

4.7 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

4.7.1 Introduction

This section describes existing public services (fire and police protection, schools, and parks) that would serve the project site, identifies anticipated demand for these services resulting from development of the McKinley Village Project (proposed project), and recommends measures to mitigate significant impacts on public services, if necessary.

Comments received in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) included concerns about the proposed development's impact on surrounding schools, specifically on capacity at Theodore Judah Elementary School and pedestrian safety with children walking to school and safe access (routes) along area roadways. More information and details regarding the project's impact on the provision of public safety services, as well as emergency service access to both the project and existing neighborhoods were requested. Comments were also raised asking if the A Street Bridge, 40th Street underpass, and the Alhambra Boulevard underpass would be Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant. The improvements to the A Street Bridge and the design of the underpass(es) will be made in compliance with the applicable sections of the Uniform Building Code, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) requirements, the City's Design and Procedures Manual for streets and bridges, as well with Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). Emergency access is addressed in Section 4.4, Hazards and Public Safety, and in Section, 4.9, Transportation and Circulation. A copy of the NOP and letters received in response to the NOP are included in Appendix A.

Information to prepare this section was obtained from the City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan and Master EIR (March 2009) and from the individual service providers.

4.7.2 Environmental Setting

This section describes the existing police protection, fire protection, schools, and parks and recreation facilities in the project area.

Police Protection

Police protection services within the City of Sacramento (City) are provided by the Sacramento Police Department (SPD). The California Highway Patrol (CHP), Twin Rivers Police Department, and the Regional Transit Police Department also provide police protection within the City (City of Sacramento 2009a). The CHP provides law enforcement services for all traffic-related incidents in unincorporated Sacramento County. Additionally, the CHP responds to all incidents on the state highways, state-owned buildings, and state property within the City. The Regional Transit Police Department is responsible for monitoring light rail stations, light rail

trains, bus stops, buses, bus routes, regional transit riders, and other associated transit needs with regard to safety. The Twin Rivers Unified School District Police Department (TRPD) is responsible for providing police services to the students, staff and facilities within the Twin Rivers Unified School District (TRUSD). TRPD also provides police services to the Center Unified School District and the Elverta Joint Elementary School District on a contract basis. The patrol area for the TRPD consists of approximately 120 square miles within Sacramento, Placer and Sutter counties, and in or near the cities of Sacramento, Roseville, and Citrus Heights (TRPD 2013a). Regional Transit police services are composed of officers from the SPD and deputies from the Sacramento Sheriff's Department. A lieutenant with the SPD is in command of Regional Transit police services (City of Sacramento 2009).

For this EIR, only information pertaining to the ability of the City's Police Department to provide services to the project site will be addressed because it is highly unlikely the CHP, Regional Transit or TRPD would be called upon to provide police services to the site.

Sacramento Police Department

According to the SPD 2012 Annual Report (SPD 2012), the SPD is organized into four offices: Office of the Chief, Office of Operational Services, Office of Investigations, and Office of Field Services. The Office of the Chief is responsible for developing and communicating the vision of the SPD. The Office of Operational Services includes Metro, which oversees Special Operations like K9 and SWAT, and Traffic/Air Operations. This office also includes Regional Services which encompasses Homeland Security, Training, and Public Safety Information Technology. The Office of Investigations is responsible for developing information leading to the arrest of criminal offenders. It includes Detectives and Forensics, and also oversees Records and Evidence/Property. The Office of Field Services (OFS) is responsible for providing the SPD's frontline services. These include the Patrol Division (located at the three neighborhood substations) and the Communications Division (911 center).

The nearest police facility to the project site is the Central Command Richards Police Facility located at 300 Richards Boulevard, approximately 2.5 miles west of the site. The Central Command Facility responds to calls in the central portion of the City bounded by the American River, Highway 50, and the Sacramento River.

The SPD maintains an unofficial goal of two to 2.5 sworn police officers per 1,000 residents and one civilian support staff per two sworn officers (City of Sacramento 2009a). The SPD is currently funded for 1.38 officers per 1,000 residents (SPD 2012). Based on Department of Finance annual population estimates for the City and a current (2012) staffing level of approximately 636 sworn officers and 235 civilian employees, the staffing ratio is 1.34 officers per 1,000 residents, which is below the SPD's goal (SPD 2012).

Mutual Aid Agreements

A statewide mutual aid system exists to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever resources prove to be inadequate for a given situation. Each jurisdiction controls its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever needed. The SPD maintains mutual aid agreements as part of the statewide emergency response system, including memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with Regional Transit and school districts within the City (City of Sacramento 2009a).

Fire Protection

All fire and emergency service providers in the County of Sacramento have developed a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) in favor of a unified service area dispatch system. Under the JPA agreement, all emergency calls are routed through a central dispatch center. Therefore, the closest station to the emergency call location would provide services to that call.

Sacramento Fire Department

The Sacramento Fire Department (SFD) provides fire suppression, emergency medical services, technical rescue, hazardous materials mitigation and response, fire prevention, fire investigation, code enforcement, and public education, and contributes to disaster preparedness throughout the 144 square miles of the City of Sacramento and fire districts of Pacific–Fruitridge and Natomas (SFD 2012).

The SFD is divided into the following three divisions: the Office of the Fire Chief, the Office of Operations, and the Office of Administrative Services. The Office of the Fire Chief provides overall direction and management of the department including the following: organizing and directing overall operations; advocating for resources; promoting the SFD's image; directing city-wide emergency services; and participating in media relations, fiscal services, and community outreach and education. Emergency response for the community is directed and managed by the Office of Operations. Firefighters provide quick and effective response to medical emergencies, fires, vehicle crashes, special rescues, hazardous material incidents, disasters, and many other types of emergencies. The Office of Operations also administers the fleet program. Administrative and support functions of the SFD, including fire prevention, training, technical services, facility planning, and human resources, are provided by the Office of Administrative Services.

In addition, the SFD has an Emergency Medical Services Division (EMS) and a Fire Prevention Division. The EMS Division provides paramedic transport services in the City of Sacramento, which includes the Advanced Life Support and Transportation Program. The Advanced Life Support and Transportation Program deploys twelve 24-hour ambulances along with up to two

additional flex ambulances during peak hours throughout the City and contracted areas. The EMS Division develops partnerships with local hospitals and community organizations in the prevention and review of infant, child, and elderly deaths; sexual assaults; domestic violence; and child and adult abuse. The Fire Prevention Division provides the community with a fire-safe environment through a variety of ongoing activities and operations and is responsible for fire investigations, new development review, weed abatement, and code enforcement.

The SFD currently maintains over 500 suppression personnel operating from 24 stations which deploy 24 engine companies, 8 truck companies, 1 rescue company, 13 advance life support ambulances, and 3 battalion chiefs. The department also has one swift water rescue team, three rescue boat companies, two hazardous materials response teams, and support vehicles such as wildland fire engines and air compressor units that are cross-staffed with fire engine/truck personnel.

