an 8 minute and 5 second response time for Priority 2 calls.

- SPD's crime statistics for 2010 and 2011 show an overall reduction in crime rates of 9.7 percent. All crime categories except for murder saw a decrease in the number of incidents.

5.2 Fire Protection

Introduction

This section provides information on the existing fire and emergency services within the Policy Area. Current staffing, equipment, response goals, and adopted standards for these services are described, along with their ability to meet the needs of Sacramento. This section focuses on urban fire prevention and suppression; wildland fire hazards are discussed in Section 7.3, Fire Hazards, of this document. Information for this section is based on the Sacramento Fire Department 2011 Annual Report, Sacramento Fire Department Fiscal Year 2012/2013 Budget, and conversations with staff from the Sacramento Fire Department (SFD) and the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District (Metro Fire).

Existing Conditions

The Sacramento Fire Department is a full-service fire department, with the responsibility for responding to and mitigating incidents involving fires, medical emergencies, hazardous materials, technical and water rescue within its service area. The department also provides a full range of support services including fire prevention, public education, fire investigation, and domestic preparedness planning and response.

The fire department's operational mission and objective is to save lives, conserve property, and minimize environmental impact. To help meet this objective, the fire department also participates in an automatic aid agreement with neighboring fire jurisdictions, as well as state and federal agencies.

The Sacramento Fire Department (SFD) provides fire protection services to the entire city which includes approximately 99.2 square miles within the existing city limits, as well as two contract areas that include 47.1 square miles immediately adjacent to the city boundaries within the unincorporated county (SFD 2011a). Contracted areas within SFD's jurisdiction include the Pacific Fruitridge and Natomas Fire Protection Districts.

City

SFD Headquarters operates from the Public Safety Center, located at 5770 Freeport Boulevard. This facility is also the headquarters for the Sacramento Police Department.

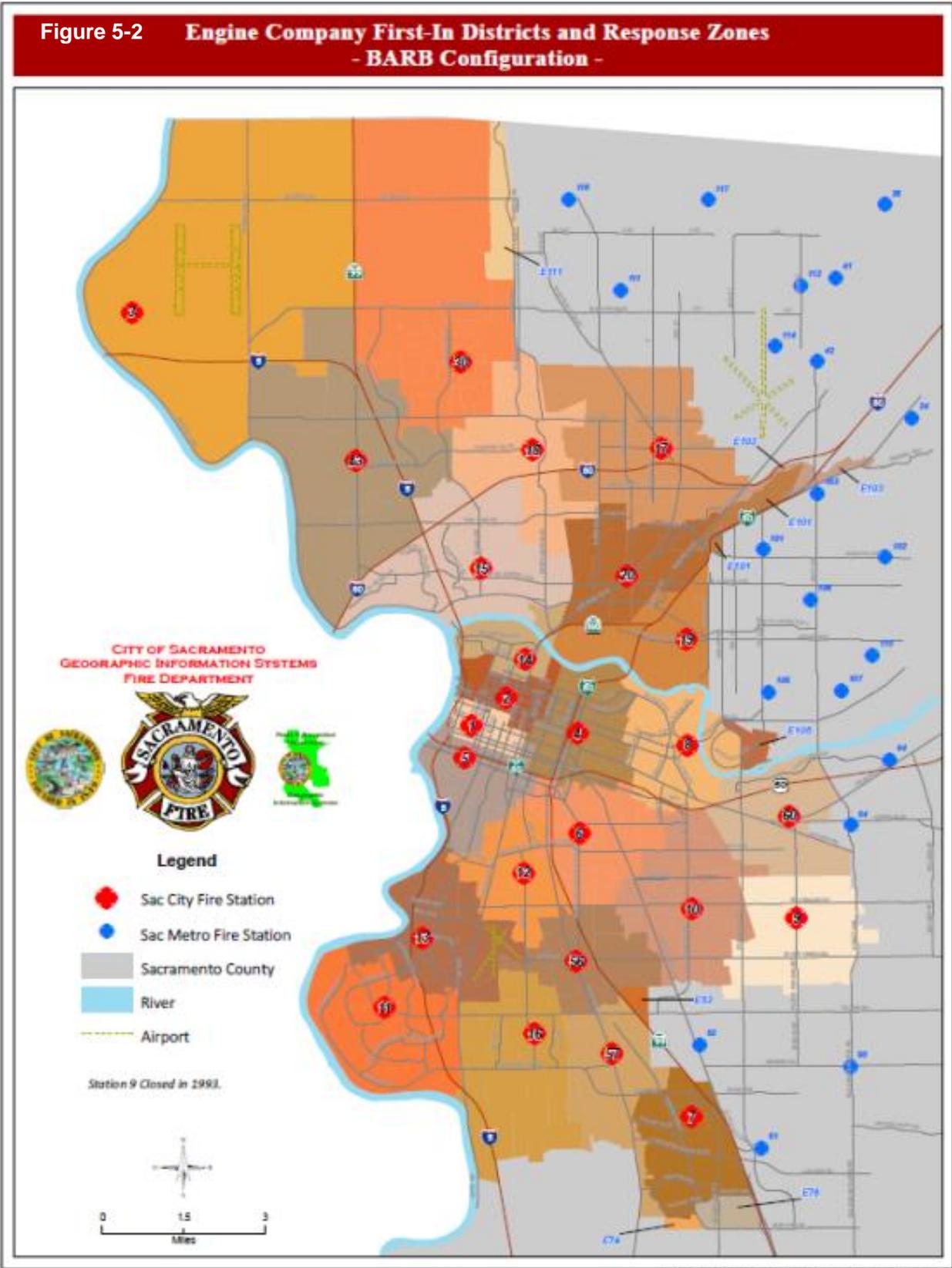
As shown in Figure 5-2, First Due Engine District is comprised of a collection of BARB zones of which the respective responding unit is closest to, from the fire station. A BARB zone is a small geographic region with a center point used to determine distance from fire stations. BARB zones originate from the fire dispatch CAD system.

As shown in Figure 5-2, 24 fire stations are strategically located throughout the city to provide assistance to area residents and businesses. Although each fire station operates within a specific response district encompassing the immediate geographical area around the station, all of the

Sacramento County fire agencies (Sacramento Fire Department, Sacramento Metro Fire District, Sacramento International Airport Fire, Cosumnes Fire District, and the Folsom Fire Department) share an automatic aid agreement, known as boundary dropping, which means that the closest fire unit responds regardless of jurisdiction.

All SFD Engine companies, except one, are staffed with four personnel consisting of a Company Officer (Captain), Engineer, and two Firefighters. One Engine Company is staffed with three personnel (a Captain, an Engineer, and one Firefighter). This engine is located at fire station #3, located in the rural portion of the contracted Natomas Fire District. Truck companies and one Rescue company are also staffed with four personnel consisting of a Company Officer (Captain), Engineer, and two Firefighters. Ambulances are staffed with two Firefighter/Paramedics or a Firefighter/Paramedic and Firefighter/EMT combination.

SFD also deploys a number of support vehicles from the 24 fire stations that are cross-staffed by the Engine or Truck personnel. Cross-staffing means that one or more personnel will move from the Engine or Truck to operate the support unit. The different support units have different cross-staffing requirements.



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When the department is fully staffed, 134 personnel are on duty for fire and EMS first responder emergencies and 27 personnel are on duty for emergency ambulance transportation daily. Due to budgetary cuts, the fire department is currently implementing rotating brownouts of three companies. Brownouts impact double company houses by putting one of the companies out of service. Due to the brownouts, there are currently 149 personnel on duty each day overall.

A list of SFD fire stations and the type of apparatus deployed from each fire station is provided in Table 5-8 (SFD 2011a).

Station No.	Address	Battalion	Equipment
1	624 Q Street	1	Engine, Medic
2	1229 I Street	1	Engine, Truck, Medic, Boat
4	3145 Granada Way	1	Engine
5	731 Broadway	1	Engine, Truck, Boat
6	3301 M.L.King Blvd	1	Engine, Truck, Medic
8	5990 H Street	1	Engine, Medic, Boat
12	4500 24th Street	1	Engine, Medic
14	1341 N. C Street	1	Engine
7	6500 Wyndham Dr	2	Engine, Truck, Medic, Hazmat
10	5642 66th Street	2	Engine, Truck, Medic
11	785 Florin Road	2	Engine, Medic, Boat
13	1100 43rd Avenue	2	Engine
16	7363 24th Street	2	Engine, Truck
60	3301 Julliard Drive	2	Engine
56 ¹	3720 47th Avenue	2	Engine, Medic
57 ¹	7927 East Parkway	2	Engine
15	1591 NewboroughDr	3	Engine
17	1311 Bell Ave	3	Engine, Truck, Medic
19	1700 Challenge Way	3	Engine, Medic
20	2512 Rio Linda Blvd	3	Engine, Medic, Rescue
30	1901 Club Center Dr	3	Engine, Truck, Hazmat
3 ¹	7208 W. Elkhorn Blvd	3	Engine
43	4201 El Centro Road	3	Engine
18 ¹	746 N. Market St	3	Engine

Note:

1. Stations located in contracted areas, not within city limits.

Source: Fire Department Master Plan, 2010; Sacramento Fire Department, www.sacfire.org, 2012.

Planning for New and Remodeled Facilities

In 2006, the City’s General Services Department conducted a study to assess SFD’s fire station facilities. The study indicates that the Department should plan for the relocation of Stations 4, 18, and 60, and the rebuilding of Stations 10, 15, and 57. In 2011 SFD opened Fire Station 43 at 4201 El Centro Road (SFD 2011b). SFD has preliminary plans to construct additional fire station facilities including an additional station that will service South Natomas, two additional stations that will service the southern locations of the city, an additional station in the downtown area, and the relocation of Stations 3 and 14 (SFD 2011a; City of Sacramento 2011; City of Sacramento 2012). In addition, the department is planning for additional administrative, logistics and training facilities. At this time, no funding has been identified.

Organizational Structure

The Fire Chief, who is appointed by the City Manager, leads the Sacramento Fire Department which is comprised of various divisions organized into three offices: Office of the Fire Chief, Office of Operations, and Office of Administrative Services.

The Office of the Fire Chief is responsible for setting policy and the mission of the Department. Divisions within the Office of the Fire Chief include:

- **Fiscal Management:** The Fiscal Division is responsible for administering the Fire Department's finances including the budget and procurement processes, accounts payable and receivable, and grants. The Division also manages contracts and council report submittals. The division is managed by a civilian Support Services Manager.
- **Special Projects:** The Special Projects Division is responsible for an assortment of programs and projects as determined by the Fire Chief. Responsibilities include administering the department website, various grants, and special studies; processing records requests; and coordinating a volunteer program, public education, and community events.

The Office of Operations is responsible for the management of emergency response resources. Divisions within the Office of Operations include:

- **Fire Suppression/Shift Operations:** The primary goal of Fire Suppression/Shift Operations Division is to protect life, property and the environment. The division is staffed with well-trained personnel and technical teams with highly specialized skill sets and tools to meet the wide ranging emergency demands of the City. At the direction of the Fire Chief, the Deputy Chief of Operations oversees three Shift Assistant Chiefs. The Shift Assistant Chiefs are responsible for the day to day activities performed by the line personnel. On a daily basis the division staffs 24 fire engines, 8 ladder trucks and 1 heavy rescue, at 24 stations, which are divided into 3 battalions. Each engine and truck is staffed with 4 persons except for 1 engine which is staffed with 3 persons. Battalion Chiefs coordinate all of the activities at an emergency scene. With 3 Battalion Chiefs, 33 suppression companies, 13 ALS ambulances and 1 EMS captain, the daily operational staffing is 161 personnel. The current work schedule is a 48/96 shift rotation.
- **Logistics:** The Logistics Division provides operational support and oversight in functional areas of station supplies and inventory management, emergency medical supplies, along with issuing and managing a care and maintenance program for firefighter personal protective equipment.
- **Special Operations:** The Special Operations Division manages the Hazardous Materials, Domestic Preparedness, Technical Rescue and Urban Search and Rescue Programs. The HAZMAT Program is responsible for emergency hazardous materials response in the Sacramento area. The Department also staffs a regional Technical unit that enables the agency to address emergencies involving high angle rescue, confined space entry, trench and excavation collapse incidents, structure collapse and a myriad of technical search capabilities. In addition to the rescue boats, Rescue and Engine 20 are staffed with

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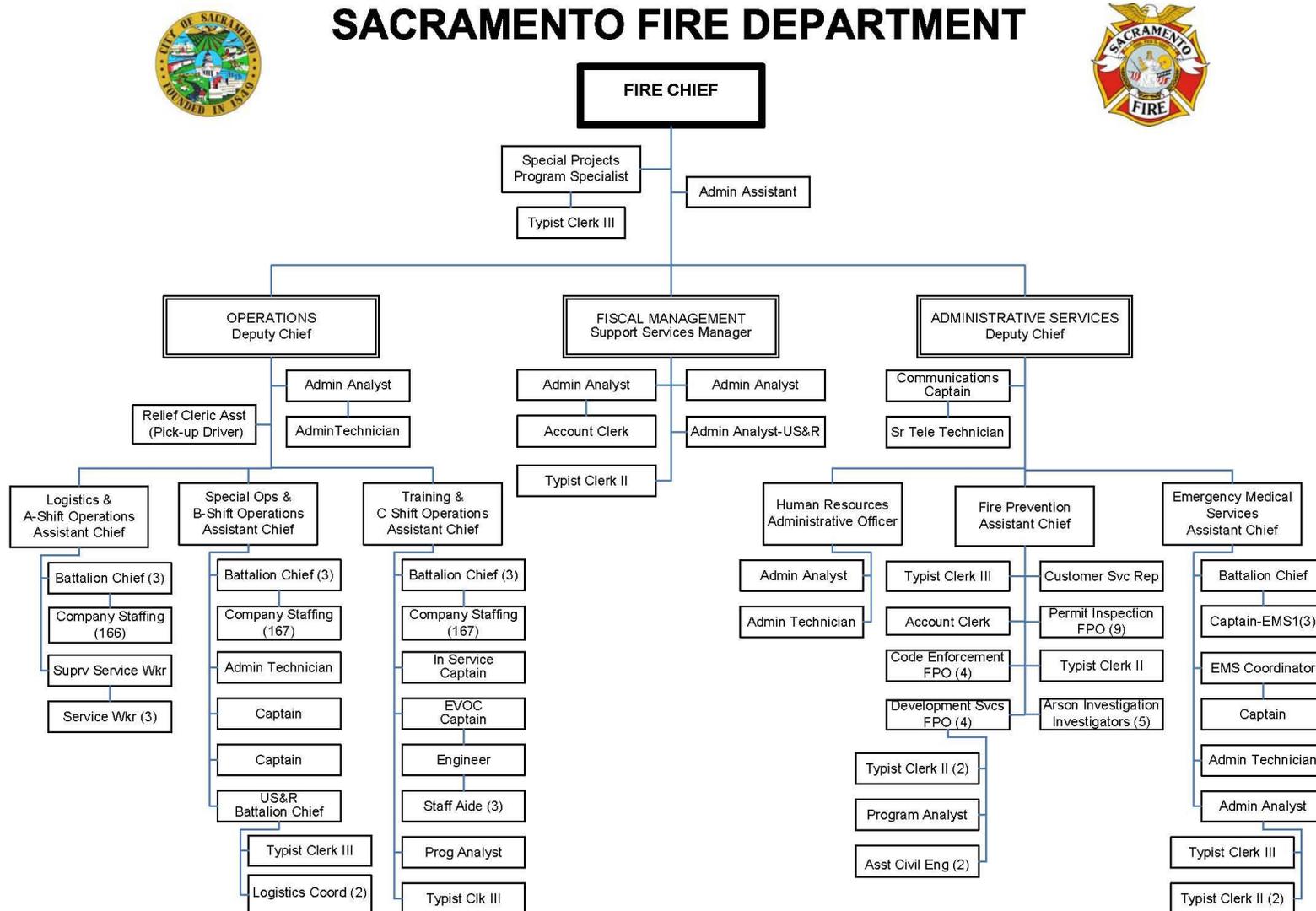
qualified rescue swimmers for in water-surface rescue. The Department is also the sponsoring agency for California Urban Search and Rescue Task Force 7 (CA TF-7), one of 28 Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Forces in the nation, and one of eight in California. Task Force personnel and equipment can be used locally as well as for state and federal deployments and provide collapse rescue, heavy rigging, logistics, hazardous materials and medical response, communications, canine search teams, technical search, and planning.

- **Training:** The Training Division supports the Department by facilitating ongoing drills and exercises that reflect the real-life experiences encountered in the field by firefighting crews. Programs within the Training Division include: E.V.O.C. (Emergency Vehicle Operations Course); the Fire Academy; and a Physical-Fitness/Health & Wellness Program. The Training Division is located at 2409 Dean St in McClellan Park in Sacramento County.

The Office of Administrative Services is responsible for providing support to operational personnel through the management of programs that include:

- **Emergency Medical Services:** The Department has provided paramedic transport services since 1994. The EMS Division, in concert with other fire departments' EMS divisions, participates in shaping pre-hospital care through collaboration with the Sacramento County EMS authority, local hospitals, and community organizations. The EMS Division facilitates the delivery of Basic Life Support (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS) first responder and transportation services. All SFD Firefighter/Paramedics are licensed by the State of California EMS Authority and accredited with SCEMS. Firefighter/EMTs are certified by SCEMS. All accreditation, certification and licensing is in accordance with Division 2.5 of the Health and Safety Code, the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9, and EMSA policies 2040 and 2050. All SFD Engine and Truck Companies are utilized as EMS first responders and staffed with Firefighter- EMTs and/or Firefighter- Paramedics. Every first responding unit is at least (BLS) capable. Depending on daily staffing, most of the units provide Advanced Life Support (ALS) paramedic services. Medic units (ambulances) typically operate from their assigned fire stations and primarily cover their designated area. Due to the workload, medic units are frequently dispatched to calls outside their area. SFD currently deploys thirteen 24-hour ALS ambulances and up to three flex ALS ambulances when additional staffing and equipment are available. Each ambulance is staffed by two Firefighters, with at least one also being a licensed Paramedic.
- **Fire Prevention:** The Fire Prevention Division performs inspections of businesses and occupancies as mandated by state and local ordinances, and investigates all major fires occurring within the Fire Department's jurisdiction. There are four focus areas: Fire Development (inspects new or repaired fire protection systems requiring a fire construction permit), Annual Fire Permits (inspects existing occupancies required to have an operational permit and those required by the California Health and Safety Code to be inspected on an annual basis), Fire Code Enforcement (responds to complaints regarding fire and life safety code violations) and Fire Arson Investigation (investigates all major fires and makes arrests of persons responsible for unlawful actions related to fire).

Figure 5-3 Sacramento Fire Department Organization



Revised 01/22/13

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- **Human Resources:** The Human Resources Division is responsible for a variety of activities such as fulfilling staffing needs, hiring employees, verifying employment, recruiting, guiding managers, and ensuring personnel and management practices conform to various policies and procedures set by the City of Sacramento, local, State and Federal agencies.

Communications. The Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS Communications Center (SRFECC) is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) with the following members: Metro Fire, the Folsom Fire Department, and SFD (SRFECC 2002). In addition, SRFECC also provides contract dispatch services for Courtland Fire Protection District, Herald Fire Protection District, Walnut Grove Fire Protection District, and Wilton Fire Protection District.

SRFECC provides enhanced 911 call answering, emergency medical dispatch, computer-aided dispatch, Motorola 800 MHz Trunked Radio coverage, and state-certified fire dispatch training courses for the member and contract agencies. In 2008, SRFECC dispatched 146,259 calls (SRFECC 2002). The distribution of calls by department is shown in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9 SRFECC Dispatches		
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Call Volume (Number)</i>	<i>Call Volume (Percent)</i>
Sacramento City Fire Department	64,460	44.07%
Sacramento Metro Fire District	64,083	43.81%
Consumnes Fire District	11,347	7.99%
Folsom Fire Department	4,956	3.39%
*Courtland Fire Department	127	0.01%
*Herald Fire Department	288	0.20%
*Walnut Grove Fire Protection District	275	0.19%
*Wilton Fire Department	494	0.34%
OTAL	146,259	100.00%

Notes:

Source: Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS Communications Center, 2008, <http://www.srfecc.ca.gov/callvol.htm>, Accessed January 2013.

Incidents

Table 5-10 below provides a breakdown of the incidents responded to by the Sacramento Fire Department from 2007 thru 2011.

Currently, fire incidents represent approximately 2.5 percent of all calls received by the Department. Although the number of structure fires represent a small percent of all calls, structural fire response requires the simultaneous performance of numerous critical tasks. The number of firefighters required to perform the tasks varies based upon the risk. The number of firefighters needed at a maximum high-risk occupancy event, such as a shopping mall or large industrial building, would be significantly higher than for a fire in lower-risk occupancy structures. Given the large number of firefighters that are required to respond to a high-risk, high-consequence fire, fire departments increasingly rely on automatic and mutual aid agreements to address the fire suppression needs of their community.

These teaming arrangements are handled through automatic and mutual aid agreements, which are discussed in more detail in Section 7.6 Emergency Response.