All but one of the suppression companies are currently 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. The SFD's frontline operation is organized into three shifts that operate on a 56-hour work week. Firefighters work a two days on and four days off (48/96) structured schedule (SFD 2012).

SFD has fire stations strategically located throughout the City to provide assistance to area residents. Each fire station operates within a specific district that covers an approximately 1.5-mile geographical radius area around the station. Station 4, located less than 1 mile from the project site at 3145 Granada Way, is the closest responding SFD company to the project site.

Response time goals for the first responding company, which is responsible for fire suppression and paramedic services, are to arrive within a 4-minute response time 90% of the time, and medic units are to arrive within 8 minutes, 90% of the time (City of Sacramento 2009a). In the case of a fire, the goal is to have the first responding company arrive within a 4-minute response time 90% of the time and an additional 10 responders arrive within 8 minutes, 90% of the time. Locating fire stations according to 1.5-mile radius service areas typically allows responders to arrive on a call within these response time goals. In more densely populated areas and where call volumes are higher and occur simultaneously, a shorter radius is necessary. According to the SFD Annual Report 2009, the response time for the areas near the proposed project site are from 3 minutes to over 5 minutes (SFD 2009, see Response Performance Figure). The SFD's estimated response time to the project site is 4 minutes, 49 seconds (Basurto, pers. comm. 2013). Dispatched SFD medic units arrived within 8 minutes 80% of the time for all 911 calls in 2011 (SFD 2011).

Emergency Access

Currently, the project site is undeveloped. Access to the site is via an unimproved road connecting to the A Street Bridge.

Emergency access is required for fire protection, but also to provide emergency services to citizens, such as for police protection and medical aid. The SFD reviews proposed developments for fire safety standards, including determining whether adequate emergency access has been provided. The adequacy of emergency access is addressed in Section 4.4, Hazards and Public Safety.

Schools

More than 140 public schools within 9 school districts serve the Sacramento area. Although the project site is currently located within the TRUSD boundaries, the public schools closest in proximity to the project site are located within the Sacramento City Unified School District (SCUSD). Figure 4.7-1, School Districts, shows the existing district boundaries and location of schools within the TRUSD and the SCUSD, in relation to the project site. In an effort to reduce the total trips and vehicle miles traveled associated with transporting students to public schools (for example, according to TRUSD, travel distance from the project site to Woodlake Elementary School is 4.8 miles compared to a travel distance to Theodore Judah of 0.5 mile), the project applicant is seeking to transfer the project site from TRUSD to SCUSD. Both districts have adopted resolutions to initiate the territory transfer. That transfer must be approved by the County Committee on School District Organization. If the territory transfer is approved, then students generated by the project would have much shorter travel distances to schools, including the opportunity to bike or walk to Theodore Judah Elementary School and Sutter Middle School. If the transfer is not approved, then students generated by the project attending TRUSD schools would have much longer travel distances to school and by necessity would have to travel through the neighborhood adjacent to the project site to reach those schools. Because it is unknown whether student enrollment generated by the proposed project would be accommodated by the TRUSD or the SCUSD, impacts to both school districts are analyzed as separate scenarios below.

School-age children will have access to Theodore Judah Elementary School and Sutter Middle School via sidewalk and on bicycle along neighborhood streets, as illustrated in Figure 4.7-2, Existing Sidewalks. As shown in the figure, existing sidewalks are available on roadways to both schools enabling children to safely walk to school from the project site. In addition, there are no major roadways that children would be required to cross to safely access either school.

Twin Rivers Unified School District

The project site is currently located within the TRUSD boundaries, formerly the North Sacramento, Del Paso Heights, Grant, and Rio Linda school districts. TRUSD operates 30 elementary schools, 5 junior high schools, 4 high schools, 7 charter schools, 1 adult school, and 6 alternative schools. Of these, Woodlake Elementary (driving distance of approximately 4.8 miles from project site), Smythe Academy Charter Middle School (driving distance of approximately 3.3 miles from the project site), Rio Terra Junior High School (driving distance of approximately 7.8 miles from the project site), and Grant Union High (driving distance of approximately 5.4 miles from the project site) are the closest elementary, middle (charter and public), and high schools to the project site and thus would be most likely to accommodate student enrollment generated by the project (TRUSD 2013). See Figure 4.7-1 for the locations of the TRUSD schools located closest to the project site. Table 4.7-1 provides a breakdown of the enrollment status of the TRUSD schools during the 2013–14 school year.

Table 4.7-1
TRUSD School Enrollment and Capacity (2013–14)

School Name	Enrollment	Capacity
Woodlake Elementary	449	626
Smythe Academy 7-8	436	702
Rio Terra Junior High	557	702
Grant Union High School	1,963	2,045

Sources: Garcia, pers. comm. 2013; Thorne, pers. comm. 2013.