Table 5-10 2010 Incidents					
<i>Type of Incident</i>	<i>Number of Calls</i>				
	2007	2008	2009*	2010	2011
Fire Calls	2,591	2,405	1,963	1,807	1,764
Overpressure Rupture Calls	546	618	408	396	414
Emergency Medical Services	43,383	44,657	42,041	44,766	45,163
Rescue	130	129	101	102	91
Hazardous Materials	393	415	390	357	318
Hazardous Condition Calls	286	416	216	250	261
Service Calls	3,227	3,254	2,942	2,981	3,250
Good Intent Calls	9,785	9,302	8,084	8,365	9,043
False Alarms	3,656	3,871	3,330	3,198	2,970
Mutual Aid & Other	4,625	5,744	9,469	7,604	5,551
GRAND TOTAL	68,622	70,811	68,944	69,826	71,628

Source: Sacramento Fire Department, 2010 Annual Report, page 7.

Additional Considerations

The Critical Nature of Response Times. Loss of life and property are affected by the relationship between known fire behavior and fire department response times. Because of the varied fire conditions encountered during a structure fire, a common reference point has been identified so that comparisons and performance objectives can be set under equal conditions.

Flashover has been identified as the most critical point from a life safety and property conservation point of view. At this point, the escalation in fire conditions will challenge the department’s resources as well as the safety to its members.

Research by the NIST has determined that flashover will occur in a structure (with a fire left unchecked) in about eight minutes. The fire department’s objective is to arrive quickly enough, and with the proper resources, to interrupt the fire’s progression before to the point of flashover occurs.

Similar to fire flashover, Emergency Medical Service responses use a critical time point to determine the optimal time for the effective deployment of medical resources. This point in time is brain death, caused most often when a person’s heart has stopped beating and oxygen can no longer reach the brain.

The American Heart Association (AHA) recognizes that the brain begins to die in four to six minutes without oxygen and the survival rate drops significantly when the time exceeds four minutes to initiate defibrillation.

A patient’s survival rate is extremely low when the time to initiate defibrillation exceeds six minutes and damage is irreversible after 10 minutes. EMS interventions include early Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and electrical defibrillation. According to the AHA, defibrillation is the single most important factor for survivability of the cardiac arrest patient. Additionally, the AHA asserts that the earlier CPR is initiated the better the chance the patient has for survival.

The Sacramento Fire Department has utilized the NFPA 1710 guidelines to evaluate department performance, though the response benchmarks have not been formally adopted. Below are the most recent published guidelines. The only change affecting previous department measurement standards is the fire and special operations response turnout time change from 60 seconds to 80 seconds. The following is taken from section 4.1.2.1 of the 2010 edition, NFPA 1710:

- Establish a performance objective of having an alarm processing time of not more than 60 seconds for at least 90% of alarms and not more than 90 seconds for 99% of alarms
This section taken from 4.1.2.3.3 (Alarm handling)
- 80 seconds for turnout time for fire and special operations response and 60 seconds turnout time for EMS response
- 240 seconds (*four minutes*) or less travel time for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident and 480 seconds (*eight minutes*) or less travel time for the deployment of an initial full alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident
- 240 seconds (*four minutes*) or less travel time for the arrival of a unit with first responder with automatic external defibrillator (AED) or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident
- 480 seconds (*eight minutes*) or less travel time for the arrival of an advanced life support (ALS) unit at an emergency medical incident

Insurance Service Office Rating

The Insurance Service Office (ISO) provides rating and statistical information for the insurance industry in the United States. To do so, ISO evaluates a community's fire protection needs and services, and assigns each community a public protection classification rating. The rating is developed as a cumulative point system, based on the community's fire-suppression delivery system, including fire dispatch (e.g., operators, alarm dispatch circuits, telephone lines available), fire department (e.g., equipment available, personnel, training, distribution of companies), and water supply (e.g., adequacy, condition, number and installation of fire hydrants). Insurance rates are based upon this rating. The lowest rating is a Class 10, while the best is a Class 1. Based on the type and extent of training provided to fire-company personnel and the city's existing water supply, Sacramento currently has a Class 2 ISO rating (SFD 2006b).

Fire Threats

Major fires are generally classified either as an urban fire or a wildland fire. Generally, the fire season extends from early spring to late fall. Hazards arise from a combination of hot weather, an accumulation of vegetation, and low moisture content of the air. These conditions, if coupled with high winds and years of drought, can compound the potential impact of a fire.

Due to urban expansion into rural areas adjacent to and within Sacramento communities, these trends have increased the number of people living in heavily vegetated areas where wildlands meet urban development, also referred to as the wildland/urban interface. This trend is spawning a third classification of fires: the urban wildfire. The 1991 "Tunnel Fire" in the East Bay hills above Berkeley and Oakland is an example of an urban wildfire. A fire along the wildland/urban interface can result in major losses of property and structures.

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Generally, there are three major factors that sustain wildfires and allow for predictions of a given area's potential to burn. These factors include fuel, topography, and weather. Certain areas in and surrounding Sacramento County are extremely vulnerable to fires as a result of dense grassy vegetation combined with a growing number of structures being built near and within rural lands.

As with most wildfire vulnerability, it is the result of increased development encroaching into forested and dry grassland areas. In Sacramento County, grass and peat (partially carbonized vegetable matter, usually mosses, found in bogs and used as fertilizer and fuel) fires are the two main types of wildland fires. Grass fires are an annual threat in the unincorporated areas of the county, especially within recreational areas such as the American River Parkway.

Urban Wildfire Hazard. Although structural fires can occur in any developed areas within the city, there are two areas in particular that SFD has identified that are especially susceptible to this hazard. In particular, the non-sprinklered commercial buildings in the Downtown area and dwelling units in lower socio-economic areas appear to be more susceptible to fires. Due to the age of the structures, older building standards and fire codes were applied, non-fire-resistive construction materials were used, and no current internal sprinklers or other fire safety systems are in place.

Wildland Fire Hazard. Generally, Sacramento is a developed city and has relatively few remaining wildland areas. However, some areas of the city have been identified as susceptible to an urban wildfire. The areas are generally located along the American River Parkway from Watt Avenue to the Sacramento River and along the Garden Highway in the Natomas area.

The American River Parkway is a stretch of dense trees and brush on both sides of the American River. The property is owned by the County and City of Sacramento, the State of California, and private parties, maintained by the Sacramento County Parks Department, and protected from fire by SFD. The area consists of natural habitat with natural and man-made fire break areas. Access for fire equipment is provided by paved stretches of the bicycle path and service/emergency roads. Some of the potential fire areas are not accessible to vehicular traffic. The following locations appear particularly vulnerable:

- Watt Avenue West to Business 80 (Capital City Freeway). This area has been the scene of a number of fires. The University Avenue section of Sacramento is heavily populated and could be affected by a similar fire along this stretch of the American River Parkway.
- The section of River Park on the south side of the river across from Bushy Lake. This area is densely populated and could become an exposure risk should a fire occur in the area of Paradise Beach or along the bicycle path. The roof coverage in this area consists primarily of untreated wood shake and could contribute to the spread of a fast moving fire.
- Northgate Boulevard along the American River Parkway. In 1992, a wildland fire occurred in this area, and extended into a commercial building. This fire could have resulted in a major urban wildfire condition.

Disaster and Emergency Preparedness

As explained in further detail in Section 7.6 Emergency Response, the City/County OES is responsible for disaster planning. This office provides intra/inter-agency coordination for disaster planning, presentations on disaster preparedness to public service organizations, coordination in the preparation and execution of disaster exercises. In 2012, disaster preparedness, planning, response, recovery, and mitigation are the focus of OES's planning efforts (OES 2012).

In addition, training for residents within the city continues through the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program which is administered by SFD. CERT training promotes a partnering effort between emergency services and the people that they serve. The goal is for emergency personnel to train members of neighborhoods, community organizations, or workplaces in basic response skills. CERT members are then integrated into the emergency response capability for their area. The continued development of the community's disaster preparedness efforts will aid the residents of Sacramento in an area wide disaster.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

Emergency response in every jurisdiction in California is handled in accordance with SEMS, with individual City agencies and personnel taking on their responsibilities as defined by the City's Emergency Plan. Section 7.6 Emergency Response further discusses SEMS and describes the different levels of emergencies, the local emergency management organization, and the specific responsibilities of each participating agency, government office, and City staff.

Automatic Aid

The City of Sacramento maintains an Automatic Aid agreement with Sacramento County and the California Office of Emergency Services. The countywide agreement can transition from automatic aid to mutual aid. Under the automatic aid agreement, all calls are routed through a central dispatch center and the nearest resource responds to the call. As shown in Figure 5-2, Automatic aid participation within the Policy Area at times includes the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District.

Regulatory Context

Federal

US Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In 1970, Congress passed the Occupational Safety and Health Act, creating the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under the United States Department of Labor. OSHA sets and enforces workplace standards and provides training, outreach, education, and assistance. The Federal and State Occupational Health and Safety Regulations mandate that firefighters cannot enter a burning structure that is past the small fire stage without four firefighters, with one team of two inside and the other team of two outside. The only exception to this rule is when there is a known life in danger.

State

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 8 Sections 1270 "Fire Prevention" and 6773 "Fire Protection and Fire Equipment", the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA) has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services.

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The standards include, but are not limited to, guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials, fire hosing sizing requirements, restrictions on the use of compressed air, access roads, and the testing, maintenance and use of all fire fighting and emergency medical equipment.

Uniform Fire Code

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

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, including regulations for building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

Insurance Services Office

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) provides rating and statistical information for the insurance industry in the United States for all types of industries, including fire service, on risk management. The ISO recommends that initial response fire engine stations are spaced 1.5 miles apart and ladder trucks are spaced 2.5 miles apart, leading to a three to four and seven to eight minute travel time, respectively.

Local

Sacramento City Code

Chapter 2.24 of the Sacramento City Code sets forth guidelines for SFD and includes such regulations associated with the powers and duties of the fire chief and the general organization of SFD, tampering with fire alarm systems, false alarms, and interference with fire alarm systems. In addition, this chapter establishes SFD rates and fees for associated services. Chapter 15.36 includes numerous codes relating to the inspection and general enforcement of the City of Sacramento fire code, control of emergency scenes, permits, general provisions for safety, fire department access, equipment, and protection systems, and many standards for fire alarm systems, fire extinguisher systems, commercial cooking operations, combustible materials, heat producing appliances, exit illumination, emergency plans and procedures, and so on.

Chapter 15.36 of the Sacramento City Code adopts the 2010 California Fire Code with such deletions, amendments, and additions thereof as set forth in the chapter. This is also known as the “fire prevention code” of the City.

Chapter 8.38 of the Sacramento City Code establishes a fine for the third false fire alarm occurring on the same property or premises within a 12-month period.

Findings

- The Sacramento Fire Department (SFD) provides fire protection services to the entire city, and small areas within Sacramento County that include the Pacific Fruitridge and Natomas Fire Protection Districts.
- SFD has a goal to have its first responding company, which provides for fire suppression and paramedic services, arrive within 4 minutes.
- In 2011 SFD opened Fire Station 43 at 4201 El Centro Road (SFD 2011b). SFD has preliminary plans to construct additional fire station facilities including an additional station that will service South Natomas, two additional stations that will service the southern locations of the city, an additional station in the downtown area, and the relocation of Stations 3 and 14 (SFD 2011a; City of Sacramento 2011; City of Sacramento 2012).

5.3 Parks and Recreation

Introduction

This section describes Sacramento’s existing parkland, recreational facilities, and recreational services. In addition, this section briefly describes parks and recreation opportunities in areas outside of the city boundaries but within the Policy Area that are maintained by the County of Sacramento. Information for this section is based on the City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005-2010 that was adopted in December 2004 and updated in 2009. Additionally, information from written and verbal communication with the City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department, and the Sacramento County Parks Department was used to prepare this section.

Existing Conditions

Parklands are important land uses in an urban environment, providing both visual relief from the built environment and contributing to residents’ quality of life through recreation and aesthetic value. As the city grows and the density of housing and commercial uses increase, parkways and open space become even more important because they serve as an escape from the congestion of urban life. Open space is also important in preserving a sense of the city of Sacramento’s own historical development and unique physical characteristics which encompass two major rivers, a creek system, watersheds, and agricultural history (PRD 2009).

Moreover, urban parks and green space are important in developing the city’s urban form in a livable way. For example, parks can be designed as a community gateway to establish an “entrance” into the city or to create distinct neighborhoods such as Tahoe Park, McKinley Park, or Fremont Park (PRD 2009). Parks and recreation facilities and programs within the Policy Area are described in detail below.

City

Parks

The Parks Department maintains more than 3,178 acres of parkland, 222 parks, recreation, parkway and open space sites, 88 miles of road bikeways and trails, 21 lakes, ponds or beaches, over 27 aquatic facilities, and provides park and recreation services at City-owned facilities within the city of Sacramento (see Figure 5-4; PRD 2009). Several facilities within the city of Sacramento are owned or operated by other jurisdictions, such as the County of Sacramento, the State of California, and Sacramento City Unified School District. The City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRMP) guides park development in the city. The Parks Department generally categorizes parks according to three distinct park types: 1) neighborhood, 2) community, and 3) regional (which includes parkways). Open space may be found in any of the park types, but is most likely to be found in regional or community parks (PRD 2013).

Neighborhood Parks. Neighborhood Parks are generally less than ten acres in size and are intended to be used primarily by residents within a half-mile radius. Neighborhood parks contribute to a sense of community by providing gathering places for recreation, entertainment, sports, or quiet relaxation. Some neighborhood parks are located adjacent to elementary schools, and improvements are generally oriented toward the recreation needs of children. In addition to landscaping, improvements might

include a tot lot, or unlighted sport fields or tennis courts. Urban Plazas/Pocket Parks generally fall under the category of neighborhood-serving parks and tend to be less than five acres in size. These parks are more appropriate for areas of denser urban and mixed-use development.

Community Parks. Community Parks are generally 10 to 60 acres in size and have a service area of approximately two to three miles, which encompasses several neighborhoods and meets the requirements of a large portion of the city. In addition to neighborhood park elements, a community park might also have restrooms, on-site parking, a community center, a swimming pool, lighted sports fields or courts, and other specialized facilities not found in a neighborhood park. Some of the smaller community parks may be dedicated to one use, and some elements of the park might be leased to community groups.

Citywide/Regional Parks/Parkways. Citywide/Regional Parks are larger sites developed with a wide range of improvements usually not found in local neighborhood or community facilities to meet the needs of the entire city population. In addition to neighborhood and community park type improvements, regional parks may include a golf course, marina, amusement area, zoo, nature area, and other amenities. Some elements in the park may be under lease to community groups. Parkways have limited recreational uses and are primarily used as corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists, linking residential uses to schools, parks, and commercial developments. Parkways are typically linear and narrow, may be situated along an existing corridor such as an abandoned railroad line, roadway, waterway, or other common corridors.

Open Space. Open space areas are natural areas that are set aside primarily to enhance or protect the city's environmental amenities. Recreational use of these sites is generally limited to enjoyment of the natural features of the sites, such as native plant communities or wildlife habitat. Parkways are similar to open space areas because they also have limited recreational uses and are primarily used as corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists, linking residential uses to schools, parks, and commercial developments. Parkways are typically linear and narrow, may be situated along an existing corridor such as an abandoned railroad line, roadway, waterway, or other common corridors.

When these parks are designed, the local character, history, and preferences of the community are taken into account to reflect a neighborhood's identity (PRD 2009). Table 5-11 shows the distribution of City-owned parks, as well as their associated acreages that are found throughout the city's ten adopted community planning areas. As shown below, the City's 222 parks comprise approximately 3,178 acres. However, with the inclusion of the City's golf courses (633 acres) and Camp Sacramento, which is located in El Dorado County (19 acres), the City's parkland total is approximately 3,830 acres. Figure 5-4 illustrates the location of existing and proposed parks throughout the Policy Area.

TABLE 5-11 City Parks Inventory		
<i>Location and Number</i>		<i>Acreage</i>
<i>Community Plan Area</i>	<i>Number of Parks</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Central City	30	297
2. Land Park	12	306
3. Pocket	18	304
4. South Area	35	412
5. Fruitridge/Broadway	21	222
6. East Sacramento	10	57
7. Arden-Arcade	4	236
8. North Sacramento	22	472
9. South Natomas	25	248
10. North Natomas	49	624
Total	222	3,178

Notes:

1. Parkways may be counted in multiple Community Plan Areas for the number of parks column. The acreage total reflects only the area of such parks that lies within each specific Community Plan Area. The total number of parks counts each park only once.

2. Does not include County/State parks or school sites.

Source: City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department, 2013.

Citywide/Regionally Serving Parks Acres. Generally, the Citywide/Regionally Serving category consists of City-owned/controlled: regional parks, linear parks/parkways, and open space. However, it should be noted that some portions of these sites/acreages are considered Community/Neighborhood Serving due to their locations near existing communities. These portions are counted towards the Community/Neighborhood Serving service goal and not the Citywide/Regionally Serving service goal.

The City maintains 1,535.1 acres of Citywide/Regionally Serving parkland. With a 2010 population of 466,488, the City achieves a service level of approximately 3.3 Citywide/Regionally Serving acres per 1,000 residents. As identified in the City’s PRMP, the Citywide/Regionally-serving park service goal is to provide 8.0 acres per 1,000 persons (PRD 2013).

In addition to parks, Table 5-12 shows the City’s existing trails and bikeways. With the existing trails and bikeways located throughout the city, the current service level is 0.2 miles per 1,000 residents. The current service level goal is to provide 0.5 linear miles per 1,000 residents according to the City’s PRMP.

Table 5-12 Existing Trails/Bikeways (off street)	
<i>Type</i>	<i>2007 Existing Miles</i>
Walking/Jogging (in City parks)	14
Bicycle (throughout city)	75
Total Linear Miles	88

Source: City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department, 2013

Neighborhood/Community Serving Parks Acres. Table 5-13 provides further detail on the information presented in Table 5-11 associated with the City’s neighborhood and community parkland acreages for each Community Planning Area.

As indicated in the City’s Parks and Recreation Master Plan, the service goal for neighborhood and community parks is five acres per 1,000 residents (PRD 2009). Currently (2013), City-owned/Controlled park land provides approximately 3.4 acres per 1,000 persons. If

neighborhood/community serving school and State/County operated park acres are included, the City achieves a service level of 4.9 acres per 1,000 persons. Policy ERC 2.2.3 in the City of Sacramento General Plan Policy Document states that the City shall maintain a service level of 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood serving parks and 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents for community serving parks. Counting only City-owned/controlled acres, the City achieves a service level of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood serving parks and 1.8 acres per 1,000 residents for community serving parks.

Table 5-13 Existing Neighborhood/Community Serving Park Acreage

Community Planning Area	City Owned/Controlled Acres ^{1, 2}		School Acres ³		State/County Acres	
	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving	Neighborhood Serving	Community Serving
1: Central City	49.6	71	11.5	0.00	5.0	0.0
2: Land Park	33.4	57.7	37.5	26.5	0.0	0.0
3: Pocket	67.0	95.7	35.8	21.8	0.0	0.0
4: South Area	140.4	133.8	87.0	83.0	0.0	0.0
5: Fruitridge Broadway	71.1	90.3	61.6	29.4	0.0	0.0
6: East Sacramento	31.6	19.9	32.5	0.0	5.0	0.0
7: Arden-Arcade	8.9	10.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
8: North Sacramento	70.5	71.4	78.1	64.4	5.0	0.0
9: South Natomas	75.0	56.3	41.5	42.5	5.0	0.0
10: North Natomas	177.5	242.1	16.1	21.0	3.0	0.0
Totals	724.8	848.1	408.6	288.6	23.0	0.0
Total Neighborhood/Community Serving Acres:						2,293.1

Notes:

1. Some neighborhood needs are served by community parks (not double counted); neighborhood and community needs are served by some regionally-serving acres (not double counted).
 2. Includes neighborhood- and community-serving portions of City Regional Parks.
 3. Portions of school sites that are usable and accessible for public use after school hours (based on City staff survey conducted 2008).
- Source: City of Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation, 2013

Service Level Goals. Policy ERC 2.2.3 in the City of Sacramento General Plan Policy Document states that the City shall develop and maintain parks and recreational facilities in accordance with the goals in Table 5-14 and Table 5-15.

Table 5-14 Park Service Level Goals and Existing Service Levels			
	<i>Service Level Goal</i>	<i>Existing (City owned/controlled)</i>	<i>Existing (including schools¹)</i>
Park Types	Acres per 1,000 Residents		
Neighborhood Serving: Urban plazas, pocket parks and/or Neighborhood Parks	2.5 acres	1.6 acres	2.5 acres
Community Serving: Community Parks	2.5 acres	1.8 acres	2.4 acres
Citywide/Regionally Serving: Regional Parks, Parkways, and/or Open Space	8.0 acres	3.3 acres	3.3 acres
Linear Parks/Parkways and Trails/Bikeways	0.5 linear miles	0.2 linear miles	

Notes:

1. Includes only neighborhood/community serving acres of school sites

Source: City of Sacramento General Plan, 2009.