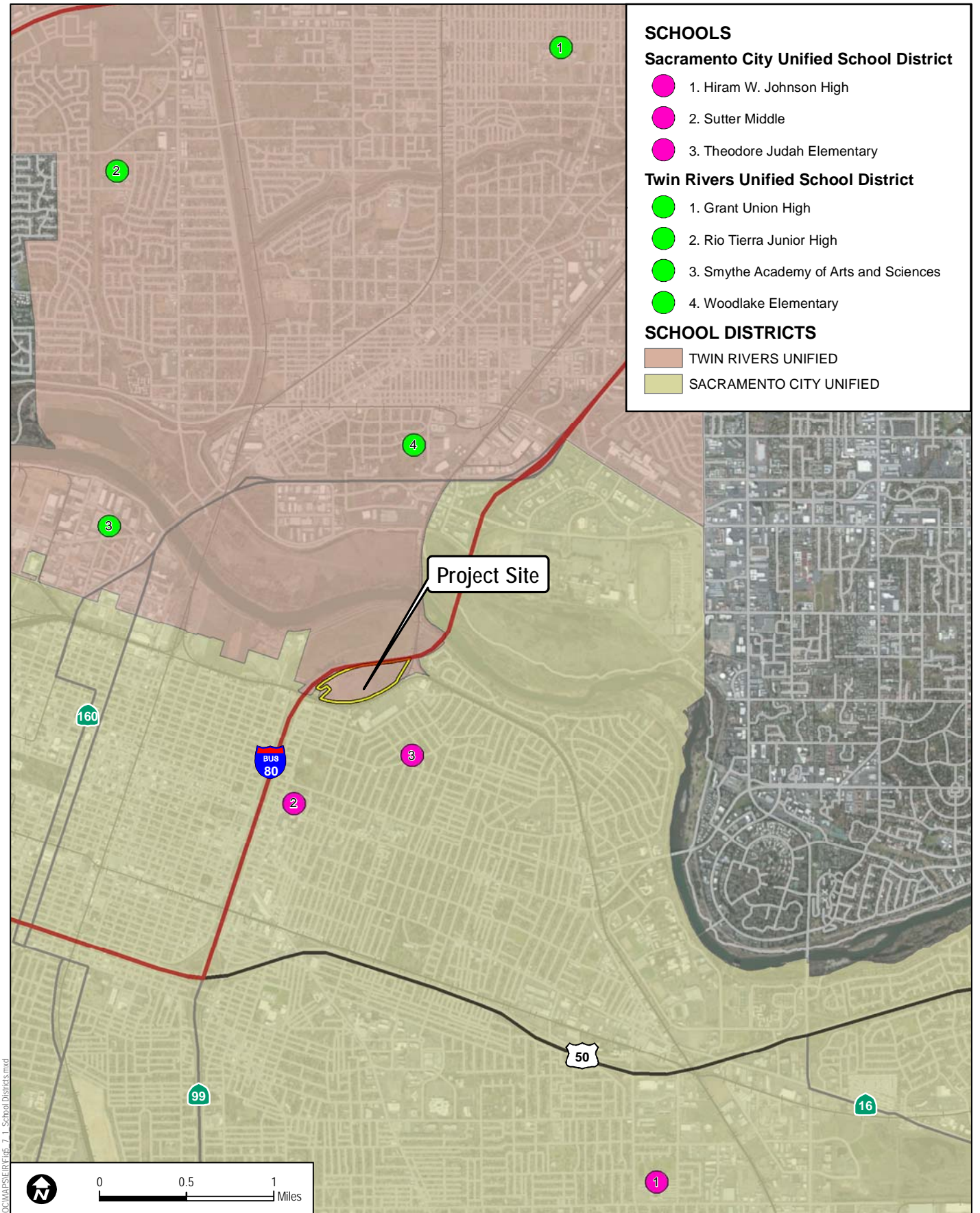


FIGURE 4.7-1
School Districts

SOURCE: ESRI; County of Sacramento 2012

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Path: Z:\projects\1782801\MAPDOCS\MAPS\FIGURE 4.7.2 Existing Sidewalks Xwalk.mxd

SOURCE: ESRI; City of Sacramento 2006

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Sacramento City Unified School District

The project site is adjacent to the northern boundary of the SCUSD. SCUSD operates 81 school sites: 50 elementary schools, 8 K-8 schools, 8 middle schools, 13 high schools, and 2 adult schools. Of these, Theodore Judah Elementary (driving distance of approximately 0.5 mile from project site), Sutter Middle School (driving distance of approximately 0.5 mile from the project site), and Hiram W. Johnson High School (driving distance of approximately 3.5 miles from the project site) have attendance boundaries bordering the southern edge of the project site, and thus would be most likely to accommodate student enrollment generated by the project subject to the district's enrollment policies, if the transfer from TRUSD to SCUSD is approved. See Figure 4.7-1 for the locations of the SCUSD schools located closest to the project site. Table 4.7-2 provides a breakdown of the enrollment status of the SCUSD schools for the 2013–14 school year.

Table 4.7-2
SCUSD School Enrollment and Capacity (2013–14)

School Name	Enrollment	Capacity
Theodore Judah Elementary	581	859
Sutter Middle School	1,115	1,403
Hiram W. Johnson High School	1,516	1,900

Source: SCUSD 2013.

Parks and Recreation

City of Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation

The City of Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) maintains more than 2,300 acres of developed parkland, and manages 222 parks; 88 miles of bikeways and trails; 21 lakes, ponds, or beaches; and over 27 aquatic facilities. The DPR also provides park and recreation services at City-owned facilities within the city limits (City of Sacramento DPR 2009). The City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRMP) identifies 10 Community Plan Areas within the City. The proposed project is located within Community Plan Area 6, East Sacramento (PA6). Within PA6, there are a total of eight City-owned or City-controlled neighborhood and community serving parks. The combined acreage for the parks within PA6 is approximately 51.5 acres. One regional park, Glenbrook Park River Access provides a connection to the American River Parkway within PA6. Sutter's Landing Regional Park, consisting of 163 acres, is located directly northwest of the site across the Capital City Freeway (City of Sacramento DPR 2009). The City parks within PA6 that may potentially serve project residents include River Park, a neighborhood park located approximately 0.25 mile east of the project site (but not directly accessible from the project site); McKinley Park, a community park

located approximately 0.25 mile southwest of the project site; and Bertha Henschel Park, a neighborhood park located approximately one mile southeast of the project site.

Recreational facilities within the City's parks may include tot lots and adventure play areas, soccer fields, baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, and volleyball courts. Community or regional parks may also include swimming pools, wading pools, picnic areas, and community centers. Amenities within the ten parks of PA6 include three soft ball diamonds, three little league diamonds, and three baseball diamonds, nine soccer fields, three volleyball courts, three basketball courts, eight tennis courts, one play pool/water play area, two swimming pools, one picnic area, eight playgrounds, one off-leash dog park, and one Class I picnic area. Facilities at River Park include a baseball diamond. McKinley Park provides picnic areas, a jogging path, play areas, swimming and wading pools, baseball diamonds, soccer fields, volleyball and basketball courts, tennis courts, and a community center and library, and garden and arts center. Bertha Henschel Park includes a picnic area, soccer field, basketball courts, public swimming pool, and play areas (City of Sacramento DPR 2011).

In addition to maintaining the park facilities, the DPR also provides for community service through adult and youth sport classes, after-school and summer activities, and community enrichment programs (City of Sacramento DPR 2009).

As identified in the PRMP, the service ratio goal for citywide/regionally serving parks is to provide 8 acres per 1,000 residents, and the service ratio goal for neighborhood/community serving parks is 5 acres per 1,000 residents (City of Sacramento DPR 2009). Changes to the City's parkland dedication service level goal are being proposed in the General Plan 2035 Update that is currently underway. If adopted, the service level goal for neighborhood/community serving parks may drop from 5 acres to 3.5 acres per 1,000 residents.

Based on the 2009 Technical Update to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, the City had a service level of 4.7 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood/community serving parks (City of Sacramento DPR 2009). The report found that 154.5 acres were needed to meet the service level goal of 5 acres per 1,000 residents. For citywide/regional parks, the report found that the service level was 6.70 acres per 1,000 residents, and an additional 629.9 acres was needed to meet the service level goal of 8 acres per 1,000 residents (City of Sacramento DPR 2009).

4.7.3 Regulatory Background

Federal Regulations

There are no federal regulations regarding the provision of local services.

State Regulations

Fire Protection

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 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, include regulations for building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), and 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.