Table 5-15 Community and Recreational Facility Service Level Goals and Existing Service Levels

	<i>Service Level Goal (residents)</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>Existing Service Level (residents)</i>
Community Facilities	# of Units		
Multi-Use Recreation Complexes (must include a building over 10,000 sq. ft.)	1 per 50,000	10	1 per 46,649
Recreation Facilities			
Aquatic Facilities:			
Play Pool/Water Spray Feature	1 per 15,000	17	1 per 27,440
Outdoor Complex: Swimming and Wading Pool	1 per 30,000	12	1 per 38,874
Off Leash Dog Parks (Neighborhood/Community)	1 per 60,000	9	1 per 51,832
Picnic Areas (Large Group/Class I)	1 per 30,000	40	1 per 11,662
Playgrounds: Tot Lots, Adventure Play Areas	1 per 2,500	191	1 per 2,442
Skateboard Parks (Neighborhood/Community)	1 per 35,000	13	1 per 35,884
Community Gardens	1 per 50,000	11	1 per 42,408
Nature Interpretation Centers	2 total	0	
Fields			
Softball, including: Adult, Youth (total)	1 per 7,500	60	1 per 7,775
Lighted	1 per 45,000	14	1 per 33,321
Baseball, including: Adult, Youth Little League (total)	1 per 7,500	45	1 per 10,366
Lighted	1 per 45,000	7	1 per 66,641
Soccer, including: Bantam, Full Size (total)	1 per 7,500	129	1 per 3,616
Lighted	1 per 45,000	12	1 per 38,874
Courts			
Volleyball	1 per 10,000	51	1 per 9,147
Basketball, including Youth, High School	1 per 5,000	64.5	1 per 7,232
Tennis	1 per 10,000	49	1 per 9,520

Source: City of Sacramento General Plan, 2009.

Underserved Areas. Table 5-16 shows the city neighborhoods that are currently underserved by parks facilities according to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Table 5-16 Areas Underserved and Addressing Deficiencies	
<i>Areas Underserved/Current Gaps in Service</i>	<i>Addressing Deficiencies</i>
Neighborhood/Community Serving Acres	
Land Park; E. Broadway; N. Sacramento; S. Sacramento; E. Sacramento; Central City.	Older developed areas have limited opportunities except as redevelopment occurs and smaller sites are implemented.
	Maximize joint use opportunities at existing and new school sites, non governmental organizations, private facilities.
	Maximize opportunities for conjunctive use of detention basins.
	Maximize opportunities for joint development with other public facilities.
	New acres will accompany new development; planning new community parks can help serve some existing neighborhoods.
Citywide/Regionally Serving Acres	
South, central, and north city; Undeveloped existing sites.	Pursue new opportunities as expected new development occurs and new funding sources are secured. (Central: Railyard, Riverfront; North: Robla, Valley View; South: Meadowview, Valley Hi/North Laguna).
	Pursue funding to complete development of existing regional parks (Hansen Ranch, Sutter’s Landing, North Natomas, Granite).
Trails/Bikeways	
133 miles Citywide.	Add additional trails in existing and future Regional Parks.
	Pursue funding to build additional (110) miles of bikeways per City Bikeway Master Plan, as amended and to implement Regional Trail/Bikeway Plan.

Source: City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 2009, Assessment Chapter

Recreational Facilities. Sacramento’s parks contain a variety of recreational facilities, with areas available for active organized sports, including soccer fields, baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, volleyball courts, and basketball courts. Benches, picnic tables, and barbecues are available for informal recreation activities. Tot lots and adventure play areas are available to children in many of the play areas in the City’s parks. Biking and walking trails, and swimming pools and wading/play pool facilities are popular recreational amenities. Additional recreational resources within the city include community centers; bocce courts; equestrian trails; four 18-hole golf courses; and two 9-hole golf courses (PRD 2009). Golf courses are managed by the City’s Convention, Culture and Leisure Department. Specialized recreation facilities include the Shepherd Garden & Art Center, the Southside Jogging Center, the Mangan Rifle and Pistol Range, and the Sacramento Horsemen’s Association (PRD 2012).

Services

In addition to planning and developing the City's parks and recreational facilities, the City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department also provides a range of services and programs.

Recreation and Community Services. The City Parks Department offers adult and youth sports classes; special events; after-school, summer, and aquatic programs; community classes and enrichment programs; and coordinates reservations for baseball and softball fields, picnics, and facilities. The City also offers many important services to senior citizens, such as the Ethel MacLeod Hart Multipurpose Senior Center and various citywide recreation programs, including Caring Neighborhoods, 50+ Wellness, and the Triple R Adult Day Care program.

The City offers adult sports leagues, tournaments, and clinics at the Sacramento Softball Complex and school gymnasiums. In addition, the City provides numerous tennis courts and other athletic fields throughout the park system. The City offers various opportunities for recreational swimming, instructional lessons and team competition at 12 City-owned swimming pools, three high schools, and 15 wading/spray/play pools. The City also operates Camp Sacramento, located in the El Dorado National Forest, which is a family camp and conference center operating from June to October. The City provides recreational programs for all ages at 13 community centers and eight clubhouses that also serve as meeting sites for neighborhood and community based groups and other agencies.

Many of the programs in the city are geared towards children and include after-school and summer programs at parks and school sites, and intramural and citywide sports leagues. The City operates the 4th R licensed school aged child care program at 26 school sites and the Sacramento START literacy-based after-school tutoring and recreational enrichment program at 63 elementary schools. The City provides other services geared toward teens, including the Passages after-school program, various youth employment programs, social and sports activities, and the Sacramento Youth Commission. The City also provides specific programs for people with disabilities, including sports, social activities, camp and other outdoor activities, and an innovative high school based after-school and summer programs. The Cover the Kids Program is an outreach service to identify, enroll, and retain low- and moderate-income children in health insurance.

The Parks Department also provides for the maintenance of city parks, parkways, waterways, and off-street bikeways.

Partnerships

Local

Sacramento has historically been a leader in the development of City-school partnerships, beginning with the state's first Joint Use Agreement for utilization of facilities in 1939, and more recently with the recognition of the City by the League of California Cities for Sacramento's innovative Community-School Partnership program (PRD 2009). This initiative funded 17 projects to enhance or upgrade facilities at school sites for recreation and community use. Funding for the projects came from the City, participating schools, and the community. The goals for this on-going partnership have been to:

- Build or improve public facilities for maximum community use.
- Provide maximum community access to public facilities.

- Cooperate in providing programs.
- Leverage use of systems for maximum efficiency (e.g. combined purchasing).
- Promote support of positive collaborations between School Districts and the City by the community.

Partnerships like this have led to the development of athletic fields, a gymnasium, upgrade of multi-purpose rooms, a new swimming pool, and playground apparatus. Programmatically, the Department of Parks and Recreation has collaborated on after-school programs for high school, elementary school, and middle school students; conducted middle school athletic leagues; and provided crossing guards at elementary school sites. The City and the five school districts have used various mechanisms to formalize this partnership including:

- “Master” MOU/Joint Use Agreements with all school districts to cooperate in: program promotion and conduct; facility use and scheduling; and, property improvements.
- Specific long-term operational agreements, including 4th R Child Care Program in City buildings and Sacramento START on school sites.
- Specific short-term use permits (e.g. room/site use for a portion of a school year).
- Site- or project-specific agreements to fund construction of or physical improvements at or adjacent to City park or school sites.

In addition to partnerships with the public school districts (K-12), the Department has developed a variety of partnerships with other community organizations such as the community colleges and State University. These educational institutions have provided interns, conducted class projects, co-sponsored programs on and off campus, and sponsored use of campus facilities for programs offered by the City.

Community Based Organizations (e.g., Stanford Settlement, Camellia City Center, La Familia, Boys & Girls Clubs, Asian Community Center) continue to be partners in the organization and delivery of programs and services to the community. County agencies use community centers to reach out to residents for County services and programs. Shriners Hospital for Children, Area Agency on Aging, City-County Hunger Commission, Disabled Sports USA and the major hospital and medical systems, among others, all provide funding, facilities or staff to enhance programs and services to the community.

The Department also partners with the Department of Utilities to develop joint-use park and detention or water quality basins, and collaborates with local flood control agencies to build trails on levee tops and in parkways.

Regional

On a regional scale, the Department of Parks and Recreation teams with other cities, counties, agencies, non-profits, and the private sector on projects such as: Ueda Parkway, the lower Dry Creek Parkway, Sand Cove Park, Sutter's Landing Regional Park, Two Rivers Trail, Arcade Creek Watershed, and the Sacramento River Parkway. The Department participated with approximately 20 agencies in the update of the American River Parkway Plan, which was completed after many years in 2008.

Other Areas

The Sacramento County Parks Department provides park and recreation facilities for the areas outside the city, and is responsible for the acquisition, protection, interpretation and enhancement of park, recreation, historic, and open space resources. Sacramento County's Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space was established in 1959 with the acquisition of land presently known as the American River Parkway. Since that time, the County has expanded its total park acreage to over 15,000, which includes the American River Parkway, Dry Creek Parkway, Mather Regional Park, Elk Grove Regional Park, the Effie Yeaw Nature Center, and other historic and natural sites. In addition to traditional regional park activities, the Department also oversees a self-supporting golf program that includes four regional golf facilities.

Regulatory Context

Federal

There are no Federal regulations related to parks and recreation.

State

State Public Park Preservation Act (California Public Resource Code Section 5400 – 5409).

The State Public Park Preservation Act is the primary instrument for protecting and preserving parkland in California. Under the Act, cities and counties may not acquire any real property that is in use as a public park for any non-park use unless compensation or land, or both, are provided to replace the parkland acquired. This ensures a no net loss of parkland and facilities.

State Street and Highway Code.

The State Street and Highway Code includes provisions for equestrian and hiking trails within the right-of-way of county roads, streets, and highways.

Quimby Act

California Government Code Section 66477, Subdivision Map Act, referred to as the Quimby Act, permits local jurisdictions to require the dedication of land and/or the payment of in-lieu fees solely for park and recreation purposes. The required dedication and/or fee are based upon the residential density, parkland cost, and other factors. Land dedication and fees collected pursuant to the Quimby Act may be used for acquisition, improvement, and expansion of park, playground, and recreational facilities or the development of public school grounds.

Government Code 65560

Government Code section 65560 defines open space as:

- b) "Open space land" is any parcel or area of land or water which is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open space use as defined in this section, and which is designated on a local, regional or state open space plan as any of the following:
 - 1) Open space for the preservation of natural resources including, but not limited to, areas required for the preservation of plant and animal life, including habitat for fish and wildlife species; areas required for ecologic and other scientific study purposes; rivers, streams, bays and estuaries; and coastal beaches, lake shores, banks of rivers and streams, and watershed lands.
 - 2) Open space used for the managed production of resources, including but not limited to, forest lands, rangeland, agricultural lands and areas of economic importance for the production of food or fiber; areas required for recharge of ground water basins; bays, estuaries, marshes, rivers and streams which are important for the management of commercial fisheries; and areas containing major mineral deposits, including those in short supply.
 - 3) Open space for outdoor recreation, including but not limited to, areas of outstanding scenic, historic and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to lake shores, beaches, and rivers and streams; and areas which serve as links between major recreation and open space reservations, including utility easements, banks of rivers and streams, trails, and scenic highway corridors.
 - 4) Open space for public health and safety, including, but not limited to, areas which require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as earthquake fault zones, unstable soil areas, flood plains, watersheds, areas presenting high re risks, areas required for the protection of water quality and water reservoirs and areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality.

Local***Sacramento City Code, Chapter 2.62, Parks and Recreation Commission***

This City Code establishes the Parks and Recreation Commission and outlines its powers and duties as follows:

- To provide recommendations and advice to the City Council and the Department of Parks and Recreation on policies, projects, and other matters pertaining to parks, recreation, trees, and human services affecting the city of Sacramento referred to the commission by the City Council, the Director of Parks and Recreation, the community, or members of the commission.

- To review and provide recommendations on the development and implementation of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan as an element of the City’s general plan. To conduct public hearings and review complaints and other matters pertaining to parks and recreation issues, as requested by the Director of Parks and Recreation or the City Council.
- To conduct an annual workshop to review the Department’s annual operating budget and capital improvement plan.
- To hear appeals from decisions of the Director of Parks and Recreation relating to tree maintenance and removal pursuant to Sections 12.56.120 and 12.64.060 of this code. To meet with neighborhood associations and park user groups to discuss parks and recreation issues and needs.
- To encourage individuals, business, and citizens groups to contribute funds, property and/or volunteer services for the development and operation of parks and recreation facilities.

Sacramento City Code, Chapter 12.72, Park Buildings and Recreational Facilities

This City Code includes regulations associated with building and park use, fund raising, permit procedures, and various miscellaneous provisions related to parks. Park use regulations include a list of activities that require permits for organized activities that include groups of 50 or more people for longer than 30 minutes; amplified sound; commercial and business activities; and fund raising activities. This code also includes a list of prohibited uses within parks such as unleashed pets; firearms of any type; and riding bicycles, drinking alcoholic beverages, or smoking with children’s playground areas. Activities such as golfing, swimming, and horseback riding are only permitted within the appropriate designated areas.

Sacramento City Code, Chapter 16.64, Parks and Recreational Facilities

Chapter 16.64 provides standards and formulas for the dedication of parkland and in-lieu fees. These policies help the City to acquire new parkland. This chapter sets forth the standard that five acres of property for each 1,000 persons residing within the city be devoted to local recreation and park purposes. The amount of land to be provided shall be determined pursuant to the appropriate standards and formula contained within the chapter. Under the appropriate circumstances, the subdivider shall, in lieu of dedication of land, pay a fee equal to the value of the land prescribed for dedication to be used for recreational and park facilities which will serve the residents of the area being subdivided.

Sacramento City Code, Chapter 18.44, Park Development Impact Fee

Chapter 18.44 imposes a park development fee on residential and non-residential development within the city. Fees collected pursuant to Chapter 18.44 are primarily used to finance the construction of neighborhood- and community-serving park facilities.

City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan, Policy Chapter (2009)

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan was first adopted in December 2004 and then updated in 2009. The policy chapter includes a list of policies indicating a commitment to a particular course of action that implements organizational goals and values. The following policies relate to park acreage service levels and size:

- 12.1 Achieve Park Acreage Service Level Goals to provide public recreational opportunities within a reasonable distance of all residences and work places as follows:
 - a) 5.0 acres per 1,000 population consisting of two park categories:
 1. Neighborhood Serving: 2.5 acres per 1,000 population with a service area guideline of ½ mile.
 2. Community Serving: 2.5 acres per 1,000 population with a service area guideline of three miles, portions of which may also serve neighborhood needs.
 - b) Citywide/Regionally Serving: 8.0 acres per 1,000 population, portions of which may also serve either neighborhood or community needs.
 - c) Linear Parks/Parkways and Trails/Bikeways: 0.5 linear miles/1,000 population of trails/bikeways implemented per adopted City Bikeway and Pedestrian Master Plans.
- 12.2 Recognize that the parks and recreation facilities of other public jurisdictions within and in proximity to the city which help to fulfill the park and recreation needs of the city residents.
- 12.3 Accept park land dedications or acquire neighborhood park sites less than 5.0 acres in size that meet specialized neighborhood needs, at the sole discretion of the City. (See also Small Public Places Section, 12.52-56.)
- 12.4 Engage school districts to establish a plan for surplus school site reuse that consider opportunities to provide parks and other community facilities.

Parks and Recreation Commission

The Parks and Recreation Commission provides recommendations and advice to the City Council and the Department of Parks and Recreation on policies, projects, and other matters pertaining to parks, recreation, and human services affecting the city of Sacramento.

Findings

- The city currently (2013) contains 222 developed and undeveloped park sites, 88 miles of road bikeways and trails, 21 lakes/ponds or beaches, over 20 aquatic facilities, and extensive recreation facilities in the City parks. The 222 parks total 3,108 acres.

- Sacramento’s citywide/regionally serving park service goal is to provide 8.0 acres per 1,000 persons, according to the City’s Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The City currently (2013) provides approximately 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan identifies specific areas that are underserved for citywide/regionally serving facilities. These areas include:
 - Meadowview and riverfront areas in Central Sacramento
 - Valley Hi and North Laguna areas of South Sacramento
 - Robla and Valley View areas of North Sacramento.
- Sacramento’s existing neighborhood and community park service goal is five acres per 1,000 persons according to the City’s Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The City currently (2013) provides approximately 3.4 acres per 1,000 persons. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan identifies the following areas as currently being underserved for neighborhood and community parks:
 - Land Park
 - East Sacramento
 - Central City
 - Arden Arcade
 - Pocket
 - Fruitridge Broadway
- Policy ERC 2.2.3 in the City of Sacramento General Plan Policy Document states that the City shall maintain a service level of 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood serving parks and 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents for community serving parks. Counting only City-owned/controlled acres, the City achieves a service level of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood serving parks and 1.8 acres per 1,000 residents for community serving parks.
- The City’s Parks and Recreation Master Plan has a trails/bikeways goal of 0.5 miles per 1,000 persons. The City currently provides 0.2 miles per 1,000 residents.

5.4 Civic and Community Facilities

Introduction

This section presents an overview of the civic facilities and resources available in the city of Sacramento. Public recreational facilities such as parks are discussed separately in Section 5.3 and library facilities are discussed in Section 5.5 of this document. Information for this section is based on communication with City staff and various websites associated with cultural amenities within Sacramento.

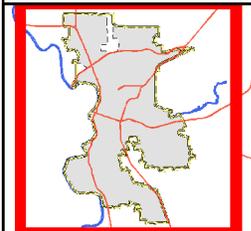
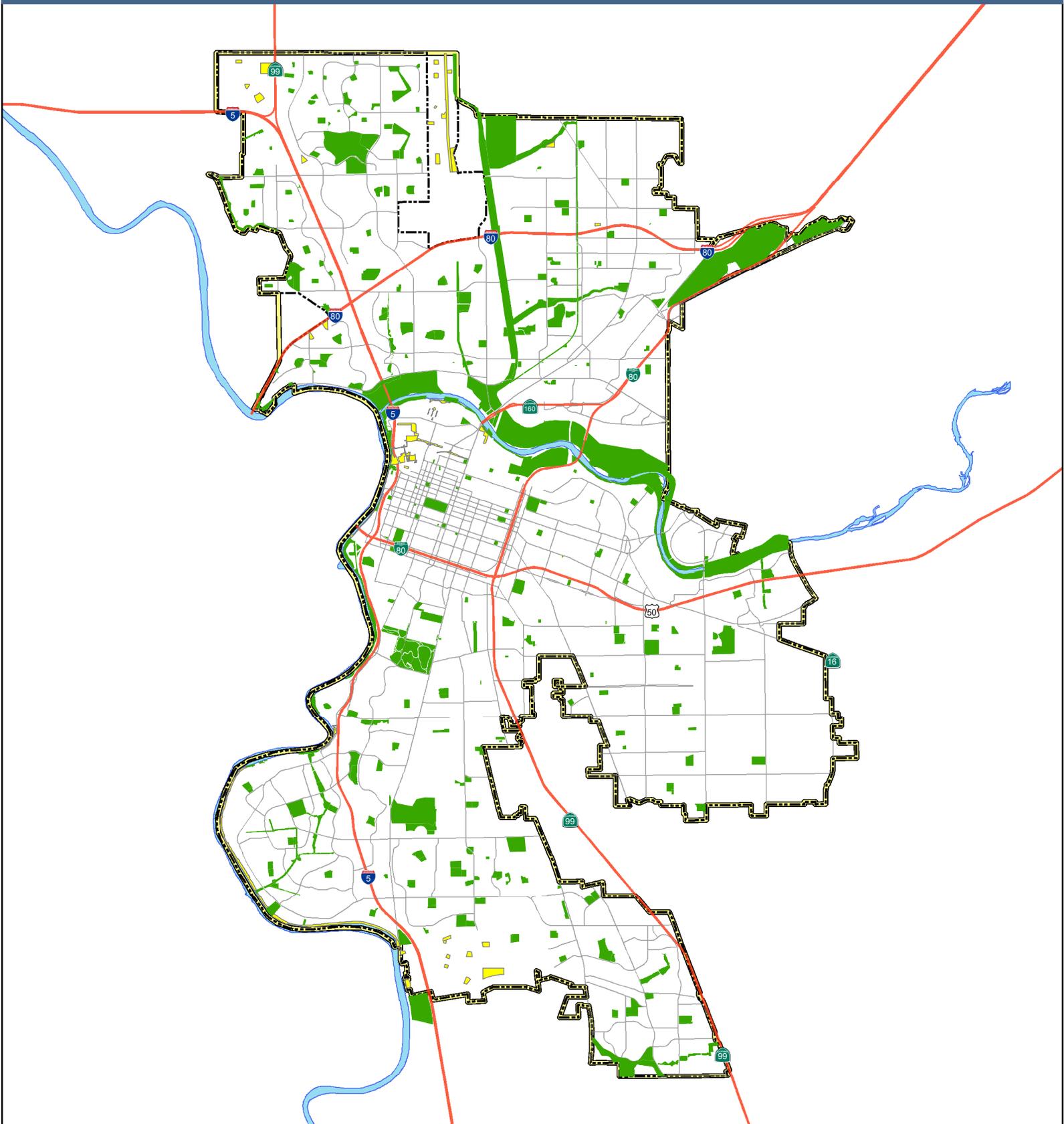
Existing Conditions

The Sacramento area offers a variety of civic amenities for all sectors of the population. Civic amenities include community facilities that can be found within the city, as well as social and cultural amenities that include theatres, auditoriums, museums, and recreational facilities. There are also numerous community-based organizations and clubs providing cultural opportunities.

Civic Facilities

Figure 5-5 illustrates the location of the various civic community facilities in the Policy Area. Police and fire facilities are discussed in Sections 5.1 and 5.2 and library facilities are discussed in Section 5.5.

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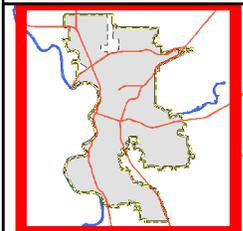
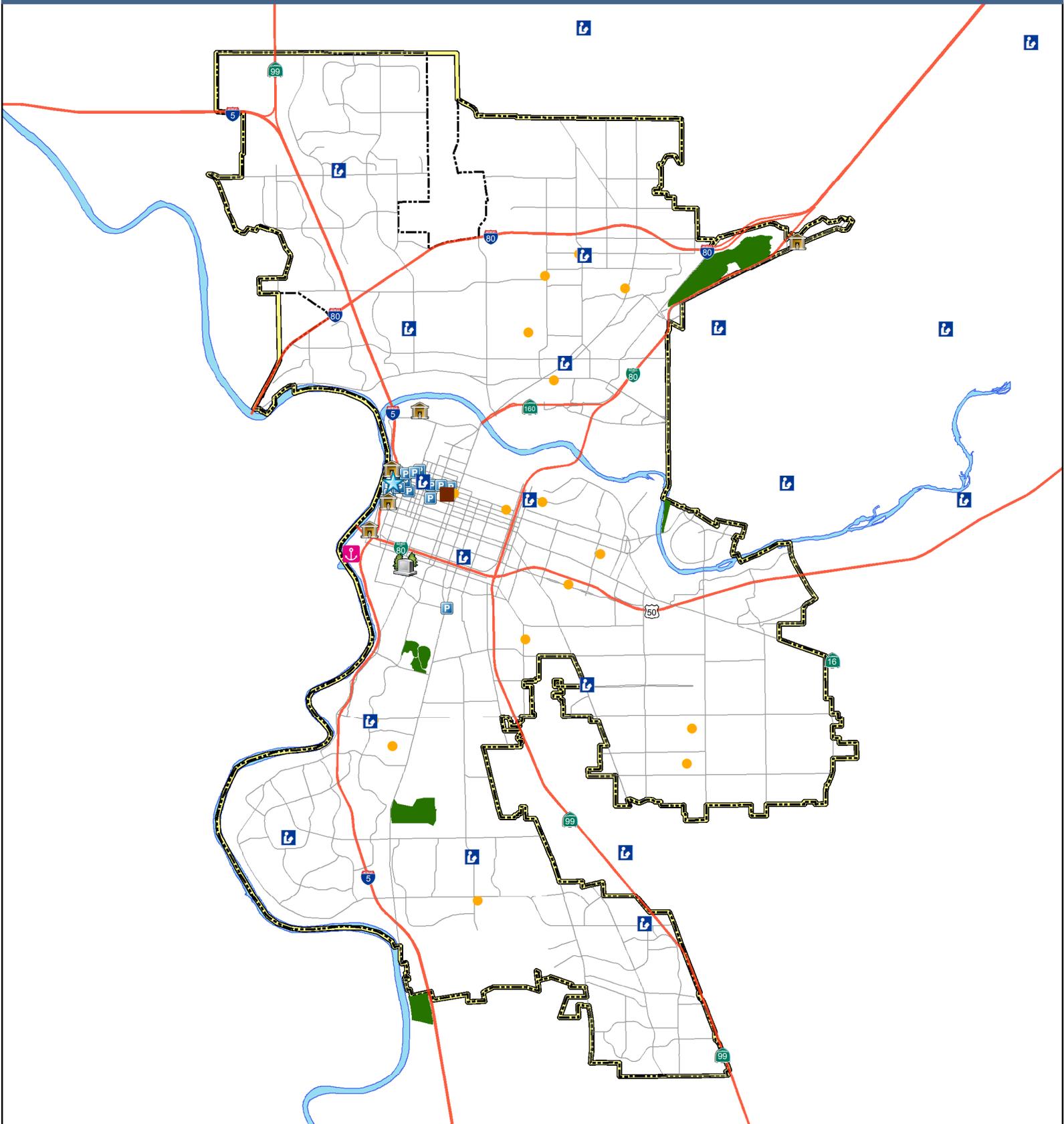


Legend

- Existing Parks
- Proposed Parks
- Major Roads
- Highways
- City Limits
- Policy Area
- Waterways

0 1 2 Miles

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Legend

- Major Roads
- Highways
- - - City Limits
- ▭ Policy Area
- Waterways
- Golf Courses
- Convention Center
- City Cemetery
- Museums
- ⚓ Marina
- 📖 Libraries
- 🅐 Parking Garage/Lot
- Community Centers
- ★ Old Sacramento



0 1 2 Miles

Data Source: City of Sacramento, 2012;

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Community Facilities

The Sacramento Department of Convention, Culture, and Leisure provides cultural, artistic, and leisure opportunities to enrich the quality of life in the metropolitan region. The Department publicizes the following programs and facilities in the area. The locations of these facilities are shown in Figure 5-6:

- Capital City Golf: Capital City Golf offers golf facilities at four regional locations (CCLD 2013b).
- Center for Sacramento History: the Center for Sacramento History is an archive and research facility for Sacramento history. Its materials are made available to the public by appointment (CCLD 2013c).
- Crocker Art Museum (described below).
- Discovery Museum Science & Space Center (described below).
- Fairytale Town (described below).
- Historic Sacramento City Cemetery (described below).
- Old Sacramento (described below).
- Sacramento Convention Center Complex (described below).
- Sacramento History Museum (described below).
- Sacramento Marina: the Sacramento Marina provides boat docking opportunities on the Sacramento River. The marina is a part of a 57-acre riverfront park with picnic facilities and restrooms (CCLD 2013e).
- Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission (described below).
- Sacramento Zoo: the Sacramento Zoo is home to over 140 native, exotic, and endangered species. Open since 1927, the Sacramento Zoo is one of over 200 accredited institutions of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums(CCLD 2013f).

Sacramento Convention Center Complex

The Sacramento Convention Center Complex provides venues for a variety of public and private events. Its facilities can be rented and include 134,000 square feet of contiguous exhibit space, 31 meeting rooms, a 24,000 square-foot ballroom, and two separate 10,000 square-foot registration areas. The complex also includes the 4,000-seat Memorial Auditorium and the 2,452-seat Community Center Theater (CCLD 2013d).

Sacramento Community Centers

Community Centers offer programs for people of all ages. Examples of programs offered include sports, aerobics, tai chi, martial arts, yoga, fitness rooms, and organized walking clubs. The Parks Department owns and operates 13 community centers and four clubhouses, ranging from a single room

to a 35,000 square-foot facility with a gymnasium. Flea markets, family nights, craft fairs, kid’s camps, and holiday and multicultural celebrations are among the many events held throughout the year at these centers. Any resident can reserve a community center for a private event. A list of the community centers is provided in Table 5-17 (DPR 2013a).

Table 5-17 Community and Neighborhood Centers	
<i>Community Center</i>	<i>Location</i>
Belle Cooledge Community Center	5699 South Land Park Drive
Clunie Community Center	601 Alhambra Boulevard
Coloma Community Center	4623 T Street
East Portal Park Clubhouse	M Street & Rodeo Way
Elmo Allen Slider Clubhouse at Max Baer Park	7815 35th Avenue
Ethel MacLeod Hart Multipurpose Senior Center	915 27th Street
Evelyn Moore Community Center	1402 Dickson Street
George Sim Community Center	6207 Logan Street
Joe Mims, Jr. Hagginwood Community Center at Hagginwood Park	3271 Marysville Boulevard
Johnston Community Center	231 Eleanor Avenue
Samuel C. Pannell Meadowview Community Center	2450 Meadowview Road
Shepard Garden and Arts Center	3330 McKinley Boulevard
South Natomas Community Center	2901 Truxel Road
Southside Clubhouse	2051 6th Street
Oak Park Community Center	3425 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd
Robertson Community Center	3525 Norwood Avenue
Woodlake Clubhouse and Annex	500 Arden Way

Source: Department of Parks and Recreation, City of Sacramento, About Our Recreation Centers, <<http://www.cityofsacramento.org/parksandrecreation/recreation/comcent.htm>>, accessed January 25, 2013.

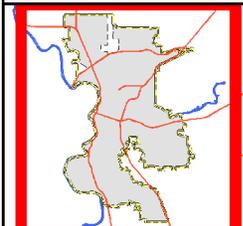
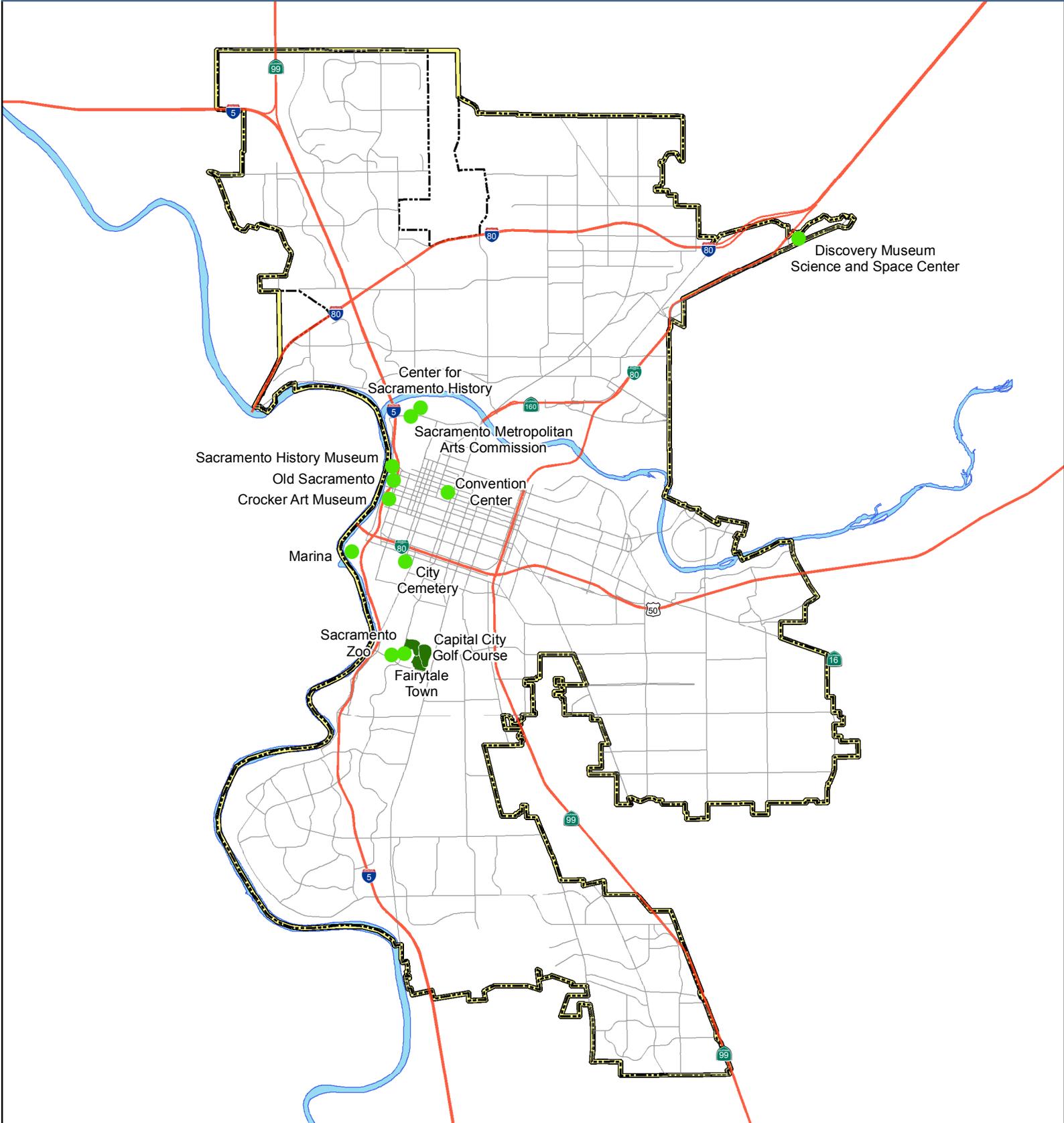
Numerous facilities associated with many types of religious faiths are located throughout the Policy Area and also serve residents.

Cultural Facilities

Performing and Visual Arts Facilities

Sacramento is home to a variety of venues for performing and visual arts, including the Memorial Auditorium, the Wells Fargo Pavilion, the Community Center Theater, the B Street Theatre, Broadway Playhouse, the California Stage, the City Theatre at Sacramento City College, the Cosumnes River College Theatre, and the Delta King Theatre. Additionally, the Arco Arena is a popular venue for large-scale concerts.

Sacramento facilities offer a range of performances, from Broadway-touring shows to amateur actors and screenwriters. Wells Fargo Pavilion’s annual Broadway Series brings Broadway shows to the region, while the Music Circus consists of local artists, musicians, and actors. The B Street Theatre is Sacramento’s Professional New Works Theatre Company, which is dedicated to developing and performing new plays for the region; B Street also presents Fantasy Theatre, a professional group providing children’s entertainment, and Children’s Theatre, giving youth an opportunity to participate in the arts. The California Stage theatre company is a non-profit group that supports the development of arts in the region.



Legend

- Major Roads
- Highways
- - - City Limits
- ▭ Policy Area
- ▭ Waterways



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Museums

Sacramento offers a variety of museums for residents and described below (SAM 2013):

- California Automobile Museum: The California Automobile Museum illustrates the story of the development of the automobile and its inventors. Over 150 vehicles are available for viewing (2200 Front Street).
- The California Museum: The California Museum provides education on California's past, present and future with media presentations, educational displays, and hands-on activities (1020 O Street).
- California State Capitol Museum: The State Capitol is a working museum that has served as home to the legislative branch of State government and the Governor's Office since 1869. Guided tours, informative films, recreated historic rooms, and changing exhibits provide opportunities to explore the past, present, and future of California's government (Capitol Building, 10th and L Streets).
- California State Indian Museum: The California State Indian Museum offers self-guided tours which provide an opportunity to learn about California Indian culture from the traditions of the ancestors to contemporary Native artists. Special events include Ishi Day, Acorn Day, the Gathering of Honored Elders, and an exhibit showcasing the effects of the Gold Rush on Native Californians (2618 K Street).
- California State Military Museum: Exhibits at the California Military Museum reflect California's rich militia and US military history from pre-statehood to contemporary times. The museum contains military items and personal memorabilia; veterans tell war stories and lead guided tours every day at California's official military museum (1119 2nd Street).
- California State Railroad Museum: Exhibits at the railroad museum showcase how railroads have shaped our lives, economy, and culture. Steam train rides are available on weekends in April through September. Facilities include a museum store and restaurant (2nd and I Streets).
- The Center for Contemporary Art, Sacramento: The Center for Contemporary Art, Sacramento, founded in 1989, is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement and appreciation of new and experimental art by international, national, and regional artists. In addition to the five to seven annual exhibitions and associated lectures, CCAS also hosts several events including, Private Collections in the spring and the Capitol Artists' Studio Tour in September (1519 19th St).
- Crocker Museum: The Crocker Art Museum's collection includes works from Europe, North America, and Asia from the tenth century to contemporary periods. The Crocker, established in 1885, is one of the primary resources for the study and appreciation of the fine arts in the Sacramento region; the museum offers a regular schedule of touring exhibitions, educational programming, public tours, concerts, and a store (216 O Street).

- Discovery Museum Science & Space Center: The Discovery Museum Science & Space Center features programs crafts, and special exhibits highlighting a different science milestone of the past 60 years. The Museum advertises live animal and planetarium shows each week (3615 Auburn Boulevard).
- The Don & June Salvatori California Pharmacy Museum. Inspired by California’s unique and rich history of pharmacy, the Don & June Salvatori California Pharmacy Museum celebrates the role of the pharmacist in promoting the health and well-being of Californians since the state’s inception in 1850 (4030 Lennane Drive).
- Fairytale Town: Fairytale Town features giant play sets like Jack and the Beanstalk, the Crooked Mile, and real farm animals that make their home in the park’s two acres of gardens (3901 Land Park Drive).
- Governor’s Mansion State Historic Park: The Victorian mansion, which was home to 13 State Governor’s from 1903 to 1967, is open for tours (1526 H Street).
- Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park: The home of the former governor, senator, and railroad baron is over one hundred years old. The home was recently (2012) renovated to recapture the Mansion’s Victorian grandeur (802 N Street).
- Museum of Medical History: Displays showing the evolution of medicine from the Gold Rush to present day can be found at this museum of the Sierra Sacramento Valley Medical Society. Exhibits include patent medicines and pharmacology, antibiotics and infectious diseases, Asian medicine, nursing, radiology, and local medical history. The onsite library contains early medical textbooks and journals (5380 Elvas Avenue).
- Old Sacramento Schoolhouse Museum: The Old Sacramento Schoolhouse Museum displays California’s early days of education in a living replica of an 1800s one-room school house. The museum features photographs, books, a pot-bellied stove, desks, and other antique items from the Gold Rush Era (1200 Front Street).
- Old Sacramento State Historic Park: A group of noteworthy early Gold Rush commercial structures including the 1849 Eagle Theatre; the 1853 B.F. Hastings Building, once home to the California Supreme Court and western terminus of the Pony Express; and the 1855 Big Four Building, which today houses the Huntington & Hopkins Hardware Store and the California State Railroad Museum Library (2nd and I Streets).
- Sacramento Historic City Cemetery: Established in 1849 during the Gold Rush, many pioneers are buried in the cemetery, including John A. Sutter, Jr., Edwin Bryant and Margaret Crocker, and Mark Hopkins (1000 Broadway).
- Sacramento History Museum: Formerly the Discover Museum History Center, the Sacramento History Museum is a celebration of all aspects of life in Sacramento over the past 200 years. The museum tells the stories of the city founders, rivers, the Gold Rush, agriculture, the media, industry, culture, and more (101 I Street).

- Sutter's Fort State Historic Park: The State Park is located at the site of Sacramento's earliest settlement by John Sutter in 1839 (2701 L Street).
- Wells Fargo History Museum: The Wells Fargo History Museum displays historic artifacts including gold scales, a treasure box, a working telegraph, and a Concord Coach scale model. Exhibits on Wells Fargo's role in banking, stagecoach travel, the Pony Express, and Sacramento's development are also on display (1000 2nd Street).

Cultural Arts Organizations

The Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission serves at the direction of the City and County of Sacramento. The Commission supports, promotes, and advances arts for residents of the city and county through marketing, outreach, and education initiatives. It also provides resources to support and increase regional arts education activities. The agency is guided by 11 Commissioners, five appointed by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, five appointed by the Sacramento City Council, and one appointed jointly by the mayors of Folsom, Isleton, and Galt. The Arts Commission meets on the second Monday of every month (SMAC 2013).

Regulatory Context

There are no Federal, State, or local policies that are directly applicable to civic and community amenities within the Policy Area.

Findings

- The City and County of Sacramento, in collaboration with a variety of community based organizations, provide a range of civic and community facilities, services, and programs to residents of the greater Sacramento region. These facilities include museums and performing and visual arts facilities.

5.5 Libraries

Introduction

This section summarizes the library services provided in the Policy Area, lists existing facilities, and discusses the need and plans for expansions. Information in this section comes from the California State Library website, the Sacramento Public Library website, and the Sacramento Public Library Facility Master Plan 2007-2025.

Existing Conditions

Service Providers

The Sacramento Public Library (SPL) is a joint powers agency between the cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Galt, Isleton, Rancho Cordova, and the County of Sacramento (SPL 2007b). SPL serves residents of each of these cities and county.