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. 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 firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

Schools

California Education Code

The California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 5, Education Code governs all aspects of education within the state. The California Education Code authorizes the California Department of Education (CDE) to develop site selection standards for school districts which require districts to select a site that conforms to certain net acreage requirements established in the CDE's 2000 School Site Analysis and Development guidebook. The guide includes the assumption that the land purchased for school sites will be in a ratio of approximately 2:1 between the developed grounds and the building area. If the "availability of land is scarce and real estate prices are

exorbitant,” the site size may be reduced. CDE policy states that if a school site is less than the recommended acreage required, the district shall demonstrate how the students will be provided an adequate educational program, including physical education, as described in the district’s adopted course of study. Through careful planning, a reduced project area school site could follow the recent trend of school downsizing and meet the CDE’s criteria.

California State Assembly Bill 2926 – School Facilities Act of 1986

In 1986, Assembly Bill (AB) 2926 was enacted by the State of California authorizing entities to levy statutory fees on new residential and commercial/industrial development in order to pay for school facilities. AB 2926, entitled the School Facilities Act of 1986, was expanded and revised in 1987 through the passage of AB 1600, which added Section 66000 et seq. of the California Government Code.

Proposition 1A/Senate Bill 50

Proposition 1A/Senate Bill (SB) 50 (Chapter 407, Statutes of 1998) created the School Facility Program where eligible school districts may obtain state bond funds. State funding requires matching local funds that generally come from developer fees. The passage of SB 50 eliminated the ability of cities and counties to require full mitigation of school impacts and replaced it with the ability for school districts to assess fees directly to offset the costs associated with increasing school capacity as a result of new development. The old “Stirling” fees were incorporated into SB 50 and are referred to as Level 1 fees. These fees are currently capped at \$2.97 per square foot for new residential development and \$0.47 per square foot for commercial and industrial (nonresidential) development and age-restricted senior housing. Districts meeting certain criteria may collect Level 2 fees as an alternative to Level 1 fees. Level 2 fees are calculated under a formula in SB 50. Level 3 fees are approximately double Level 2 fees and are implemented only when the State Allocation Board is not apportioning state bond funds. The passage of Proposition 1D on November 7, 2006, precludes the implementation of Level 3 fees for the foreseeable future. Although SB 50 states that payment of developer fees are “deemed to be complete and full mitigation” of the impacts of new development, fees and state funding do not necessarily fully fund new school facilities.

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 would be used only for eligible projects. Approximately \$10 billion would be allocated to K-12 schools, with the remaining \$2.3 billion allocated to higher education facilities.

Parks and RecreationQuimby 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.

Local Regulations***Police Protection***City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan

The following goals and policies from the City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan, Public Health and Safety Element (PHS), are applicable to the proposed project.

Goal PHS 1.1 Crime and Law Enforcement. Work cooperatively with the community, regional law enforcement agencies, local government and other entities to provide quality police service that protects the long-term health, safety and well-being of our city, reduce current and future criminal activity, and incorporate design strategies into new development.

Policy PHS 1.1.2 Response Time Goals. The City shall strive to maintain appropriate and acceptable response times for all call priority levels in order to provide adequate police protection services for the safety of all city residents and visitors.

Policy PHS 1.1.3 Staffing Standards. The City shall maintain optimum staffing levels for both sworn police officers and civilian support staff in order to provide quality police services to the community.

Policy PHS 1.1.4 Timing of Services. The City shall ensure that police facilities and services will keep pace with all development and growth in the city.

Policy PHS 1.1.5 Distribution of Facilities. The City shall expand the distribution of police substation type facilities to allow deployment from several smaller facilities located strategically throughout the city, and provide facilities in underserved and new growth areas in order to provide appropriate response to all city residents.

Policy PHS 1.1.7 Development Review. The City shall continue to include the Police Department in the review of development projects to adequately address crime and

safety, and promote the implementation of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles.

Policy PHS 1.1.8 Development Fees for Facilities and Services. The City shall require development projects to contribute fees for police protection services and facilities.

Policy PHS 1.1.12 Cooperative Delivery of Services. The City shall work with local, State, and Federal criminal justice agencies to promote regional cooperation in the delivery of services.

Fire Protection

Sacramento City Code

Section 8.100.540 of the Sacramento City Code states that all buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with the degree of fire resistive construction as required by the California Building Code for the appropriate occupancy, type of construction, and location on property or in fire zone, and shall be provided with the appropriate fire-extinguishing systems or equipment required by the California Building Code. 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.

City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan

The following goals and policies from the City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan, Public Health and Safety Element (PHS), are applicable to the proposed project.

Goal PHS 2.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services. Provide coordinated fire protection and emergency medical services that support the needs of Sacramento residents and businesses and maintains a safe and healthy community.

Policy PHS 2.1.2 Response Time Standards. The City shall strive to maintain appropriate emergency response times to provide optimum fire protection and emergency medical services to the community.

Policy PHS 2.1.3 Staffing Standards. The City shall maintain optimum staffing levels for sworn, civilian, and support staff, in order to provide quality fire protection and emergency medical services to the community.

Policy PHS 2.1.4 Response Units and Facilities. The City shall provide additional response units, staffing, and related capital improvements, including constructing new fire stations, as necessary, in areas where a company experiences call volumes exceeding 3,500 in a year to prevent compromising emergency response and ensure optimum service to the community.

Policy PHS 2.1.5 Timing of Services. The City shall ensure that the development of fire facilities and delivery of services keeps pace with development and growth of the city.

Policy PHS 2.1.10. Regional Cooperative Delivery. The City shall work with the various fire protection districts and other agencies in establishing inter-operability and to promote regional cooperative delivery of fire protection and emergency medical services.

Policy PHS 2.1.11 Development Fees for Facilities and Services. The City shall require development projects to contribute fees for fire protection services and facilities.

Goal PHS 2.2 Fire Prevention Programs and Suppression. The City shall deliver fire prevention programs that protect the public through education, adequate inspection of existing development, and incorporation of fire safety features in new development.

Policy PHS 2.2.2 Development Review for New Development. The City shall continue to include the Fire Department in the review of development proposals to ensure projects adequately address safe design and on-site fire protection and comply with applicable fire and building codes.

Policy PHS 2.2.3 Fire Sprinkler Systems. The City shall promote installation of fire sprinkler systems for both commercial and residential use and in structures where sprinkler systems are not currently required by the City Municipal Code or Uniform Fire Code.

Policy PHS 2.2.4 Water Supplied for Fire Suppression. The City shall ensure that adequate water supplies are available for fire suppression throughout the city, and shall require development to construct all necessary fire suppression infrastructure and equipment.

Schools

City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan

The following goal from the City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan, Education, Recreation, and Culture (ERC) Element, are applicable to the proposed project.