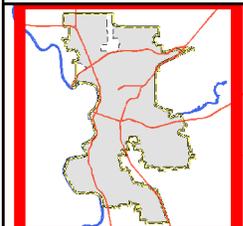
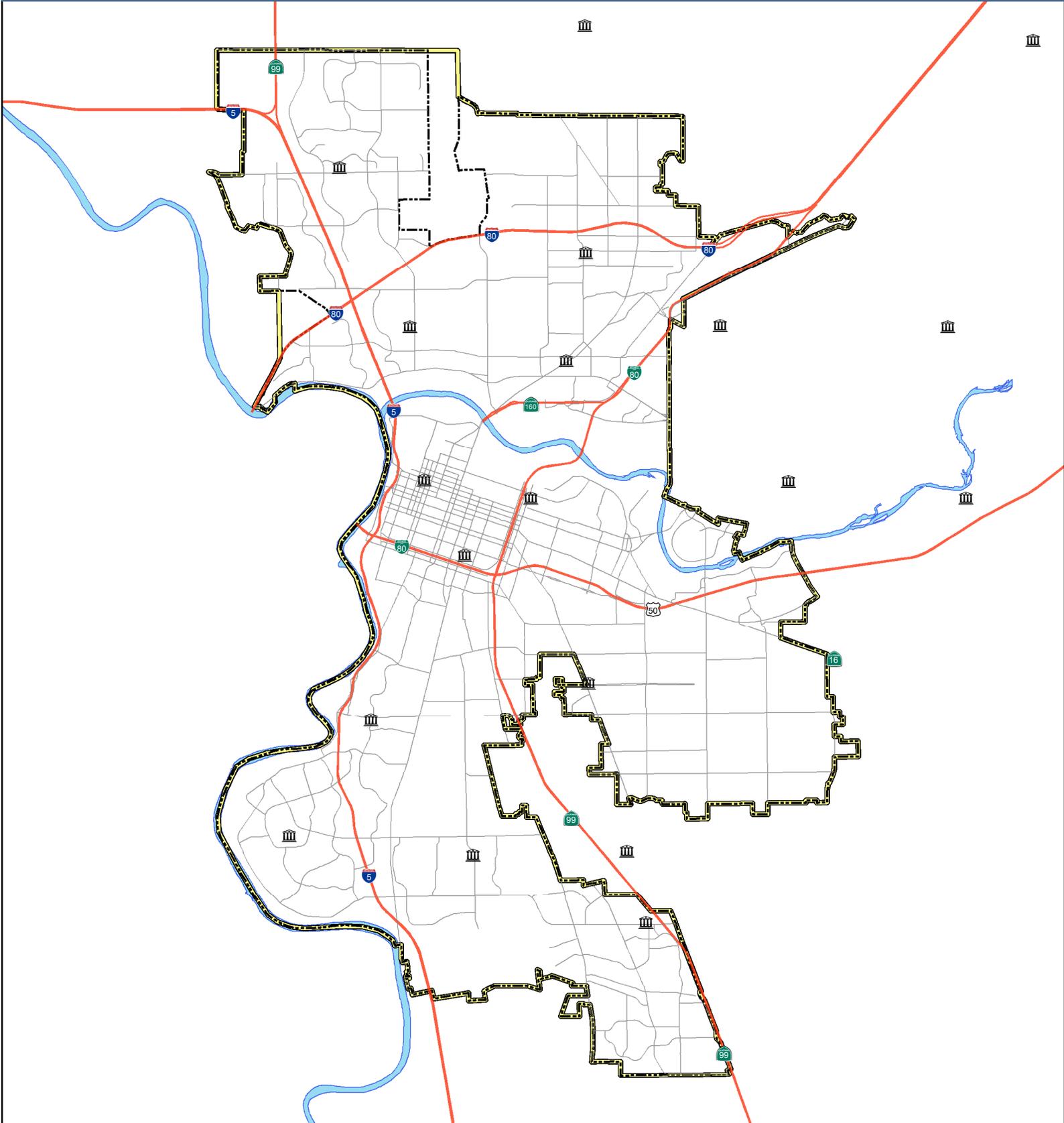
SPL operates a total of 27 branches, including 11 branches within the Policy Area and 16 branches outside the Policy Area, and a bookmobile (SPL 2012c). Residents of Sacramento County have access to all library branches both inside and outside the Policy Area. Figure 5-7 shows the current locations of libraries located in the Policy Area. The location and number of items in each library collection for libraries within the Policy Area are provided in Table 5-18.

Table 5-18 Policy Area Public Library Locations and Collections		
<i>Branch</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Collection</i>
Central Library	828 I Street	288,000 volumes
Colonial Heights Library	4799 Stockton Boulevard	56,000 volumes
Belle Cooledge Library	5600 South Land Park Drive	64,000 volumes
Del Paso Heights Library	920 Grande Avenue	30,000 volumes
Martin Luther King Jr. Library	7340 24 th Street Bypass	68,000 volumes
Ella K. McClatchy Library	2112 22 nd Street	18,000 volumes
McKinley Library	601 Alhambra Boulevard	43,000 volumes
North Natomas Library	4660 Via Ingoglia	82,000 volumes
North Sacramento/Hagginwood Library	2109 Del Paso Boulevard	42,000 volumes
Pocket-Greenhaven Library	Gloria Drive and Swale River Way	52,000 volumes
South Natomas Library	2901 Truxel Road	68,000 volumes
Valley Hi-North Laguna Library	7400 Imagination Parkway	67,000 volumes

Source: Sacramento Public Library, <www.saclibrary.org>, accessed December 17, 2012; Sacramento Public Library Authority, *Sacramento Public Library Authority Facility Master Plan 2007-2025*, March 2007.

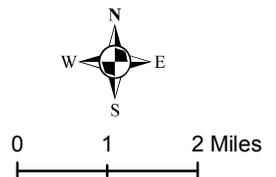
The main branch of SPL, also known as the Central Library, is located in downtown Sacramento at 8th and I street (SPL 2012c). The Central Library was founded by community leaders in 1857. It now contains nearly 300,000 volumes and more than 1,000 periodical subscriptions (SPL 2012a). Many special collections are housed at the Central Library, including business, government documents, genealogy, and literature. The Sacramento Room at the Central Library includes special collections on California and Sacramento history, local authors, and the history of the Central Library. The Central Library has many unique resources, including online and CD based resources, internet stations, and the Schwab-Rosenhouse College Resource Center, which provides free consultations with professional college and career counselors and access to a variety of college preparatory resources. The Tsakopoulos Library Galleria provides a 5,400 square foot space available for a variety of events, including weddings, meetings, seminars, parties, receptions, fund raisers, and trade shows (SPL 2012a). The Galleria also includes two smaller meeting rooms.

Libraries operated by other entities are also located in the city. One such facility is the California State Library in Sacramento, which is operated by the State. The State Library operates out of two locations, the Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building at 9th and Capitol Streets, and the Library and Courts II Building at 9th and N Streets, both in downtown Sacramento (CSL 2012). The State Library provides reference services, on-site use or loan of collections, California history information, genealogy resources, braille and recorded books, a directory of libraries, and internet access. The State Library's circulating materials are also loaned out to the public through local libraries (SPL 2007a). The State Library also provides services to the State government, local governments, and local libraries (SPL 2007a).



Legend

- Major Roads
- Highways
- ⊞ City Limits
- ⊞ Policy Area
- ⊞ Waterways
- ⊞ Sacramento County Libraries



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Services and Collections

SPL offers a variety of services and programs, including telephone services, borrower’s help desk, services for the blind, a bookmobile, adult literacy, Book Club In a Box, multicultural services, homework centers, college and career centers, and deaf services (SPL 2012a). Many of the library branches also host events throughout the year serving toddlers, pre-school aged children, teens, adults, and families. Programs on subjects like art, books, and culture are also offered at some of the libraries. College workshops and college entrance exams are also held at some of these library facilities.

Projected Needs

There are 16 new libraries currently planned for the city and county of Sacramento. SPL anticipates constructing nine libraries by 2015 and seven libraries by 2025 (SPL 2007a). One new library facility is planned for construction at 65th and Folsom Boulevard by 2015. Seven new libraries are planned for the county of Sacramento by 2025, including three Vineyard locations in the Southgate area, two joint locations in Natomas, one location in North Highlands, and one additional location serving Carmichael and Arden Arcade. SPL has planned for additional facilities in Citrus Heights (one), Rancho Cordova (three), Elk Grove (three), and Galt (one). Residents in the Policy Area could use any of these new facilities. In addition, SPL expects to expand, renovate, or relocate many of the existing libraries in the city and county by 2025.

In 2005, SPL maintained 0.56 square feet of library space per capita overall, and 1.72 library volumes per capita overall (SPL 2007a). As shown in Table 5-19, the 2007-2025 Facility Master Plan establishes thresholds, targets, and prime goals for library standards as a means of evaluating services for each branch and overall SPL service (SPL 2007a). The threshold for square feet per capita is 0.40, the target goal is 0.50, and the prime goal is 0.60. The threshold for library volumes per capita is 1.75, the target goal is 2.15, and the prime goal is 2.75. In 2005, the total square feet per capita ratio exceeded the threshold standard and met the target goal. The volumes per capita ratio was just under the threshold standard, however the number of volumes has greatly increased since 2005. These ratios varied for each branch, and many branches did not meet the threshold standards. However, it is important to note that “adequate” square footage varies for each branch depending on the services it offers. As an example, a library in an underserved area may need more space for a homework center, as compared to standard circulation and reference services (SPL 2007b). While the threshold is the minimum standard for evaluating branch service, each branch may select the target or prime evaluation standard based on their individual goals.

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Threshold</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Prime</i>
Volumes per Capita	1.75	2.15	2.75
Technology Stations per 1,000	0.75	1.00	1.25
Reader Seats per 1,000	3.00	4.00	5.00
Meeting Room Seats per 1,000	2.00	3.00	5.00
Square Feet per Capita	0.40	0.50	0.60

Source: Sacramento Public Library Authority, Sacramento Public Library Authority Facility Master Plan 2007-2025, March 2007.

Planned Improvements

SPL is planning major improvements throughout the system to expand and renovate existing branches and construct new library branches through 2025. The Sacramento Public Library Facility Master Plan 2007-2025 outlines SPL’s current deficiencies and projected needs through 2025 (SPL 2007a). As noted in the Plan, SPL recently constructed two new libraries— North Natomas and Pocket-Greenhaven – and recently relocated the Valley Hi-North Laguna branch within the city of Sacramento. There are several projects planned for 2005-2015 including the renovation of the Central Library, the relocation of the North Sacramento-Hagginwood Library, the renovation of the McClatchy and McKinley libraries, and the construction of the new 65th and Folsom Library. Projects planned between 2015 and 2025 include the expansion of the Colonial Heights, Belle Cooleedge, Martin Luther King, Jr., and South Natomas libraries as well as the relocation of the Del Paso Heights Library (SPL 2007b).

As shown in Table 5-20, with a service area population of 459,525 in 2005, the library maintained a service ratio of 0.56 s.f. of library space per capita (SPL 2007a; SPL 2012c). SPL has since increased capacity, and currently has 287,717 square feet (s.f.) of library space within the city of Sacramento. According to the California State Library, SPL had 0.67 square feet of library space per borrower, and 2.8 volumes per borrower. By 2025 the service ratio is expected to increase to 0.89 s.f. of library space per capita (CSL 2011).

Table 5-20 Sacramento Public Library Service Ratios to 2025

<i>Library</i>	<i>Current (2012) Square Footage</i>	<i>Square Footage by 2025</i>	<i>2005 Service Area Population(Neighborhood)</i>	<i>Service Area Population by 2025</i>	<i>2005 Service Ratio (sf per capita)</i>	<i>Service Ratio by 2025 (sf per capita)</i>
65th and Folsom	n/a	30,000	n/a	52,000	n/a	0.58
Belle Cooleedge	12,000	25,000	79,544	46,648	0.15	0.54
Central Library	160,000	160,000	25,367	36,937	6.31	4.33
Colonial Heights	12,211	20,000	98,798	67,827	0.12	0.29
Del Paso Heights	5,425	20,000	32,325	38,693	0.17	0.52
Martin Luther King, Jr.	15,078	30,000	49,411	64,175	0.31	0.47
McClatchy	2,557	4,690	13,398	15,880	0.14	0.30
McKinley	4,681	4,681	31,710	32,082	0.15	0.15
N. Sacramento-Hagginwood	4,000	15,000	27,585	28,686	0.15	0.52
North Natomas	22,645	22,645	24,637	66,294	0.93	0.34
Pocket Library	15,000	15,000	n/a	30,000	n/a	0.50
South Natomas	13,615	20,000	40,206	41,470	0.34	0.48
Valley Hi-North Laguna	20,505	20,505	36,544	41,265	0.16	0.50
Total	287,717	387,521	459,525	561,957	0.56	0.69

Source: Sacramento Public Library Authority, *Sacramento Public Library Authority Facility Master Plan 2007-2025*, March 2007; PBS&J, 2007; Sacramento Public Library, <http://www.saclibrary.org/>, accessed December 8, 2004/17,2012..

Funding

The majority of library funding (94 percent) comes from the following three sources: property tax revenues in the county, general fund contributions from the City of Sacramento, and the special parcel tax in the city of Sacramento (CSL 2012b). The remaining 6 percent of funding comes from investment earnings, donations, fines and fees, the State, and one-time sources.

In November 2004, Sacramento voters approved Measure X, an initiative to continue a parcel tax that provides 30 percent of the City libraries' operating expenses (CSL 2012b). The measure levies a \$26.60 flat tax per household annually. In 2012, the Sacramento Housing Redevelopment Agency contributed \$21,000 for the purchase of 20 laptops at the Colonial Heights Branch and SPL collected \$1,225,491 in Tobacco Litigation proceeds to fund the new Rio Linda Branch Library.

Regulatory Context

Federal

There are no Federal policies that are directly applicable to library services within the Policy Area.

State

There are no State policies that are directly applicable to library services within the Policy Area.

Local

Sacramento Public Library Authority Facilities Master Plan

The Sacramento Public Library Authority Facility Master Plan (FMP) contains the following Guiding Principles designed to support SPL customers.

Guiding Principles

1. Libraries recognize the needs of different communities.
2. Libraries recognize the needs of a diverse population.
3. Libraries add value to the community.
4. Libraries are prime real estate.
5. Libraries are easy for customers to use.
6. Library space is flexible.
7. Libraries recognize the value of community partners.
8. Library design promotes staff efficiency and effectiveness.

The Sacramento Public Library Authority FMP also contains service standards in a tiered three-level approach. The three levels are Threshold, Target, and Prime. The Threshold standard would be used to evaluate current library services available to residents of the specific service area. As individual communities move forward in planning their specific service goals and the facilities required to provide those services, they would select from Threshold, Target, or Prime to tailor their building program.

Findings

- The Sacramento Public Library (SPL) provides a variety of library services to residents of both the City and County of Sacramento. The SPL currently (2012) operates 27 existing library facilities and a bookmobile.
- In 2005, the library maintained 0.56 square feet of library space per capita, and 1.72 library volumes per capita. The 2007-2025 Facility Master Plan establishes thresholds, targets, and prime goals for library standards. Overall SPL exceeded the thresholds and target goals for library space per capita, but just missed the threshold for library volumes per capita.
- Sixteen new libraries are currently planned for construction in the city and county of Sacramento by 2025. One library facility is planned for construction at 65th Street and Folsom Boulevard. In addition, SPL expects to expand, renovate, or relocate many existing libraries in the city and county of Sacramento by 2025.

5.6 Schools

Introduction

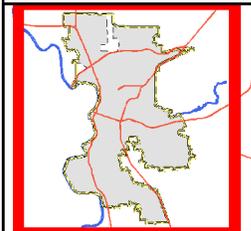
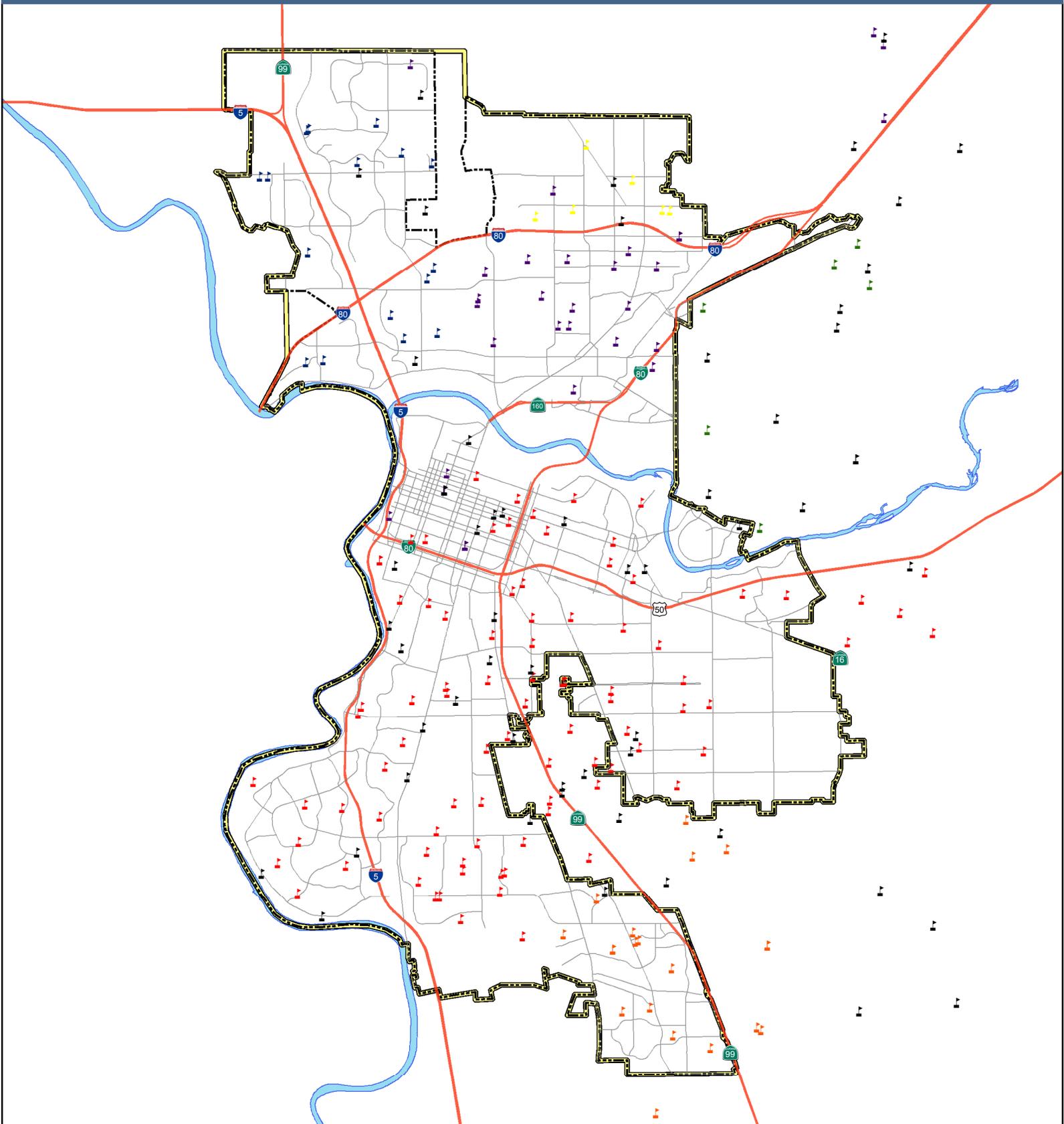
This section describes existing school facilities, services, and enrollment capacities for schools in the city of Sacramento, its Sphere of Influence (SOI), and other areas within the Policy Area as well as current local and regional policy regarding new school development. Information from this section is based on State education data, facilities master plans for several school districts, and communication with the staff of the respective school districts. Six school districts provide elementary, middle, and high school education to residents of the Policy Area. Several local and regional colleges and universities provide higher education for residents.

Existing Conditions

The Sacramento City Unified School District (SCUSD) is the primary provider of school services within the city. Other districts serving residents within the Policy Area include the Twin Rivers Unified School District (TRUSD), Robla School District (RSD), Natomas Unified School District (NUSD), San Juan Unified School District (SJUSD), and the Elk Grove Unified School District (EGUSD). Some of these districts have schools outside the city limits but within the Policy Area. School district boundaries serving the Policy Area are shown in Figure 5-8. It should be noted that on November 6, 2007, north area residents approved Measure B, a proposal to reorganize four north area school districts (North Sacramento, Del Paso Heights, Grant, and Rio Linda) into one unified preschool through adult education district, newly called the Twin Rivers Unified School District (TRUSD).

The SCUSD area covers the Central City, east to the city limits. SCUSD is bordered on the north by TRUSD. NUSD, SJUSD, and RSD are located further north, extending to the county border. EGUSD covers the southern portion of the Policy Area.

Among the city's 297,212 residents aged 25 or over in 2011, 81.5 percent hold a high school diploma or higher and 29.2 percent hold a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S. Census 2011).



Legend

- Major Roads
- Highways
- City Limits
- Policy Area
- Waterways
- ▲ SCUSD
- ▲ TRUSD
- ▲ NUSD
- ▲ Robla
- ▲ SJUSD
- ▲ EGUSD
- ▲ Private Schools



0 1 2 Miles

Data Source: City of Sacramento, 2012;

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Public Schools Facilities

Tables 5-21 through 5-26 list the more than 150 public schools serving the Policy Area, as well as their enrollment (as of summer/fall 2011), capacity, and location for each school within the six school districts. Specifically, SCUSD operates more than 80 schools throughout the Policy Area; the District includes traditional elementary, middle, and high schools, as well as alternative education, adult education, and charter school facilities (SCUSD 2012a). TRUSD has 15 elementary schools, four middle schools, and three high schools in the Policy Area (TRUSD 2012a; TRUSD 2012b). TRUSD also operates many alternative education, adult education, special education, and charter school facilities. The RSD includes only elementary schools and one preschool, and all six of their schools are located within the city limits (RSD 2012a; RSD 2012b). NUSD operates two high schools, one middle school, and eight elementary schools serving residents of the Natomas area (NUSD 2010a; NUSD 2010b). NUSD also has a School Readiness and Early Learning Program for preschool services, a science and technology-focused school for elementary and middle school students, a continuation high school, and six charter schools for students from elementary to high school. The SJUSD has one elementary school, one K-8 school, and one high school that serve the Policy Area (SJUSD 2012a; SJUSD 2012b; SJUSD 2012c; SJUSD 2012d). EGUSD has five high schools, four middle schools, and seven elementary schools that serve students in the Policy Area (EGUSD 2012a; EGUSD 2012b). EGUSD also offers alternative education options through a continuation high school, an independent study high school, and a virtual academy providing education online for elementary and middle school students. Figure 5-8 shows the locations of schools within the Policy Area.