Goal ERC 1.1 Efficient and Equitable Distribution of Facilities. Provide efficient and equitable distribution of quality educational facilities for life-long learning and development of a highly-skilled workforce that will strengthen Sacramento's economic prosperity.

Policy ERC 1.1.3 Realignment of District Boundaries. The City shall work with school districts to realign district boundaries to coincide with neighborhood and community boundaries.

Parks and Recreation

City of Sacramento 2030 General Plan

The Sacramento 2030 General Plan, Education, Recreation, and Culture (ERC) Element, contains extensive discussion, goals, and policies relating to the provision of recreation and open space areas. The following goals and policies are applicable to the proposed project.

Goal ERC 2.1 Integrated Parks and Recreation System. Provide an integrated system of parks, open space areas, and recreational facilities that are safe and connect the diverse communities of Sacramento.

Policy ERC 2.1.1 Complete System. The City shall develop and maintain a complete system of parks and open space areas throughout Sacramento that provide opportunities for both passive and active recreation.

Policy ERC 2.1.2 Connected Network. The City shall connect all parts of Sacramento through integration of recreation and community facilities with other public spaces and rights-of-way (e.g., buffers, medians, bikeways, sidewalks, trails, bridges, and transit routes) that are easily accessible by alternative modes of transportation.

Goal ERC 2.2 Parks, Community and Recreation Facilities and Services. Plan and develop parks, community and recreation facilities, and services that enhance community livability; improve public health and safety; are equitably distributed throughout the city; and are responsive to the needs and interests of residents, employees, and visitors.

Policy ERC 2.2.2 Timing of Services. The City shall ensure that the development of parks and community and recreation facilities and services keeps pace with development and growth within the city.

Table 4.7-3
Parks, Community Facility, and Recreation Facility Service Level Goals

Park Types	Acres per 1,000 Residents
Neighborhood-Serving: Urban Plazas, Pocket Parks, and/or Neighborhood Parks	2.5
Community-Serving: Community Parks	2.5
Citywide/Regionally Serving: Regional Parks, Parkways, and/or Open Space	8.0
Linear Parks/Parkways and Trails/Bikeways	0.5 linear mile
Community Facilities	Number of Units
Neighborhood Centers (Clubhouses)	1 per neighborhood ¹
Multi-Use Recreation Complexes (including Community Centers)	1 per 30,000 residents
Recreation Facilities	Number of Units per Resident
Aquatic Facilities:	1 per 15,000
Play Pool/Water Spray Feature	1 per 30,000
Outdoor Complex: Swimming and Wading Pool	
Off-Leash Dog Parks (Neighborhood/Community)	1 per 60,000
Picnic Areas (Large Group/Class I)	1 per 30,000
Playgrounds: Tot Lots, Adventure Play Areas	1 per 2,500
Skateboard Parks (Neighborhood/Community)	1 per 35,000
Community Gardens	1 per 50,000
Nature Interpretation Centers	2 total ²
Fields	
Softball, including: Adult, Youth Lighted	1 per 7,500 (total) 1 per 45,000
Baseball, including: Adult, Youth (Little League) Lighted	1 per 7,500 (total) 1 per 45,000
Soccer, including: Bantam, Full Size Lighted	1 per 7,500 (total) 1 per 30,000
Courts	
Volleyball	1 per 10,000
Basketball, including Youth, High School	1 per 5,000
Tennis	1 per 10,000

Notes: ¹As defined by the service area of all public elementary schools.

² One north and one south of the American River.

Source: City of Sacramento 2009b, Table ERC 1

Policy ERC 2.2.3 Service Level Goals. The City shall develop and maintain parks and recreational facilities in accordance with the goals in Table ERC 1. (See Table 4.7-3.)

Policy ERC 2.2.4 Meeting Service Level Goals. The City shall require new residential development to dedicate land, pay in-lieu fees, or otherwise contribute a fair share to the acquisition and development of parks or recreation facilities to meet the service level goals in Table ERC 1. (See Table 5.7-3.) For development in urban infill areas where land dedication is not feasible, the City shall explore creative solutions in providing park and recreation facilities that reflect the unique character of the area it serves.

Policy ERC 2.2.9 Small Public Places for New Development. The City shall allow new development to provide small plazas, pocket parks, civic spaces, and other gathering places that are available to the public, particularly in infill areas, to help meet recreational demands.

Policy ERC 2.2.11 On-Site Facilities. The City shall promote and provide incentives such as density bonuses or increases in building height for large-scale development projects to provide on-site recreational amenities and gathering places that are available to the public.

Policy ERC 2.2.18 Private Commercial Recreational Facilities. The City shall encourage the development of private commercial recreational facilities to help meet recreational interests of Sacramento's residents, workforce, and visitors.

Policy ERC 2.5.4 Capital Funding. The City shall fund the costs of acquisition and development of City neighborhood and community parks, and community and recreation facilities through land dedication, in lieu fees, and/or development impact fees.

City of Sacramento Municipal Code

Chapter 12.72 – Park Buildings and Recreational Facilities

The City's Municipal 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, drinking alcoholic beverages; or smoking near children's playground areas. Activities such as golfing, swimming, and horseback riding are only permitted within the appropriate designated areas.

Chapter 16.64 – Parks and Recreational Facilities

Chapter 16.64 of the Municipal Code provides standards and formulas for the dedication of parkland and in-lieu fees. These policies help the City acquire new parkland. This chapter sets forth the standard that 5 acres of property for each 1,000 persons residing within the City be devoted to local recreation and park purposes. Where a recreational or park facility has been designated in the general plan or a specific plan, and is to be located in whole or in part within a proposed subdivision to serve the immediate and future needs of the residents of the subdivision, the subdivider shall dedicate land for a local recreation or park facility sufficient in size and topography to serve the residents of the subdivision. 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.

Chapter 18.44 – Park Development Impact Fee

Chapter 18.44 of the City's Code imposes a park development fee on residential and nonresidential development within the City. Fees collected pursuant to Chapter 18.44 are primarily used to finance the construction of park facilities. The park fees are assessed upon landowners developing property in order to provide all or a portion of the funds which will be necessary to provide neighborhood or community parks required to meet the needs of and address the impacts caused by the additional persons residing or employed on the property as a result of the development.

City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005–2010

The following City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005–2010 policies are applicable to parks and recreation (City of Sacramento DPR 2009).

1.0 Community Engagement and Outreach

1.1 Provide a variety of venues and activities for the public to build a sense of community and ownership for its social and physical quality of life.

3.0 Economic Vitality

3.5 Encourage integration of park and recreational amenities into the design of commercial, infill, employment, redevelopment, and transit oriented development.

4.0 Facility Use and Management

4.2 Protect and invest in the parks and recreation system's infrastructure (including all turf, landscaping, buildings, and other physical elements/improvements).

8.0 Maintenance (Parks)

8.3 Conserve water use in maintenance activities (i.e., turf management, irrigation design, and scheduling) while maintaining healthy turf, landscaping, and trees.

10.0 Natural Resources, Rivers, Creeks, Open Space, and Parkways

10.2 Use traditional developed parks to serve as a transition between natural areas and urban development whenever possible.

12.0 Planning, Design, and Development

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.

12.7 Develop parks and recreation facilities according to the City of Sacramento's Park Design and Development Standards.

12.11 Develop parks, trails, and other recreational amenities in a manner that is consistent with flood protection goals.

12.18 Site parks, when geographically feasible, adjacent to compatible use areas such as greenbelts, multi-modal trail corridors, schools, other public and nonprofit facilities (e.g., libraries or police or fire stations), detention basins, and natural waterways to facilitate efficient land use, cost sharing, and customer access.

12.22 Promote walkability within neighborhoods and business districts through the siting of parks and recreation facilities and other activity centers.

12.24 Site different types of parks as follows:

- a) Small Public Places: where easily accessible and visible on a case-by-case basis according to park purpose and type;
- b) Neighborhood Parks: on secondary streets within a residential area;
- c) Community Parks: on primary collector streets;
- d) Regional Parks: on or adjacent to major transportation corridors and public transportation;
- e) Parkways: corridors for pedestrian and bicyclists, linking residential areas to schools, parks, and trail systems; and
- f) Open Space: within and between urban growth areas.

12.29 Design and develop safe, sustainable, and useable parks and facilities in accordance with the City Park and Recreation Facility Design and Development Standards, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Standards (CPTED), emerging recreation activities (trends), and in accordance with an identified purpose.

12.30 Develop and implement “sustainable design” policies and standards for the planting and care of trees, turf, and other vegetation for the reduction of water and energy use (e.g., river-friendly landscape guidelines).

12.31 Ensure plant selections and management practices are appropriate for the proposed park or open space types, site conditions, water conservation, and maintenance considerations.

12.32 Promote individual character in park design.

12.34 Provide for both active and passive recreation uses in park design for all ages.

15.0 Safety and Access

15.1 Ensure both physical and psychological safety in design, management, and use of all Department facilities and programs, considering safety the highest priority for our users, employees, and volunteers.

18.0 Trails, Bikeways, and Bridges

18.7 Construct all new off-street bicycle trails to a standard consistent with the applicable provisions of the adopted City/County Bikeway Master Plan maintained by the Department of Transportation.

4.7.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures**Methods of Analysis**

This impact analysis evaluates the ability of the SPD and the SFD to serve the proposed project through a qualitative review of project characteristics, such as location, land uses, and access routes. The analysis also addresses whether the proposed project would require construction of additional facilities, including space for new staff and communication equipment.

Schools

To determine the proposed project's impact on school facilities, student generation rates were obtained from the TRUSD and SCUSD, shown in Table 4.7-4. Based on these generation rates and the number of residential units proposed, this analysis estimates that the project would generate approximately 131 to 144 elementary school students, 33 to 39 middle grade school students, and between 66 to 75 high school students. This would result in a total increase of between 230 to 258 students.

**Table 4.7-4
Student Generation Estimates**

Type of School	Single-Family Generation Rates		Number of Single-Family Units		Increase of Student Enrollment Generated by the Proposed Project	
	<i>TRUSD</i>	<i>SCUSD</i>	<i>TRUSD</i>	<i>SCUSD</i>	<i>TRUSD</i>	<i>SCUSD</i>
Elementary School (K-6)	.40	.44	328	328	131	144
Middle School (7-8)	.10	.12	328	328	33	39
High School (9-12)	.20	.23	328	328	66	75
Total	.70	.79	328	328	230	258

Sources: TRUSD 2013 and SCUSD 2013.

According to SCUSD, there were 418 children living in the Theodore Judah assignment area in 2012/13, of which 275 (65.8%) attended Theodore Judah Elementary School and 143 (34.2%) attended other schools in SCUSD. Based on the generation factors and the number of elementary-age children generated by the project, it is estimated that that approximately 95 children (65.8%) would attend Theodore Judah Elementary School assuming the same

percentage split and 49 children (34.2% would attend other SCUSD elementary schools (pers comm James Dobson).

Parks and Recreation

To determine potential impacts to parks, the City's Municipal Code includes provisions for the calculation of park dedication requirements based on residential density. Section 16.64.030 (Standards and Formulas for Dedication of Land) provides different household occupancy factors based on residential zoning. In general, in lower density residential areas, the household population factor is greater than in higher density residential areas. In order to determine demand for parkland, the number of residential units in the proposed project was multiplied by the current factors contained in the City's Municipal Code. For single-family residential units, the factor of .0135 is used as a constant which, when multiplied by the number of dwelling units proposed, produces 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 population. Thus, for the proposed project with 328 single family units, the required parkland dedication would be 4.43 acres.

Thresholds of Significance

The significance criteria used to evaluate impacts to public services are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, thresholds of significance adopted by the City in applicable general plans and previous environmental documents, and professional judgment. A significant impact to the provision of public services would occur if the project would:

- require, or result in, the construction of new, or the expansion of existing, facilities related to the provision of police protection, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts;
- require, or result in, the construction of new, or the expansion of existing, facilities related to the provision of fire protection, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts;
- generate students that would exceed the design capacity of existing or planned schools that would result in the need for new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts;
- cause or accelerate a substantial physical deterioration of existing area parks or recreational facilities; or
- create a need for construction or expansion of recreational facilities beyond what was anticipated in the General and/or Community Plans.

Project-Specific Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.7-1: The proposed project could increase demand for police services requiring the need to construct new facilities, or expand existing facilities. Based on the analysis below the impact is *less than significant*.

The proposed project would result in the development of 328 residential units on the approximately 48.75-acre site in the City of Sacramento. This development is consistent with the existing uses in the project area, which includes single-family housing, multifamily housing, commercial, and light industrial uses. The proposed project would increase the residential population of the area by approximately 656 residents, which would increase the demand for police protection services. The closest police station to the site is Central Command, Richards Police Facility, located at 300 Richards Boulevard, approximately 2.5 miles west of the site. Based on the SPD's unofficial staffing goal of 2 sworn officers per 1,000 residents and 1 civilian support staff per 2 sworn officers, the increased residential population associated with the proposed project would require the addition of approximately 1 sworn police officer and no additional civilian support staff members. The addition of 1 sworn officer would not require the construction of new, or the expansion of existing, police facilities because adequate space is available in the Richards Boulevard Police Facility.