Table 5-21 Sacramento City Unified School District

<i>School Name</i>	<i>School Type</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Address</i>
Albert Einstein	Middle	736	1,208	9325 Mirandy Drive
Alice Birney Waldorf Inspired	Elementary (K-8)	486	512	6251 13th St
American Legion Continuation	High School	311	481	3801 Broadway
Arthur A. Benjamin Health Professions	High School	391	630	451 McClatchy Way
Bowling GreenChacón Language and Science Academy and PHI	Elementary - Charter	790	1,269	4211 TurnbridgeDr and 6807 Franklin Blvd
Bret Harte	Elementary	445	842	2751 9th Ave
C. K. McClatchy	High School	2,365	2,358	3066 Freeport Bl
Caleb Greenwood	Elementary (K-8)	551	742	5457 Carlson Dr
California	Middle	722	1,060	1600 Vallejo Dr
California Montessori Project Capitol Campus	Elementary - Charter (K-8)	246	N/A	2635 Chestnut Hill Dr
Camellia Basic	Elementary	486	665	6600 Cougar Dr
Capital City School	K-12	797	N/A	7222 24 th Street
Capitol Collegiate Academy	Elementary - Charter (K-8)	59	N/A	2118 Meadowview Rd
Aspire Capitol Heights Academy	Elementary - Charter	292	N/A	2520 33 rd Street
Caroline Wenzel	Elementary	447	703	6870 GreenhavenDr
Cesar E. Chavez	Elementary	301	546	7500 32 nd St
Clayton B. Wire	Elementary	465	895	5100 El Paraiso Ave
Collis P. Huntington	Elementary	266	536	5921 26th St
Crocker/Riverside	Elementary	638	600	2970 Riverside Bl
David Lubin	Elementary	565	843	3535 M St
Earl Warren	Elementary	524	782	5420 Lowell St
Edward Kemble	Elementary	512	670	7495 29th St
Elder Creek	Elementary	700	978	7934 Lemon Hill Rd
Ethel I. Baker	Elementary	671	872	5717 LaurineWy
Ethel Phillips	Elementary	413	790	2930 21st Av
Father Keith B. Kenny	Elementary - Charter	306	732	3525 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
Fern Bacon	Middle	670	1,256	4140 Cuny Ave
Freeport ¹	Elementary	329	834	2118 Meadowview Rd
Fruit Ridge	Elementary	321	1,053	4625 44 St.
Success Academy	Middle/High School	7	787	5601 47 th Ave
Genevieve Didion	Elementary (K-8)	628	697	6490 Harmon Dr
George Washington Carver School of Arts and Science	High School - Charter	288	630	10101 Systems Parkway
Golden Empire	Elementary	647	849	9045 Canberra Drive
H. W. Harkness	Elementary	329	562	2147 54th Ave
Hiram Johnson	High School	1,653	3,276	6879 14th Ave
West Campus	High School	854	1,102	5022 58th St
Hollywood Park	Elementary	291	486	4915 Harte Wy
Hubert H. Bancroft	Elementary	568	609	2929 Belmar St
Leataata Floyd	Elementary	295	638	401 McClatchy Wy
John Bidwell	Elementary	348	603	1730 65th Ave
John Cabrillo	Elementary	405	690	1141 Seamas Ave
John D. Sloat	Elementary	311	549	7525 Candlewood Wy
John F. Kennedy	High School	2,108	3,120	6715 Gloria Dr
John H. Still	Elementary (K-8)	756	610	2200 John Still Dr
John Morse Therapeutic Center	K-8 School	55	130	1901 60 th Ave

<i>School Name</i>	<i>School Type</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Address</i>
Joseph Bonnheim	Elementary	410	834	7300 Marin Ave
Kit Carson	Middle	367	988	5301 N St
Language Academy of Sacramento (Spanish Immersion)	Elementary - Charter (K-8)	413	N/A	2820 49 th St
Leonardo Da Vinci	Elementary (K-8)	674	946	4701 Joaquin Way
Luther Burbank	High School	1,828	2,113	3500 Florin Rd
Maple	Elementary	271	460	3301 37th Ave
Mark Hopkins	Elementary	416	799	2221 Matson Dr
Mark Twain	Elementary	403	627	4914 58th St
Martin Luther King Jr.	Elementary (K-8)	630	853	480 Little River Wy
Matsuyama	Elementary	672	734	7680 WindbridgeDr
MET	High School - Charter	272	567	810 V Street
Nicholas	Elementary	616	864	6601 Steiner Dr
Oak Ridge	Elementary	415	906	4501 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
Pacific	Elementary	522	788	6201 41 St
Parkway	Elementary	595	828	4720 Forest Pkwy
Peter Burnett	Elementary	588	1,000	6032 36th Ave
Phoebe Apperson Hearst	Elementary	564	559	1410 60th St
Pony Express	Elementary	459	503	1250 56th Ave
Rosa Parks (formerly C. M. Goethe)	Middle	465	907	2250 68th Ave
Rosemont	High School	1,445	2,331	9594 Kiefer Blvd
Sacramento Accelerated Academy	High School	240 ²	N/A	
Sacramento Charter	High School - Charter	837	N/A	2315 34 th St
Sam Brannan	Middle	641	1,144	5301 Elmer Wy
School of Engineering and Sciences	Middle/High School	392	615	7345 Gloria Dr
Sequoia	Elementary	512	648	3333 Rosemont Dr
Sol Aureus College Preparatory	Elementary - Charter (K-8)	177	N/A	6620 Gloria Dr
St. HOPE Public School 7	Elementary - Charter (K-8)	487	N/A	5201 Strawberry Ln
Susan B. Anthony	Elementary	298	626	7864 Detroit Blvd
Sutter	Middle	1,353	1,311	3150 I St
Sutterville	Elementary	574	693	4967 Monterey Wy
Tahoe	Elementary	317	554	3110 60th St
Theodore Judah	Elementary	454	679	3919 Mckinley Blvd
Sacramento New Technology	High School - Charter	304	409	1400 Dickson St
Washington	Elementary	223	528	520 18th St
Will C. Wood	Middle School	666	1,311	6201 Lemon Hill Ave
William Land	Elementary	282	540	2120 12th St
Woodbine	Elementary	404	612	2500 52nd Ave
YavPemSuab Academy	Elementary - Charter	348	N/A	7555 South Land Park Dr

Notes: 1. The Sacramento City Unified School District Board voted to close Freeport Elementary in February 2012.2. Number is approximate.

Source: Sacramento County Office of Education, <http://schools.scoe.net/schools.cfm?districtID=20>, December 17, 2012; Sacramento City Unified School District, <http://www.scusd.edu/charter-schools>, December 17, 2012. Enrollment data was obtained from California Department of Education, School Level Enrollment Reports, 2011-12, <<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>>, accessed December 17, 2012. Capacity information provided by Susan Pointer, Legal Analyst III, Sacramento City Unified School District, written communication, January 16, 2013.

Table 5-22 Twin Rivers Unified School District

<i>School Name</i>	<i>School Type</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Address</i>
Warren A. Allison	Elementary	484	425	4315 Don Julio Blvd
D.W. Babcock	Elementary	368	631	2400 Cormorant Wy
Michael Castori	Elementary	739	725	1801 South Ave
Community Collaborative Charter- Independent Study	Elementary/Middle/High	1,016	N/A	5715 Skvarla Ave
Community Outreach Academy	Elementary/Middle	1,240	N/A	3800 Bolivar Avenue
Creative Connections Art Academy	Elementary Middle/High	604	1,769	7201 Arutas Ave 6444 Walerga Rd
Del Paso Heights	Elementary	518	609	590 Morey Ave
Fairbanks	Elementary	402	614	227 Fairbanks Ave
Futures	High - Charter	293	N/A	3701 Stephen Dr
Garden Valley	Elementary	389	500	3601 Larchwood Dr
Grant Union	High	2,025	2,045	1400 Grand Ave
Hagginwood	Elementary	420	613	1418 Palo Verde Ave
Heritage Peak	Elementary/Middle/High – Charter	1,072	N/A	6450 20 th St
Higher Learning Academy	Elementary/Middle - Charter	218	325	2625 Plover St
Harmon Johnson	Elementary (3-6)	582	801	577 Las Palmas Ave
Elwood J. Keema - Independent Study	High	717	508	5201 Arnold Ave
Martin Luther King Jr. Technology Academy	Middle	408	1,142	3051 Fairfield St.
Miles P. Richmond – Special Education	Middle/High	43	45	4330 Keema Ave
Morey Avenue Early Childhood Development Center	Elementary (Pre/K)	100	150	155 Morey Ave
Noralto	Elementary (Pre-2)	526	743	477 Las Palmas Ave
Northwood	Elementary	481	593	2630 Taft St
Norwood	Middle	752	886	4601 Norwood Ave
Pathways Community Day School	Elementary	22	50	6450 20 th Street
Regency Park	Elementary	866	913	5901 BridgecrossDr
Rio Linda	High	1,818	2,383	6309 Dry Creek Rd
Rio Linda Preparatory Academy	Middle	455	757	1101 G St
Rio Tierra	Middle	579	702	3201 NorthsteadDr
Sacramento Academic and Vocational Academy	Middle/High – Charter	751	N/A	5330 Powwer Inn Rd
Smythe Academy of Arts and Sciences	Elementary Middle - Charter	1,056	N/A	2781 Northgate Blvd. 5703 Skvarla Ave
Hazel Strauch	Elementary	580	775	3141 NorthstadDr
Vineland – Special Needs	Preschool	N/A	N/A	6450 20 th St
NOVA Opportunity Program	Middle	12	540	2035 North Ave
Vista Nueva Careers and Technology Continuation	High	158		2035 North Ave
Westside Preparatory Charter Westside Campus	Middle	437	583	6537 West Second St
Woodlake	Elementary	465	626	700 Southgate Rd

Source: Sacramento County Office of Education, <http://schools.scoe.net/>, December 17, 2012; Twin Rivers Unified School District, <http://www.twinriversusd.org/schools/>, December 17, 2012 Enrollment data was obtained from California Department of Education, School Level Enrollment Reports, 2011-12, <<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>>, accessed December 17, 2012. Capacity information from Victoria Garcia, Facilities Accounting Supervisor, TRUSD, personal communication January 23, 2013.

Table 5-23 Robla School District

School Name	School Type	Enrollment ¹	Capacity ¹	Address
Robla	Preschool	3	--	4351 Pinell St
Robla	Elementary	478	--	5200 Marysville Bl
Taylor Street	Elementary	443	--	4350 Taylor St
Bell Avenue	Elementary	412	--	1900 Bell Ave
Glenwood	Elementary	464	--	201 Jessie Ave
Main Avenue	Elementary	255	--	1400 Main Ave
Total	--	2,055	2,094	--

¹ Robla only measures District capacity since students may attend any school of their choosing. Source: Sacramento County Office of Education, <http://schools.scoe.net/schools.cfm?districtID=15>, December 17, 2012; Robla School District, http://www.robla.k12.ca.us/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=45&Itemid=28, December 17, 2012; Enrollment data was obtained from California Department of Education, School Level Enrollment Reports, 2011-12, <<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>>, accessed December 17, 2012. Capacity information from Teresa Ryland, Interim Chief Business Official, Robla School District, personal communication May 15, 2013.

Table 5-24 Natomas Unified School District

School Name	School Type	Enrollment	Capacity	Address
Bannon Creek	Elementary	643	960	2775 Millcreek Dr
Natomas	High School	1,212	2,407	3301 Fong Ranch Road
American Lakes	Elementary	522	1,140	2800 StonecreekDr
Jefferson	Elementary	483	1,110	2001 PebblewoodDr
Natomas Independent Charter School ¹	Elementary, Middle, High School	1,365	1,510	4600 Blackrock Dr.
Natomas	Middle	938	1,131	3200 North Park Drive
Leroy Greene Academy	Charter Middle	N/A	1,218	2950 West River Drive
Inderkum High School	High School	1,555	2,146	2500 New Market Dr
Natomas Park	Elementary	860	1,140	4700 Crest Dr
Two Rivers	Elementary	588	930	3201 W. River Dr
Discovery	Continuation High School	146	325	3401 Fong Ranch Road
Witter Ranch	Elementary	944	1,050	3790 Poppy Hill Wy
Heron	Science & Technology Elementary	837	--	5151 BanfieldDr
Westlake	Elementary (K-3)	459	660	3800 Del Paso Rd
Westlake	Elementary (4-6)	56	293	4400 East Commerce Dr
Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep	Middle	495	587	3700 Del Paso Rd
Natomas Pacific Pathways Prep	High School	479	500	3700 Del Paso Rd
H. Allen Hight	Elementary	740	1,320	3200 North Park Dr

Sources: Sacramento County Office of Education, <http://schools.scoe.net/schools.cfm?districtID=15>, December 17, 2012; Natomas Unified School District, <http://www.natomas.k12.ca.us/natomas/site/default.asp>, December 17, 2012; Enrollment data was obtained from California Department of Education, School Level Enrollment Reports, 2011-12, <<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>>, accessed December 17, 2012. Capacity information from Mark Covington, Executive Director, NUSD, personal communication July 1, 2013.

Table 5-25 San Juan Unified School District				
<i>School Name</i>	<i>School Type</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Address</i>
Dyer-Kelly	Elementary	368	458	2236 Edison Ave
Pasadena	Elementary	259	284	4330 Pasadena Ave
Sierra Oaks	Elementary/Middle	661	733	171 Mills Rd
Winston Churchill	Middle	987	1,068	4900 Whitney Ave
Encina	Middle/High School	1,126	1,176	1400 Bell St
Mira Loma	High School	1,595	1,659	4000 Edison Ave

Sources: Sacramento County Office of Education, <http://schools.scoe.net/schools.cfm?districtID=15>, December 17, 2012; San Juan Unified School District, <http://www.sanjuan.edu/schools.cfm>, December 17, 2012; Enrollment data was obtained from California Department of Education, School Level Enrollment Reports, 2011-12, <<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>>, accessed December 17, 2012. Capacity information from Robert Murray, Planning Analyst, SJUSD, personal communication May 28, 2013.

Table 5-26 Elk Grove Unified School District				
<i>School Name</i>	<i>School Type</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>State Capacity</i>	<i>Address</i>
Barbara Comstock Morse	Elementary	870	825	7000 Cranleigh Ave
Charles Mack	Elementary	889	850	4701 Brookfield Dr
Edward Harris ¹	Middle	1,194	1,227	8691 Power Inn Rd
Herman Leimbach	Elementary	673	775	8101 GrandstaffDr
Irene B. West	Elementary	1,135	900	8625 Serio Way
John Reith	Elementary	645	650	8401 Valley Lark Dr
Las Flores Independent Study	Elementary/Middle/High School	304	N/A	5900 BamfordDr
Elk Grove Unified School District Virtual Academy	Elementary/Middle	N/A	N/A	5900 BamfordDr
Monterey Trail ¹	High School	2,183	2,077	8661 Power Inn Road
Prairie	Elementary	1,078	1,025	5251 Valley Hi Dr
Rio Cazadero	Continuation High School	296	N/A	7825 GrandstaffDr
Samuel Jackman	Middle	944	1,173	7925 KentwalDr
Union House	Elementary	853	N/A	7850 Deer Creek Dr
Valley	High School	1,553	2,185	6300 Ehrhardt Ave
Harriet Eddy ¹	Middle	806	1,200	9329 Soaring Oaks Dr
Laguna Creek ¹	High School	1,641	2,212	9050 VicinoDr
James Rutter ¹	Middle	875	1,173	7350 Palmer House Dr
Florin ¹	High School	1,571	2,212	7956 Cottonwood Ln
Florin	Elementary	622	700	7300 Kara Dr
Samuel Kennedy	Elementary	920	875	7037 Briggs Dr
Katherine Albani	Middle	1,352	1,200	9140 Bradshaw Rd
Pleasant Grove	High School	2,490	2,185	9531 Bond Rd

Notes: 1. School is located in the City of Elk Grove or County of Sacramento but has portions of its attendance boundary in the City of Sacramento.

Source: Sacramento County Office of Education, <http://schools.scoe.net/schools.cfm?districtID=15>, December 17, 2012; Elk Grove Unified School District, <http://www.egusd.net/schools>, December 17, 2012; Enrollment data was obtained from California Department of Education, School Level Enrollment Reports, 2011-12, <<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>>, accessed December 17, 2012; Kim Williams, Facilities, Elk Grove Unified School District, personal communication, January 10, 2013.

Private School Facilities

Private elementary, middle, and high schools serve residents throughout the Policy Area. There are 57 private schools located within the Policy Area, including 46 schools serving elementary school students, 39 schools serving middle school students, and 29 schools serving high school students (CDE 2012a). See Table 5-27 for a list of private school facilities and Figure 5-8 for their locations.

Table 5-27 Private Schools

<i>School Name</i>	<i>School Type</i>	<i>Address</i>
ABC School	Elementary/Middle/High School	4540 HarlinDr
Al-Arqam Islamic School	Elementary/Middle/High School	6990 65th St
Aldar Academy	Elementary/Middle/High School	4436 Engle Rd
Atkinson Youth Services School	Elementary/Middle/High School	3600 Fair Oaks Blvd
Berean Christian School	Elementary/Middle/High School	4801 Keema
Bergamo Montessori School	Elementary	8144 Pocket Rd
Bradshaw Christian	Elementary/Middle/High School	8324 Bradshaw Rd
Brookfield	Elementary/Middle	3600 Riverside Blvd
Calvary Christian	Elementary/ Middle/High	4911 47 th Ave
Camellia Waldorf	Elementary/Middle	5701 Freeport Blvd
Capital Christian	Elementary/Middle/High	9470 Micron Ave
Children's Home Connection, Inc.	Elementary/Middle/High	7005 Luther Dr, Suite 7
Christian Brothers	High School	4315 Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
Courtyard	Elementary	2324 L St
Cristo Rey High School-Sacramento	High School	6200 McMahon Dr
Crosspointe Church and School	Elementary	2406 Del Paso Rd
Florin Christian School	Elementary	8144 Florin Rd
Franklin Park Private School	Elementary	3031 Franklin Blvd
Holy Spirit	Elementary/Middle	3920 W Land Park Dr
Land Park Academy	Elementary/Middle/High	6400 Freeport Blvd
Land Park Academy	Elementary/Middle/High	2751 Wilmington Blvd
Merryhill Country	Elementary	7334 Park City Dr
Merryhill Millcreek	Elementary	2565 Millcreek Dr
Merryhill Pocket	Elementary	7446 Pocket Rd
Merryhill School	Elementary	9036 Calvine Rd
Milhou School - Gerber	Middle/High	9211 Gerber Rd
Milhou School, Inc.	High	7818 Bar Du Rd
Mustard Seed	Elementary	1321 North C St
Northern California Preparatory	Middle/High School	6046 Lemon Hill Ave
Pacific High School	High	5777 Madison Ave, Room 810
Playhouse Pyramid	Elementary/Middle/High	2659 Kit Carson Street St, Unit B
Point Quest Education, Inc.	Elementary/Middle/High	6600 44th St
Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Middle/High	3100 Norris Ave
River Valley	Middle/High	451 ParkfairDr, Suite 5
Sacramento Christian School	Elementary/Middle/High	4141 Fell St
Sacramento Country Day School	Elementary/Middle/High	2636 Latham Drive
Sacred Heart	Elementary/Middle	856 39th Street
Salam Academy	Elementary	4541 College Oak Drive
Shalom School	Elementary	2320 Sierra Boulevard
Sierra School at Eastern: Lower	Elementary/Middle	1150 Eastern Avenue
Sierra School at Eastern-Upper	High	1150 Eastern Avenue
Skyline Christian School	Elementary/Middle	3513 Sports Drive
Slavic Gospel	Elementary/Middle/High	4659 Dry Creek Road
Southpointe Christian School	Elementary/Middle	7520 Stockton Boulevard
St. Charles Borromeo	Elementary/Middle	7580 Center Parkway
St. Francis Elementary School	Elementary/Middle	2500 K Street
St. Francis High School	High	5900 Elvas Avenue
St. Ignatius School	Elementary/Middle	3245 Arden Way

St. Mary	Elementary/Middle	1351 58th Street
St. Patrick SUCCEED Academy	Elementary/Middle	5945 Franklin Boulevard
St. Philomene	Elementary/Middle	2320 El Camino Avenue
St. Robert School	Elementary/Middle	2251 Irvin Way
Town and Country Lutheran	Elementary/Middle	4049 Marconi Avenue
Trinity Christian School	Elementary/Middle	5225 Hillsdale Boulevard
Vrijheid Academy	Elementary/Middle/High	12 Button Court
Wayne Geri Academy	Middle/High	2110 P Street
Williams Academy, The	Elementary/Middle/High	6524 44th Street, Suite 204

Source: California Department of Education, Private School Directory, <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/si/ps/>, December 18, 2012.

Standards

School capacity is the primary concern associated with educational facilities. As land constraints and evolving educational needs have necessitated revisions to these standards, the California Department of Education has published The Guide to School Site Analysis and Development in order to establish a valid technique for determining acreage for new school formulas that permit each district to accommodate its individual conditions. The Department of Education recommends that a site utilization study be prepared for a potential site, based on these formulas.

Capacity

In SCUSD only five of the district’s 83 schools are overcrowded, as shown in Table 5-21. According to the SCUSD’s Facilities Strategic Planning Committee, overcrowding in the district requires students to be bused across town.