According to the Sacramento 2030 General Plan MEIR, compliance with the City's General Plan goals and policies related to police services would ensure impacts would be less than significant. Revenues and taxes generated from the new development would contribute to funding for facilities and services that have been identified by the SPD as needed for services in the future resulting in a **less-than-significant impact** to police protection services.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.7-2: The proposed project could increase demand for fire protection services requiring the need to construct new facilities, or expand existing facilities. Based on the analysis below the impact is *less than significant*.

The proposed project site is located within the City and is currently being served by the SFD. All fire and emergency service providers in the County of Sacramento have developed a JPA in favor of a unified service area dispatch system. Under the JPA agreement, all emergency calls are routed through a central dispatch center. Therefore, the closest station to the emergency call location would provide services to that call. Station 4, located less than 1 mile from the project site at 3145 Granada Way, is the closest responding SFD Company to the project site. According to the SFD Annual Report 2009, the response time for the areas near the proposed

project site are from 3 minutes to over 5 minutes (SFD 2009). The SFD's estimated response time to the project site is 4 minutes, 49 seconds (Basurto, pers. comm. 2013). Dispatched SFD medic units arrived within 8 minutes 80% of the time for all 911 calls in 2011 (SFD 2011).

Development within the project area would increase the demand for higher levels of fire protection and emergency services, including additional staffing and vehicles, but would not necessitate the construction of a new facility or expansion of an existing facility. The SFD measures adequate service by response time and not by the number or ratio of firefighters per 1,000 persons.

The City's 2030 General Plan includes the following policies that require projects are designed to address fire safety. Specifically, Policies PHS 2.2.3 and PHS 2.2.4, which require that the project design be subject to review and approval by the SFD to ensure that all proposed project buildings include adequate fire protection equipment and infrastructure, such as fire sprinkler systems, as required by the California Fire Code. The SFD has reviewed the project plans to ensure that there is adequate turning radii for trucks and access throughout the site. SFD would provide any additions and/or modifications to be incorporated into the proposed fire systems necessary to ensure that the proposed project adequately addresses safe design and on-site fire protection in compliance with applicable fire and building codes, including the California Fire Code. Revenues and taxes generated from the new development would contribute to funding for facilities and services that have been identified by the SFD as needed for services in the future. Because the proposed project would comply with the various fire-related goals and policies of the City's General Plan, impacts related to fire protection services would be considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.7-3: The proposed project could generate an increase in students that would exceed the design capacity of existing or planned schools that would serve the site. Based on the analysis below the impact is *less than significant*.

The proposed project would increase the residential population of the area by approximately 656 residents, which would generate demand for school facilities. For the purposes of this analysis, the TRUSD and SCUSD single-family generation rates were used to estimate the number of students expected to be generated by the proposed project, as shown in Table 4.7-4, above.

As shown in Table 4.7-4, the proposed project would be expected to generate between 230 (TRUSD) or 258 (SCUSD) students at full buildout. School enrollments fluctuate from year to year; however, for the purposes of CEQA, the project demand is compared to existing school

enrollment numbers. As student enrollment would be dispersed amongst various schools, the level of impact would vary. As described above, it is unknown whether student enrollment generated by the proposed project would be accommodated by the TRUSD or the SCUSD; therefore, potential impacts to both school districts are analyzed below.

As noted in Chapter 2, Project Description and above, the project is requesting a territory transfer to have the project site be included in the SCUSD boundary. If the territory transfer is approved, then students generated by the project would have much shorter travel distances to schools, including the opportunity to bike or walk to Theodore Judah Elementary School and Sutter Middle School. If the transfer is not approved, then students generated by the project attending TRUSD schools would have a longer travel distance to get to schools and it would be impractical to walk or bike.

TRUSD

Elementary-age students generated by the project would attend Woodlake Elementary, a driving distance of approximately 4.8 miles from the project site. Woodlake Elementary is currently 177 students under capacity. Based on the TRUSD's generation rates, the proposed project would generate an additional 131 elementary-age school students. While the 131 additional elementary school students could be accommodated at Woodlake Elementary, it would bring the total enrollment at Woodlake Elementary close to capacity. There are no plans for the construction of a new elementary school in the immediate project vicinity that could serve the project. Thus, because development of the proposed project does not exceed current school capacity the impact is **less than significant**.

Middle school students would attend either Smythe Academy Middle School (charter) or Rio Terra Junior High School. Smythe Academy, a driving distance of approximately 3.3 miles from the project site, is currently 266 students under capacity and Rio Terra Junior High School, a driving distance of approximately 7.8 miles from the project site, is currently 145 students under capacity. Either of these schools would be able to accommodate the additional 33 middle school students generated by the proposed project. The closest high school to the project site is Grant Union High School. Grant Union High School, a driving distance of approximately 5.4 miles from the project site, is currently 82 students under capacity. Grant Union High School has capacity and could accommodate the 66 additional high school students generated by the proposed project. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant** to these schools.

SCUSD

If students were to attend schools within the SCUSD, the closest elementary school is Theodore Judah Elementary, a driving distance of approximately 0.5 mile from the site. According to the 2013–2014 enrollment numbers, Theodore Judah Elementary is currently 278 students under

capacity, which could accommodate the 144 additional elementary students generated by the proposed project. Sutter Middle School, a driving distance of approximately 0.5 mile from the site, is currently 288 students under capacity, and could accommodate the 39 additional middle school students generated by the proposed project. Hiram Johnson High School, a driving distance of approximately 3.5 miles from the project site, is currently 384 students under capacity, which could also accommodate the 75 additional high school students generated by the proposed project. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant** to these schools.

Pursuant to SB 50, the project applicant would be required to pay school impact fees. This payment is considered full mitigation for any impacts to school services that would result from a project for either school district. Currently, the school development fees in both districts is \$3.20 per square foot of new residential development. Payment of the development fee would provide funding for new school construction, improvements, and expansion to existing schools. Payment of the required school impact fees would ensure satisfaction of the Proposition 1A/SB 50 statutory requirements and the impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.7-4: The proposed project could cause or accelerate the physical deterioration of existing parks or recreational facilities or create a need for construction or expansion of recreational facilities beyond what was anticipated in the General and/or Community Plans. Based on the analysis below the impact is *less than significant*.

The project site is located in the East Sacramento Community Plan Area, which is one of the City's most park-deficient Community Plan areas. The introduction of new residents to this area could cause or accelerate the physical deterioration of existing parks or recreational facilities; however, the proposed project includes the construction of three new parks and a community recreation center, which would result in new residents using the on-site recreational facilities. The closest City parks to the project site include River Park, a neighborhood park located a driving distance of approximately 4 miles east of the project site; McKinley Park, a community park located approximately 0.25 mile southwest of the project site; and Bertha Henschel Park, a neighborhood park located approximately 1 mile southeast of the project site.