Based on the information presented in Tables 5-21 through 5-26, as of late 2012 all of the school districts have some remaining capacity, although individual schools within the districts may be operating at or above capacity. Certain schools within the Twin Rivers and Elk Grove school districts are at or above capacity. In EGUSD seven of 23 schools in the Policy Area are over capacity. In TRUSD two of 35 schools in the Policy Area are over capacity.

Planned Improvements

Elk Grove Unified School District has numerous school sites identified or owned within active and future development areas. EGUSD monitors both the plan approval process and the construction of homes to gauge the growth in a given area. EGUSD plans to build additional schools on these sites as they are needed and as school construction funds become available from the State. Currently (2012), EGUSD has proposes one future new school within the city of Sacramento. It is part of the proposed development Aspen 1 located near South Watt and Jackson Highway. The developers have been working with EGUSD to incorporate a school site which meets district requirements (Williams 2013).

Natomas Unified School District proposed construction of a bioscience school at West Lakeside for construction in 2012-13, construction of Westlake Charter School at the Northbrough II site in 2013-14, and construction of a Health Clinic adjacent to New Technology High School in 2014-15. NUSD also plans to acquire a new site for and construct a new middle school in 2014-15 (NUSD 2009).

The Robla School District is currently (2013) in the process of updating the Developer Fee Justification Study (2006), which analyzes past trends, future growth projections, capacity, and site needs. Although the District has grown every year for the past five years, the economic downturn put many proposed projects on hold. The new study will update the capacity figure and document site needs in order to plan for new improvements. The study is anticipated for release in August 2013.

SCUSD is currently working on updating existing school sites to increase economic development, environmental stewardship, and social equity (SCUSD 2012b). SCUSD makes improvements based on an environmental stewardship approach that focuses on:

- sustainable sites upgrades to John Cabrillo Elementary School, Sam Brannan Middle School, C.K. McClatchy High School, The Met, William Land Elementary School, and Luther Burbank High School;
- materials and resources improvements at A.A.B. Health Professional High School, Albert Einstein Middle School, the Enrollment and Family Services Center, Crocker Riverside Elementary, Caleb Greenwood K-8 School, and Martin Luther King Jr. K-8 School;
- water efficiency upgrades at Kit Carson Middle School, Earl Warren Elementary School, John F. Kennedy High School, Thomas Jefferson Elementary School, Marian Anderson Elementary School, and Albert Einstein Middle School;
- indoor environmental quality improvements at Sutter Middle School, Rosa Parks Middle School, Joseph Bonnheim Elementary School, Abraham Lincoln Elementary School, James W. Marshall Elementary School, and Golden Empire Elementary School;
- energy and atmosphere improvements at Rosemont High School, Sequoia Elementary School, Marian Anderson Elementary School, California Middle School, O.W. Erlewine Elementary School, and Sutterville Elementary School; and
- leadership, education, and innovation improvements at Alice Birney K-8 School, The Met, Oak Ridge Elementary School, George Washington Carver High School, Sutterville Elementary School, and Theodore Judah Elementary School.

From 2010 to 2012, TRUSD actually closed six schools, consolidating enrollment between 20 other schools in the District, to increase efficiency in response to budget cuts and the economic downturn. However, the District expects that it will need three new elementary schools and 27 new high school classrooms in the Grant Union High School attendance area, and four new elementary schools, 15 new middle classrooms, and one new high school in the Rio Linda High School attendance area to meet the capacity for projected enrollment during the 2022-23 school year.

The SJUSD is currently (2013) updating their Facilities Master Plan and anticipates it will be completed by November 2013.

Higher Education

Opportunities for higher education in the Policy Area are provided by both public and private colleges and universities including Cosumnes River College, McGeorge School of Law, UC Davis Medical School, Sacramento State University, Sacramento City College, and American River College.

The Los Rios Community College District operates Cosumnes River College (8401 Center Parkway), American River College (4700 College Oak Drive), and the Sacramento City College (3835 Freeport Boulevard) within the Policy Area, which provide transfer, general, and career education at the lower division level. The Los Rios Community College District enrolls more than 90,000 students (LRCCD 2012).

The University of the Pacific operates McGeorge School of Law. The private campus is located in Sacramento, at 3200 Fifth Avenue.

The California State University, Sacramento (Sacramento State) campus, provides undergraduate and graduate education to approximately 28,000 students and graduates about 6,500 students each year (CP 2011). The public university is located at 6000 J Street and encompasses approximately 300 acres (CSUS 2012). In Fall 2011 Sacramento State became an “impacted” university, where documented student demand exceeds funded capacity (CSUS 2009). Sacramento State uses supplemental admission criteria to evaluate first-time freshmen and new transfer applicants outside of local areas for admission. Applicants outside local areas for admission are required to meet additional criteria and are offered admission by rank order. As diversity in the Sacramento region continues to increase, Sacramento State anticipates that the student body will continue to diversify even while impacted.

Local Funding Sources

Local funding sources include both non-revenue and revenue monies. Non-revenue funds include certificates of participation, and other mechanisms typically in the form of loans. Revenue funds are generated from several sources, including the District’s general fund, money from the sale of unused school sites, general obligation funds, redevelopment agreement funds, developer fees, and others.

The SCUSD Facilities Master Plan (Plan) explains changes in the District since the previous Master Plan was prepared (1991), provides an inventory of existing District facilities, evaluates the condition of each school campus, provides a demographic and economic analysis of the District, describes future facilities needs in response to a growing student population and aging buildings, and outlines a Capital Improvement Plan. The Plan describes how the District should grow, what modifications to make to existing school sites, and outlines planning principles for the development of new school sites. The District will use this Plan as a tool to implement changes to existing campuses and to construct new ones through the year 2015.

The SCUSD 2012 Sustainable Facilities Master Plan (Plan) combines the District’s three goals: social equity, economic development, and environmental stewardship. The District completed a comprehensive review of existing facilities and created sustainable standards for design, maintenance, and operations. The Plan is based on six principles: sustainable sites; green materials and resources; water efficiency; indoor environmental quality; energy and atmospheric efficiency; and leadership, education, and innovation.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

A Federally-assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions that provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. President Harry Truman's administration established the program under the National School Lunch Act in 1946.

In 2001, Congress passed the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB Act). This act, under direction of the U.S. Department of Education, reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 with increased accountability for States, school districts, and schools; provides more flexibility for States and local educational agencies in the use of Federal education dollars; and places stronger emphasis on reading skills. The NCLB Act requires states to implement statewide accountability systems covering all public schools and students. These systems are based on challenging State standards in reading and mathematics, annual testing for all students in grades 3-8, and annual statewide progress objectives ensuring that all groups of students reach proficiency within 12 years. Assessment results and state progress objectives are broken out by poverty, race, ethnicity, disability, and limited English proficiency to ensure that no group is left behind. School districts and schools that fail to make adequate yearly progress (AYP) toward statewide proficiency goals are subject to improvement, corrective action, and restructuring measures. Schools that meet or exceed AYP objectives or close achievement gaps are eligible for State Academic Achievement Awards.

State

California Code of Regulations

The California Code of Regulations, Title 5 Education Code, governs all aspects of education within the State.

School Facility Program

The School Facility Program (SFP) is the major State funding program for providing permanent public school facilities. SFP was created by the passage of Proposition 1A and Senate Bill 50 in 1998. It is administered by the State Office of New Public School Construction. Proposition 1A/SB 50 enables the district to collect School Developer Fees in an amount up to 100 percent when general obligation funds from the State are unavailable.

Proposition 1A/Senate Bill 50

Proposition 1A/Senate Bill (SB) 50 (Chapter 407, Statutes of 1998) is a school construction measure authorizing the expenditure of State bonds totaling \$9.2 billion through 2002, primarily for modernization and rehabilitation of older school facilities and construction of new school facilities. \$2.5 billion is for higher education facilities and \$6.7 billion is for K-12 facilities.

Proposition 1A/SB 50 implemented significant fee reforms by amending the laws governing developer fees and school mitigation:

- It establishes the base (statutory) amount (indexed for inflation) of allowable developer fees at \$1.93 per square foot for residential construction and \$0.31 per square foot for commercial construction. Current State statutes dictate that school districts have the authority to levy fees on new development at rates of \$3.20 per square foot of new residential and \$0.51 per square foot for commercial and industrial development.
- It prohibits school districts, cities, and counties from imposing school impact mitigation fees or other requirements in excess of or in addition to those provided in the statute.
- It also suspends for a period of at least eight years (2006) a series of court decisions allowing cities and counties to deny or condition development approvals on grounds of inadequate school facilities when acting on certain types of entitlements.

Proposition 1A/SB 50 prohibits local agencies from using the inadequacy of school facilities as a basis for denying or conditioning approvals of any “legislative or adjudicative act . . . involving . . . the planning, use, or development of real property” (Government Code 65996(b)). Additionally, a local agency cannot require participation in a Mello-Roos for school facilities; however, the statutory fee is reduced by the amount of any voluntary participation in a Mello-Roos.

Satisfaction of the Proposition 1A/SB 50 statutory requirements by a developer is deemed to be “full and complete mitigation.” The law identifies certain circumstances under which the statutory fee can be exceeded, including preparation and adoption of a “needs analysis,” eligibility for State funding, and satisfaction of two of four requirements (post-January 1, 2000) identified in the law including year-round enrollment, general obligation bond measure on the ballot over the last four years that received 50 percent plus one of the votes cast, 20 percent of the classes in portable classrooms, or specified outstanding debt.

Assuming a district qualifies for exceeding the statutory fee, the law establishes ultimate fee caps of 50 percent of costs where the State makes a 50 percent match, or 100 percent of costs where the State match is unavailable. District certification of payment of the applicable fee is required before the City or County can issue the building permit.

Assembly Bill 16

Assembly Bill 16 (AB 16) was approved within the School Facility Program (SFP) in 2002 and established the Critically Overcrowded School Facilities (COS) program, which supplements the new construction provisions within the SFP. The COS program allows school districts with critically overcrowded school facilities, as determined by the California Department of Education, to apply for a preliminary apportionment for new construction projects.

Proposition 55

Proposition 55 is a school construction measure passed in 2004 authorizing the sale of approximately \$12.3 billion in bonds to fund qualified K-12 education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds target areas of the greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. These bonds will be used only for eligible projects. Approximately ten billion dollars will be allocated to K-12 schools, with the remaining 2.3 billion allocated to higher education facilities.

Proposition 98

Proposition 98 required that the State spend a minimum percentage (about 40 percent) of the budget on K-12 education and that the percentage not be less than the total amount from these sources in the prior year plus 0.5 percent as adjusted for increases in enrollment and changes in the cost of living. Proposition 98 funding was suspended in 2003.

California Department of Education Standards

The California Department of Education creates K-12 education policy in the areas of standards, instructional materials, assessment, and accountability, and includes the Director of Education who performs the executive and administrative functions of the Department and the State Board of Education which functions as the governing and policy-making body of the Department. (California Department of Education)

The California Department of Education published the Guide to School Site Analysis and Development to establish a valid technique for determining acreage for new school development. Rather than assigning a strict student/acreage ratio, this guide provides flexible formulas that permit each district to tailor its ratios as necessary to accommodate its individual conditions. The Department of Education also recommends that a site utilization study be prepared for the site, based on these formulas.

Local

Sacramento City Code

Chapter 18.24, Article V of the Sacramento City Code establishes a school facilities development impact fee to finance the cost of school facilities necessitated by residential development within the North Natomas area. The fee amount is set in a hearing held by the City Council.

Chapter 15.132 of the Sacramento City Code allows any public school district with part of its school attendance within the city to file a declaration of impact resolution of the governing board. The resolution must describe the impacts of the proposed development and the options that the governing board either acted upon or rejected to alleviate or avoid the effect of new or proposed development. The school district must submit a detailed program of mitigation proposed for each impacted school within the district. The program shall, among other things, set forth the projected costs for the district to provide temporary school facilities as well as measures proposed to recover the projected costs. The City Council may find a district to be eligible and may impose a requirement of the payment of fees or dedication of land as a condition to the issuance of building permits for new dwelling units within attendance areas of said district's impacted schools. Developers must then file a certificate of mitigation or a certificate of waiver of mitigation with the Director of building inspections before the City will issue a building permit.

Findings

- The Policy Area is served by six school districts providing public elementary, middle school, and high school opportunities. These school districts include Sacramento City Unified School District, Twin Rivers Unified School District, Robla School District, Natomas Unified School District, and Elk Grove Unified School District.
- Only five of the 83 schools within Sacramento City Unified School District are overcrowded.
- Twin Rivers Unified School District has two of 35 schools within the Policy Area that are at or above capacity.
- Elk Grove Unified School District has seven of 23 schools within the Policy Area that are at or above capacity.

5.7 Health Facilities

Introduction

This section describes the major hospitals, health clinics, and mental health services within the Policy Area. Information was obtained from communication with the various health providers, as well as City and County of Sacramento staff.

Existing Conditions

Public health programs and public hospitals serving Policy Area residents are operated at the County level; other health facilities include privately operated hospitals and clinics, as described below.

Public Hospitals

There are no public hospitals serving the Policy Area; however, the County contracts with private hospitals to provide medical services to residents in the County Medically Indigent Services Program (CMISP) and operates clinics in various locations. The CMISP is a program of "last resort" designed to meet the healthcare needs of individuals in the community who are not otherwise eligible for healthcare programs such as Medi-Cal, Medicare or private health insurance, and who meet the County's "last resort" socioeconomic eligibility standards. CMISP is a program mandated by the State of California, Title 17 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to provide access to medical care for medically indigent persons (SCDHHS 2013a).

Emergency Facilities

The County contracts with the following private hospitals for inpatient, outpatient, and emergency services; a description of each hospital and the services they offer is included in the next subsection titled Private Hospitals:

- Mercy General Hospital
- Mercy San Juan Hospital
- Methodist Hospital
- Sutter General Hospital
- Sutter Memorial Hospital
- UC Davis Medical Center

Private Hospitals

Seven major hospitals serve the Policy Area, as shown in Figure 5-9. Detailed information regarding type of services and number of patient beds for each facility is described below.

Kaiser Permanente South Sacramento Medical Center: (6600 Bruceville Road)

Kaiser South Sacramento's 179-bed hospital is currently (2012) staffed with 400 physicians and 3,000 support staff who provide services in all primary specialties and most sub-specialty care. Services offered at the South Sacramento Medical Center include: a 24-hour emergency department, alcohol and drug abuse program, allergy, anesthesiology, behavioral medicine, cardiology, dermatology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, head and neck surgery, hematology/oncology, internal medicine, neurology, nuclear medicine, obstetrics/gynecology, occupational medicine, oncology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, pathology, pediatrics/sub-specialties, preventive medicine, physical medicine and rehabilitation, psychiatry, radiology, rheumatology, surgery, and urology. In addition, services are provided in HIV/AIDS, home health, hospice, injection clinic, laboratory, nutrition, optometry, pain management, perinatal, pharmacy, physical therapy, sleep lab, and social services. Kaiser South recently (2010) expanded the size of the medical center by approximately one third allowing the hospital to serve as a Level II Trauma Center (KPSSMC 2013).

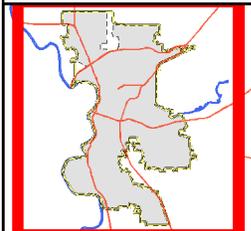
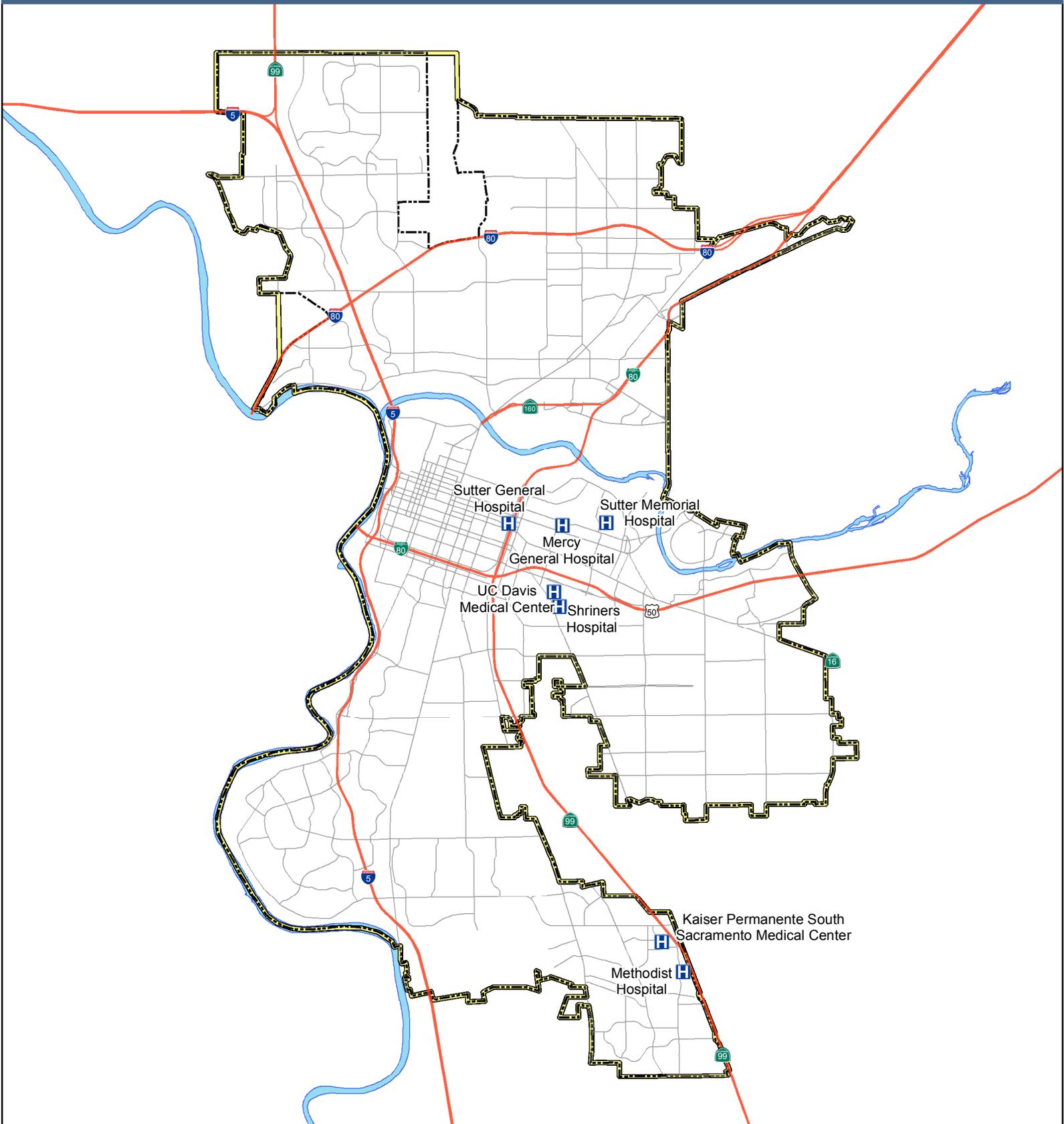
Mercy General Hospital: (4001 J Street)

Mercy General is a Dignity Health (formerly Catholic Healthcare West) hospital. Dignity Health is a not-for-profit system of 40 hospitals and medical centers in California, Arizona and Nevada (Dignity Health 2013a). As of 2012 the Mercy facility has 343 licensed beds, 878 physicians, and a total staff of 2,220 employees (Mercy General Hospital 2012). Mercy General provides the following services and facilities: Family Birth Center, Mercy Eye Institute, Mercy Heart Institute, Ortho/Neuro/Spine/Rehab, research, imaging services, Mercy home care services, Mercy Clinic Norwood, and a Preventative Health Center. Mercy General is currently (2012) constructing a new four-story cardiac care center within its medical campus located on J Street. The Alex G. Spanos Heart & Vascular Center will house four state-of-the-art cardiac surgery operating rooms, expansion capability for two additional cardiac catheterization labs, a highly advanced 20-bed cardiac surgery intensive care unit, 71 family-friendly patient rooms, and an integrated cardiac and pulmonary rehabilitation pavilion (Dignity Health 2013b).

Methodist Hospital: (7500 Hospital Drive)

As of 2011, Methodist Hospital is a 333 bed facility with 162 licensed acute-care beds (Methodist Hospital 2012). Also a Dignity Health member, the hospital employs 435 affiliated physicians and 1,333 support staff. Methodist Hospital provides the following services and clinics: Bruceville Terrace, Family Practice Medical Program, Mercy family health center, Mercy home care service, digestive services, ortho and sports medicine, rehabilitation and therapy, surgical services, women's and children's services, and emergency services.

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Legend

- Major Roads
- Highways
- - - City Limits
- ▭ Policy Area
- ▭ Waterways
- ⊠ Hospitals



0 1 2 Miles

Data Source: City of Sacramento, 2012;

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Shriners Hospital: (2425 Stockton Boulevard)

Shriners Hospitals for Children, Northern California, is a medical center providing pediatric care in three specialty programs — orthopedics, spinal cord injury treatment and rehabilitation, and acute burn treatment and rehabilitation. The hospital is an 80-bed facility. Any child under 18 years old may be eligible for admission if the child's condition is within the scope of services offered at Shriners. All medical care is provided free of charge to the patient and their family (SHC 2013).