The proposed project includes three parks totaling approximately 2.4 acres, and an approximately 1-acre neighborhood recreation center and pool in the center of the project site. The recreation center would be privately run and maintained by a homeowners association (HOA). The project would construct the parks which would ultimately be turned over to the City. The parks would be connected to the adjacent residential uses via the surrounding roadway network that would include separated sidewalks and access for bikes along area roadways. The

recreation center may also include a small local serving retail use (i.e., café, restaurant, shop) that would be available to the general public. The parks would be constructed by the project and a funding mechanism established for maintenance by the City's Parks Department or the HOA.

As previously discussed in this section, the City of Sacramento Code, Chapter 16, requires 5 acres of neighborhood and community park facilities per 1,000 residents. The City's DPR has indicated that the total dedication obligation for the project would be 4.43 acres (based on the DPR's assumption of 2.7 persons per household).¹ As also previously discussed in this section, changes to the City's parkland dedication service level goal are proposed in the General Plan 2035 Update that is currently underway. If adopted, the service level goal for neighborhood/community serving parks may drop from 5 acres to 3.5 acres per 1,000 residents. If the service level goal is dropped to 3.5 acres per 1,000 residents and using a persons per household assumption of 2.7, the project's parkland dedication obligation would be modified to 3.1 acres.

The DPR recognizes that meeting the required neighborhood parkland dedication on site would be difficult because the site is relatively small and physically constrained. However, meeting the City's park requirements would be achieved through payment of an in-lieu fee if the project falls short of providing adequate on-site park facilities. The private recreational facilities (recreation center and pool) and other facilities may be eligible for partial Quimby Credit, pursuant to City Code section 16.64.100. If the center and pool are available to all project residents, they would be eligible for 10% of the total Quimby credit.

It should also be noted that, pursuant to Chapter 18.44 of the Sacramento City Code, payment of a park development impact fee is required for residential and nonresidential development within the City. Fees collected pursuant to Chapter 18.44 are primarily used to finance the construction of park facilities. Therefore, the project applicant would also be required to pay the appropriate park development impact fees for the project.

The proposed project would include the dedication of 2.4 acres of parkland, which would be less than the 4.43 acres currently required by the City. In addition, the project will be eligible for 10% or more of its Quimby dedication obligation upon entering into a Private Recreational Facilities Agreement. Payment by the project applicant of an in-lieu fee to the City to meet the remaining parkland requirement would ensure the impact to parks would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

¹ The persons per household (pph) used to quantify the demand for parks differs from the City's 2.0 pph which uses a blended pph for all housing types used to quantify an increase in population.

Cumulative Impacts

This cumulative impact analyses does not rely on any list of specific pending, reasonably foreseeable development proposals in the general vicinity of the proposed project. The cumulative context includes projected buildout under the City of Sacramento's 2030 General Plan and approved projects in the City.

The geographic scope for the cumulative analysis for the provision of police protection services is the service boundary of the SPD, which coincides with the Sacramento city limits and the General Plan. The geographic scope for the provision of fire protection services is the service boundary of the SFD, which encompasses 144 square miles of the City of Sacramento and the fire districts of Pacific–Fruitridge and Natomas. The geographic scope for schools and parks and recreation is based on development in the City.

4.7-5: The proposed project would contribute to a cumulative increase in demand for police services and facilities that could result in the need for new or physically altered facilities. Based on the analysis below the impact is *less than significant*.

Implementation of the proposed project would contribute towards a cumulative increase in demand for police protection services within the City of Sacramento. According to the General Plan Master EIR, the SPD has indicated that new police services personnel and facilities would be needed for General Plan buildout conditions. The increase in the demand for police protection service within City of Sacramento have been evaluated in the General Plan MEIR, which concluded that cumulative impacts to police protection services would be less-than-significant with implementation of City goals and policies that ensure availability of adequate services for buildout.

As discussed earlier, the proposed project would comply with all applicable City goals and policies, including measures to accommodate for growth and increased service demands. Therefore, the project's contribution to this less-than-significant cumulative impact would not be considerable and the cumulative impact would be **less than significant**. The proposed project would not create cumulative impacts outside of those anticipated within the General Plan MEIR.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.7-6: The proposed project would contribute to a cumulative increase in demand for fire protection services and facilities that could result in the need for new or physically altered facilities. Based on the analysis below the impact is *less than significant*.

Implementation of the proposed project would contribute towards a cumulative increase in demand for fire protection services within the City of Sacramento. According to the 2030 General Plan, new fire protection personnel and facilities may be required for General Plan buildout conditions. The increase in the demand for fire protection service within City of Sacramento has been evaluated in the General Plan MEIR, which concluded that cumulative impacts to fire protection services would be less-than-significant with implementation of City goals and policies that ensure availability of adequate services for buildout.

Development of the proposed project would generate an incremental increase in demand for fire protection services within the City. As discussed above, the proposed project would comply with all applicable City goals and policies. Therefore, the proposed project's incremental contribution to the less-than-significant cumulative increase in demand is less than significant. Thus, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant cumulative impact** on fire protection services, and the project would not create cumulative impacts outside of those anticipated within the General Plan MEIR.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.7-7: The proposed project would contribute to a cumulative increase in students that could exceed the design capacity of existing or planned schools that would serve the site. Based on the analysis below the impact is *less than significant*.

Development of the proposed project assumed within buildout of the City's 2030 General Plan would result in an increase in the residential population in the City, which would generate increased demand for school facilities. As discussed in the City's General Plan MEIR, policies and measures included in the General Plan accommodate for growth and increased service demands to ensure that adequate school facilities are provided to serve the total anticipated student enrollment in the City. Those policies, coupled with the payment of statutory fees by developers under AB 50 would serve as complete CEQA mitigation to satisfy the impact of development on school facilities. The cumulative impact is less than significant. Therefore, the project's contribution to the less-than-significant cumulative impact on schools would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.7-8: The proposed project would contribute to a cumulative increase in demand for parks and recreation facilities. Based on the analysis below the impact is *less than significant*.

Development of the proposed project assumed within buildout of the City's 2030 General Plan would result in an increase in the residential population in the City, which would generate increased demand for parks and recreation facilities. The MEIR determined the cumulative impacts to parks was less than significant through compliance with General Plan policies and ordinances. The City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2005–2010 indicates that the project applicant shall dedicate land for local recreation or park facilities that would be sufficient in size and topography to serve the residents of the subdivision. As discussed in the project-specific impacts above, the proposed project would meet the requirements of the City by providing sufficient parkland to serve the future residents of the project site and/or paying a fee in-lieu of parkland dedication as well as the applicable park development impact fees. All future individual development projects would be required under City Code, the General Plan, and the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to provide adequate recreational facilities according to each project's individual contribution to the City's population. Therefore, development of the proposed project's parks and recreational facilities would result in a **less-than-significant cumulative impact**, and the project would not create impacts outside of those anticipated within the General Plan MEIR.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.7.5 Sources Cited

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