Sutter Medical Center:

The Sutter Medical Center includes Sutter General Hospital (2801 L Street), Sutter Memorial Hospital (5151 F Street), and Sutter Center for Psychiatry. In total, the Sutter Medical Center facilities have a collective bed capacity of over 700 (SMC 2013).

Sutter General is a 306-bed specialty medical center, which includes 219 general beds and 87 beds in the Skilled Nursing Facility, that focuses on general acute medical/surgical care as well as a medical base to advanced services for cancer, orthopedics, spine, and neurology and neurosurgery (SMC 2013). Sutter General is currently expanding its midtown campus to include a Women's and Children's Center and medical offices. Construction is expected to be completed by late 2014 (SMC 2012b).

Sutter Memorial is a 346-bed medical center that specializes in cardiovascular services, transplants, and women's and children's specialty services (SMC 2013). Sutter Memorial services are being consolidated onto the Sutter General campus. As a result, Sutter Memorial will be demolished or sold and converted to other uses once expansion construction at Sutter General is complete. In 2014, all the services currently housed inside Sutter Memorial Hospital will be transitioned to the new midtown campus.

Sutter Center for Psychiatry is a 69-bed hospital providing a full range of psychiatric and mental health services for all ages. These included inpatient and outpatient psychiatric, mental health, and chemical dependency services (SMC 2013).

Sutter Medical Center is currently planning an expansion at its 28th and L Street location and the closure of its 51st and F Street location, to consolidate all of its acute care services into one centrally-located medical campus. The project includes the existing Sutter General Hospital, parking structures under the freeway, the new Women's and Children's Hospital, and the Sutter Medical Foundation Building, as well as St. Luke's Medical Office Building and the new Community Parking Structure with neighborhood serving retail. The expansion will allow for the creation of additional capacity for specialized care at both the Medical Center and the new Women's and Children's Hospital. It is anticipated construction of the SMCS project will begin in 2005 and be completed in 2014, subject to jurisdictional approvals.

The Women's and Children's Hospital Building plans to provide the following services: Neonatal Intensive Care beds, Intensive Care, Pediatric Intensive Care, Pediatric Medical/Surgical suites, Labor and Delivery Rooms, Ante-Partum beds, and Post-Partum (birthing recovery) beds, with a total of 197 beds. The Women's and Children's center is expected to open in 2014.

UC Davis Medical Center: (2525 Stockton Boulevard)

The University of California (UC) Davis Medical Center is one of five teaching hospitals in the UC system. It offers nationally regarded medical and scientific expertise in specialties ranging from infectious diseases and neuroscience to vascular biology and cancer. The UC Davis Medical Center is

the only level 1 trauma center in inland Northern California. The facility is licensed for 619 beds and employs 9,077 people (UCDMC 2013b).

In 2012, the 46,000-square-foot UC Davis Comprehensive Cancer Center expansion opened, co-locating adult and pediatric programs.

Health Clinics

Various groups offer health clinics designed to address the needs of specific underserved populations throughout the Sacramento area. Many of these clinics are operated in coordination with the UC Davis Medical Hospital, including the Joan Viteri Clinic, the Center for Aids Research and Education (CARES), the Paul Hom Asian Clinic, ClinicaTepati, Imani Clinic, and Shita Clinic. The County also provides CIMSP services at the following public clinics within the Policy Area:

- Primary Care Center (4600 Broadway)
- Del Paso Health Center (3950 Research Drive)
- Capitol Health Center (1500 C Street)
- Oak Park Clinic - Oak Park Neighborhood Multiservice Center Health Clinic (3425 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard)

Mental Health Services

The Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services, serves the severely and persistently mentally ill, typically those individuals who cannot seek out private services on their own. Sacramento County offers a continuum of services ranging from acute crisis and inpatient through many specialized and community based support agencies, outpatient clinics known as Regional Support Teams, and consumer centers where clients can go for peer support and to learn skills for living in the community and managing their symptoms and disability. The division offers both adult and children's programs, which are listed below.

- Adult programs (SCDHHS 2013b)
 - Adult Mental Health Access Team: Provides screening, assessment, and referral; crisis intervention; development of an individualized treatment plan; referrals and advocacy for other services such as housing, employment, and healthcare; and medication management services.
 - Acute Psychiatric Emergency Services
 - Inpatient Psychiatric Hospitalization
 - Jail Psychiatric Services
 - Employment Services
 - Employment Cooperative

- Homeless & Housing Services
 - Guest House Homeless Clinic
 - Supportive Housing Programs
- Outpatient Mental Health Services
 - Adult Psychiatric Support Services Clinic
 - Crisis Residential Services
 - Integrated Services
 - Regional Support Teams
 - Sierra Elder Wellness Program
 - Suicide Prevention
 - Transcultural Wellness Center
 - Transitional Community Options for Recover and Engagement
 - Wellness & Recovery Centers
- Subacute Services
 - Psychiatric Skilled Nursing Facilities
 - Psychiatric State Hospitalization
 - Rehabilitation Centers
 - Transitional Residential Facilities
- Children's programs (SCDHHS 2013c)
 - Child and Family Access Team: The team screens Sacramento County children (ages 0-20 years) and links them to the appropriate mental health service. Depending upon the child's or youth's needs, they may be referred to one of ten county operated programs and more than 70 contracted programs for a complete in-person assessment.
 - Acute Psychiatric Emergency Services
 - Crisis Intervention and Stabilization
 - Inpatient Hospitalization

- Early Childhood Mental Health Services
 - HEARTS for Kids
 - Infant Mental Health Services
- Intensive Mental Health Services
 - Fast Track Program
 - Flexible Integrated Treatment
 - Intensive Treatment Foster Care
 - Pathways
 - Residential Based Services
 - Therapeutic Behavioral Services
 - Transcultural Wellness Center
 - Wraparound Services
- Juvenile Justice Mental Health Services
 - Family Child Community Treatment Program
 - Juvenile Justice Diversion Treatment Program
 - Juvenile Justice Institutions
 - Multi-Systemic Therapy Program
 - Sacramento Assessment Center
- Outpatient Mental Health Services
 - Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Services Clinic
 - Child Protective Services/Mental Health (CPS/MH) Assessment Team
 - Children’s Mental Health & Alcohol or Other Drug Specialization
 - Children’s Mental Health Partial Hospitalization
 - Counseling, Rehabilitation, and Medication Support
 - Psychological Testing

- Suicide Prevention
- Transition Age Services
- Transitional Housing Program

Facilities

The Department of Health and Human Services also operates the Sacramento County Mental Health Treatment Center (SCMHTC), located on 2150 Stockton Boulevard. The psychiatric facility, licensed by the State Department of Mental Health, has been in operation at this location since 1980. In 2009, budget constraints forced the County to close the crisis stabilization unit, cutting 50 of the 100 beds at the SCMHTC. In September 2012, they opened an intake stabilization unit that accepts patients transferred from local emergency rooms. This unit will help to reduce the mental health patients seeking care at local hospitals that are less equipped to appropriately treat them (Robertson 2012).

The Minor Emergency Response Team unit also provides crisis intervention and stabilization for children and youth who are experiencing a psychiatric emergency. Inpatient hospitalization is available as a last resort when other treatment options are unsuccessful. The Minor Emergency Response Team unit is located 2150 Stockton Blvd.

Mental health services are also provided in a variety of privately owned and operated facilities within the Policy Area.

Funding

Health and social service funding is obtained from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to: the Federal government; State and county governments; private donors; grants; insurance companies; and patients and their families. Funding is affected by changes in the budget at all levels of government. Therefore, funding levels can fluctuate from year to year, depending on the economy and changes within the law. Providers are responsible for maintaining solvency according to their tax structures, and services can change in relation to the amounts of funding available.

Regulatory Context

No Federal, State or local regulations are applicable to health facilities.

Findings

- Public health services are primarily provided by Sacramento County departments, often in conjunction with other agencies, and private and non-profit organizations.
- Seven major private hospitals serve residents of the Policy Area. These include Kaiser Permanente Sacramento Medical Center, Mercy General Hospital, Methodist Hospital, Shriner's Hospital, Sutter Medical Center, and UC Davis Medical Center.

- Mental health services in the Policy Area are provided by the Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health Services and several other privately owned and operated facilities.

5.8 Human Services

Introduction

This section presents an overview of the human services offered to residents of the Policy Area by County and City agencies, and various non-profit and private ventures. Services for seniors, youths, and the homeless and indigent population are specifically addressed. Information for this section is based on various online resources. Additional information about recreational programs is included in Section 5.3, Parks and Recreation of this document.

Existing Conditions

Seniors

City

The City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department operates human service programs for city residents (PRD 2009; City of Sacramento 2013a). The Recreation and Community Services Division coordinates all senior programs offered by the Department. These programs are described below.

- Hart Senior Center (at Marshall Park in the midtown area): The center offers a variety of activities, programs, volunteer opportunities, and support services for people over age 50.
- Triple ‘R’ Program: Operated at three locations within the city, the program provides adult day-care with the goal of offering “respite” to family caregivers, “recreation” for older adults, and “resources” for families and the community.
- 50+ Wellness: The senior wellness program offers a multitude of exercise classes and activity camps for older adults, including a neighborhood walk program, a wellness newsletter, and an annual Olympic style athletic competition.
- Senior Adventure Camp: The last week of the season at Camp Sacramento is open only to adults age 50 and older. For five days and four nights seniors can participate in activities such as traditional arts and crafts, wellness workshops, social events, hikes, outdoor adventures, and fitness sessions.

County

Sacramento County provides senior services to county residents, which include the residents of the SOI and other areas within the Policy Area, through the Department of Health and Human Services.

The County Department of Human Services offers the following programs for elderly persons:

- Senior Nutrition Services: The Meals on Wheels program serves hot meals to the elderly. In addition, the All Seasons Café, at 22 locations throughout the county, provides a social atmosphere where seniors can dine together (ACC 2010).
- Senior Volunteer Services: The Division offers various volunteer opportunities, including the Senior Companion Program and Gifts from the Heart Program (DHHS 2013; DHHS 2013).

The Senior and Adult Services division of the Department of Health and Human Services serves the elderly and disabled adults by providing protection from abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Specifically, the division offers the following programs:

- Adult Protective Services (APS): APS is a State-mandated service program charged with investigating situations involving elderly and dependent adults who are reported to be in danger due to abuse, neglect, exploitation, or hazardous or unsafe living conditions (DHHS 2013a).
- In-Home Support Services (IHSS): IHSS assists aged, blind or disabled persons with daily care, including bathing, dressing, cooking, cleaning, grooming, and feeding (DHHS 2013j).
- Public Administrator/Public Guardian/Public Conservator (PA/PD/PC): PA/PD/PC provides assistance for those who are no longer able to care for their personal needs or financial resources (DHHS 2013q).
- The Network of Care program is an internet-based resource designed to give elderly and disabled persons easy access to information regarding long-term care (DHHS 2013m).

Elder Abuse Prevention and Follow-up. The Sacramento County Department of Justice operates the Elder Abuse Vertical Prosecution Program, which assigns one full-time prosecutor and one half-time investigator to all felony cases of elder and dependent adult abuse (CSDA 2013).

Youth

City

The City of Sacramento Recreation and Community Services Division operates a variety of programs to serve children in the city (PRD 2009; City of Sacramento 2013b). These programs include:

- Access Leisure: The year-round program offers sports, recreation, and camp opportunities for children, teens, and adults with disabilities.
- Athletics and Specialized Facilities: The division manages a variety of sports programs. Youth activities include middle school basketball and youth sports clinics; the Middle School Sports program offers 6th through 8th graders flag football and basketball leagues. The City also offers children's recreational programs, for children aged 6-12, which includes sports leagues, clubs, camps, and special events.

- **Aquatics:** The City’s aquatics program includes swimming lessons, swim teams, fitness programs, and a junior lifeguard program.
- **Camp Sacramento:** The family camp, located in the El Dorado National Forest, provides a variety of recreation and outdoor education activities in week or mini-week programs and a conference center operating from June to October.
- **Cover the Kids:** A county-wide planning effort to create a system that enables uninsured children to have access to affordable health care. This initiative has two primary goals. 1) to maximize enrollment in existing health coverage programs, and 2) create a new health coverage product, using local resources, for children that are uninsured but are currently ineligible for any existing health coverage program
- **4th “R”:** The 4th “R” school-age child care program is a recreation-based childcare program for children ages 5-12, offered at 21 elementary schools throughout the Sacramento area.
- **Kids School Crossing:** The Division hires school crossing guards at more than 30 elementary schools in the city. The program provides part-time employment for people, many of whom are retired.
- **Regional Children’s Health Project:** The project is a collaborative county-wide effort to outreach, enroll and retain children, who are currently eligible but not enrolled, in low cost health insurance programs.
- **Sacramento Start:** The after-school program provides academic and enrichment activities to students 46 elementary schools, throughout six districts.
- **Summer Food Service Program:** The Federally-funded summer food service program provides meals to low-income youth at parks and recreation programs, apartment complexes, community centers, and other organizations.

County

The County offers several services programs to its youth. Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services operates the Child Protective Services division, which ensures the health, safety, and well being of children.

A collaboration of the Child Abuse Prevention Council of Sacramento, the Junior League of Sacramento, and the Sacramento Children’s Home operates two Sacramento Crisis Nurseries, which offer safe, temporary homes for children whose parents are in crisis (SCH 2010). Children under age six can reside at the centers for up to 30 days while their parents receive other support services.

The County’s Primary Health Services division operates Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), a nutrition program designed to ensure that pregnant women, new mothers, and their children eat well and remain healthy (DHHS 2013s).

The County also operates the SAFE in Sacramento program. SAFE in Sacramento is a program that helps pay for services and activities for youth who need financial assistance. The County awards grants to eligible students from participating schools for school activities (DHHS 2013r).

Child Abuse Prevention and Follow-up. Child Protective Services operates child prevention and follow-up services to ensure the health, safety and well being of children, including the following (DHHS 2013d):

- Emergency Response: Operates a 24-hour child abuse hotline and investigates reports.
- Court Services.
- Family Maintenance: The program, for families with one or more CPS referrals, is designed to reduce risks to children and strengthen the family unit.
- Family Reunification: The program reconnects children in out-of-home care with their families through a variety of services and support programs.
- Foster Home Licensing.
- Permanent Placement.
- Independent Living.
- Adoptions.
- Community Collaboratives: The program provides training to mandatory reporters and other community members on child abuse reporting.
- QATA: Group Home Quality Assistance and Technical Assistance Program.

Young Adults

City

The Recreation and Community Services Division offers the following programs for young adults (PRD 2009; City of Sacramento 2013b). In addition, many young adults are eligible for the youth services described above.

- Teen Program - Access Leisure: The after-school social and recreational program is designed for youths with disabilities, ages 13-22. The program operates on high school campuses and provides activities to further the social, emotional and physical development of participants.
- Youth Vocational Training Programs: The program provides 14 to 18 year-olds with vocational training, life skills education, and are organized into crews and provide neighborhood and park cleanup and maintenance services.
- PASSages Program: The program provides after-school literacy and enrichment programs at two middle schools in Sacramento: John Still and Sam Brannon.
- Community Access: The program at Rosa Parks Middle School is an extended evening program for youth and their families that offers a place for social interaction, building family unity, and educating children and adults. The program is free and includes such

activities as: cooking, sports, open game room, educational classes, and enrichment dance classes. Helping Youth Positively Excel (HYPE): The program gives high school students the opportunity to strengthen social skills, improve confidence, problem solving and decision making abilities; elevate physical and academic performance; and most of all, meet new friends, learn new skills and have fun all in a safe environment. The after school program consists of academic support (e.g., tutoring, homework assistance) as well as a variety of recreation and enrichment activities (e.g., sports and fitness, nutrition, visual and performing arts, multi-cultural activities, vocational training and life skills education, leadership development, field trips). The program operates at George Washington Carver School of Arts and Sciences.

County

Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services operates some programs for young adult residents in the county. One such program is YouthWORKS, an after-school program offering homework and tutoring support, life skills education, and recreational opportunities. The program is currently offered at Oak Park Community Center, Hiram Johnson High School, and McClatchy High School (DHHS 2013t).

Homeless and Emergency Shelter Services

While the Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance (DHA) has historically administered the community’s Continuum of Care (CoC) and homeless programs, a collaborative effort by numerous stakeholders transitioned the management of these programs to the non-profit organization Sacramento Steps Forward (SSF) in 2011. As shown in Table 5-28, the Sacramento Department of Human Assistance conducted a point-in-time count of the homeless population on January 27, 2011, and counted 2,358 homeless people in Sacramento County (DHA 2011).

Table 5-28 Persons Without Permanent Housing	
<i>Living Situation</i>	<i>Number of People</i>
Transitional housing	584
Emergency shelters	819
Homeless (without shelter)	955
Total	2,358

Source: Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance, Sacramento Homeless Count 2011, April 20, 2011.

Existing Services

The Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance, often in collaboration with other public agencies and non-profit organizations, operates the following homeless programs:

- Laverne Adolfo Housing Programs for Former Foster Youth: The program provides 18-24 year olds, previously in foster care, with housing and supportive services (DHA 2012b).
- Independent Living Program: The Federally-funded program helps eligible foster youth between the ages of 16-21 prepare for the transition to independence. The program includes independent life skill classes, education and career planning, assistance with applications for student aid, job placement assistance, and rental placement assistance (DHHS 2013i).

The Sacramento Housing and Rehabilitation Agency operates the following homeless programs:

- Winter Shelter Program: The program provides additional shelter for men in the winter months, when the regular men's shelters are full (SHRA 2012).
- Shelter Plus Care: The housing subsidy program provides supportive housing for disabled homeless individuals and families (SHRA 2012).

Community-Based Organizations. In addition to the County, a variety of non-government organizations provide services to the homeless and needy population in Sacramento. Among others, these groups include Loaves and Fishes, Francis House, Sacramento Cottage Housing, Union Gospel Mission, Volunteers of America, Wellspring, and the Salvation Army.

Indigent Services

General Assistance

The Department of Human Assistance administers the General Assistance program, providing short-term cash and social services to adults without children under age 18. The program also provides assistance finding employment. General Assistance is funded entirely by the County. The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKS) program provides cash assistance to families with dependent children. In 2008, 31,300 families received CalWORKS in Sacramento County (DHA 2012a).

Health Care

The homeless and indigent population has access to health care services via the County Medically Indigent Services Program (CMISP) (see Section 5.7 Health Facilities, for more information on these facilities). CMISP participants have access to medical services, emergency dental services, and pharmacy services at the Primary Care Center Clinic at 4600 Broadway (DHHS 2013e).

Very low-income individuals may access health care services through the Low Income Health Program (LIHP). LIHP provides health care coverage for uninsured childless adults ages 19 to 64 that do not qualify for Medicare, and are United States citizens and Sacramento County residents (DHHS 2013l).

Other Services

Substance Abuse

The Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol and Drug Services division, contracts with community-based service providers offering the following services: outpatient treatment, methadone services, day treatment services, detoxification, residential treatment, and perinatal services (DHS 2013b).

Pre-treatment services including assessment, short-term counseling and group services with professional counselors are available at schools and neighborhood centers (DHS 2013o).

The Options for Recovery program provides services to pregnant or parenting women including case management, outpatient treatment, intensive day treatment, residential treatment, and transitional housing (DHS 2013n).

Services are also provided via court-related programs funded and delivered by the County including the Substance Abuse Crime Prevention Act, Adult Criminal Drug Court, Dependency Drug Court, Drug Diversion, Driving Under the Influence, Jail Treatment for Women, and Parolee Network Services (DHS 2013f).

The CalWORKS program is a collaboration between the Alcohol and Drug Services and Mental Health divisions of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Human Assistance. The program provides services to individuals who have alcohol or other drug, mental health or domestic violence issues that are a barrier to obtaining employment. Services include outreach, case management, outpatient counseling, day treatment, residential, detoxification and transitional living (DHS 2013c).

Prevention and early intervention services are provided at schools, neighborhood centers, and various social service agencies. Strategies for the programs include information dissemination, education, alternatives, problem identification and referral, community based process, and environmental factors (DHS 2013p).

The Sacramento County Adult Mental Health, Alcohol and Drug Services and Primary Health Departments, and University of California. Department of Psychiatry collaboratively offer integrated services including psychiatric evaluation, brief treatment and referral to a clinician for ongoing medical/psychiatric conditions or Specialty Integrated Behavioral Health Services for Co-Occurring Concerns within the Primary Care Center (DHS 2013k).

Facilities. The County operates an assessment and treatment referral facility at 3221 Power Inn Road, where prospective participants are evaluated on a drop-in basis.

Care-A-Van is a mobile facility that provides HIV testing, pre and post HIV test counseling, primary health, alcohol and other drug treatment services throughout the County.

Temporary Aid for Needy Families

The Food Stamp Program, operated by the Department of Human Assistance, allows recipients to buy greater quantities of food and food with greater nutritional value.

Regulatory Context

There are no Federal, State or local policies that are directly applicable to human services in the Policy Area.

Findings

- Both the City and County offer services and programs to the youth, young adult, and senior populations. The demand for human services will continue to increase as the region grows.

- The Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance and community-based organizations offer various programs and services as well as emergency shelters and other facilities to the homeless and indigent populations of the area. The Sacramento Department of Human Assistance conducted a point-in-time count of the homeless population on January 27, 2011, and counted 2,358 homeless people in Sacramento County.

- The Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services contracts with community-based service providers for substance abuse services.

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