

## 4.14 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

This section provides an overview of existing public services in the City of Sacramento and evaluates the potential for implementation of the Resources Building Replacement Project to affect availability, service level, and/or capacity of public services, including fire protection services, police protection services, solid waste disposal, parks and recreation, and public schools, and, if such an effect is determined to occur, whether new or expanded facilities would be required that could result in a potentially significant impact to the environment. Other publicly provided utility services, such as water and wastewater treatment, stormwater management, electricity, and natural gas services, are addressed in Section 4.5, “Utilities and Infrastructure.”

### 4.14.1 Regulatory Background

#### FEDERAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

No federal plans, policies, regulations, or laws are applicable to the provision of public services for the project.

#### STATE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

##### California Fire Code

The 2016 California Fire Code, which incorporates by adoption the 2015 International Fire Code, contains regulations related to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the California Fire 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 California Fire 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, which includes regulations for building standards (as set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers, smoke alarms, high rise building and child care facility standards, and fire suppression training.

##### California Building Standards Code

Effective January 1, 2011, CALGreen became California’s first green building standards code. It is formally known as the California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, of the California Code of Regulations. CALGreen establishes mandatory minimum green building standards and requirements for construction and demolition (C&D) material diversion. Under Section 5.408 of the CALGreen Code, projects involving C&D activities are required to recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of their nonhazardous C&D material. Applicable projects, such as the proposed project, are required to prepare and implement a construction waste management plan.

##### California Integrated Waste Management Act

To minimize the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of in landfills, the State Legislature passed the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), effective January 1990. According to AB 939, all cities and counties were required to divert 25 percent of their generated waste from landfill facilities by January 1, 1995 and 50 percent by January 1, 2000. Solid waste plans are required to explain

how each city's AB 939 plan will be integrated with the county plan. In order of priority, the plans must promote source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal.

In 1999, Governor Davis signed AB 75 (Chapter 764, Statutes of 1999), which mandated that State agencies comply with AB 939 diversion requirements.

In addition to the requirements of AB 75, the following policies and statutes address State agency recycling:

- ▲ Executive Order W-7-91 requires California State agencies to buy recycled products and set up recycling programs.
- ▲ Public Contract Code (PCC) Sections 12164.5–12167.1 require the CalRecycle to develop a recycling plan and implement recycling programs for the Legislature and all State-owned and leased buildings.
- ▲ PCC 12167.1 requires State agencies and institutions to report materials collected for recycling to the CalRecycle.
- ▲ PRC 42560–42562 requires the CalRecycle to recycle high grade white office paper in California State offices.
- ▲ California State Administration Manual Chapter 1990 encourages employees at State facilities to prevent waste, reuse, and recycle.

## LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

The Resources Building Replacement Project is located on State-owned property, has been authorized and funded by the State of California through the State Projects Infrastructure Fund (SPIF), and would be implemented by the California Department of General Services (DGS). As explained in Section 4.2 "Land Use" of this EIR, under Section 4.2.1 "Local Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws," State agencies are not subject to local plans, policies, and zoning regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, DGS does reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations that are applicable to the project. This evaluation is also intended to be used by local agencies for determining, as part of their permit process, the project's consistency with local plans, policies, and regulations.

### City of Sacramento 2035 General Plan

The following goals and policies in the City of Sacramento 2035 General Plan (Sacramento 2035 General Plan) Public Health and Safety Element are relevant to the analysis of effects on law enforcement, fire, and emergency services. The goals and policies listed below from the Education, Recreation, and Culture Element are relevant to the analysis of effects on schools, parks, and recreation. The goals and policies listed below from the Utilities Element are relevant to effects on solid waste.

#### Public Health and Safety Element

**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 Standards.** The City shall strive to achieve and maintain optimal response times for all call priority levels to provide adequate police 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 1.1.7: Development Review.** The City shall continue to include the Police Department in the review of development proposals to ensure that projects adequately address crime and safety, and promote the implementation of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles.
- ▲ **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.

**Goal PHS 2.1: Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services.** Provide coordinated fire protection and emergency medical services that address 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 emergency response times that provide optimal 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 fire 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.

**Goal Policy 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.** 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 in new commercial and residential development, and shall encourage the installation of sprinklers in existing structures when it is reasonable and not cost prohibitive.
- ▲ **Policy PHS 2.2.4: Water Supply 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.
- ▲ **Policy PHS 2.2.5: High-Rise Development.** The City shall require that high rise structures include sprinkler systems and on-site fire suppression equipment and materials, and be served by fire stations containing truck companies with specialized equipment for high-rise fire and/or emergency incidents.

#### Education, Recreation, and Culture Element

**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 1.1.1: School Locations.** The City shall work with school districts at the earliest possible opportunity to provide school sites and facilities that are located in the neighborhoods they serve.
- ▲ **Policy ERC 1.1.3: Schools in Urban Areas.** The City shall work with school districts in urban areas to explore the use of existing smaller sites to accommodate lower enrollments, and/or higher intensity facilities (e.g., multi-story buildings, underground parking, and playgrounds on roofs, or parking areas).

**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.
- ▲ **Policy ERC 2.2.3: Service Level Radius.** The City shall strive to provide accessible public park or recreational open space within one-half mile of all residences.
- ▲ **Policy ERC 2.2.4: Park Acreage Service Level.** The City shall strive to develop and maintain 5 acres of neighborhood and community parks and recreational facilities per 1,000 population.
- ▲ **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.

#### Utilities Element

**Goal U 5.1: Solid Waste Facilities.** Provide adequate solid waste facilities, meet or exceed State law requirements, and utilize innovative strategies for economic and efficient collection, transfer, recycling, storage, and disposal of refuse.

- ▲ **Policy U 5.1.1: Zero Waste.** The City shall achieve zero waste to landfills by 2040 through reusing, reducing, and recycling solid waste; and using conversion technology if appropriate. In the interim, the City shall achieve a waste reduction goal of 75 percent diversion from the waste stream over 2005 levels by 2020 and 90 percent diversion over 2005 levels by 2030, and shall support the Solid Waste Authority in increasing commercial solid waste diversion rates to 30 percent.
- ▲ **Policy U 5.1.8: Diversion of Waste.** The City shall encourage recycling, composting, and waste separation to reduce the volume and toxicity of solid wastes sent to landfill facilities.
- ▲ **Policy U 5.1.9: Electronic Waste Recycling.** The City shall continue to coordinate with businesses that recycle electronic waste (e.g., batteries, fluorescent lamps, compact-fluorescent (CFL) bulbs) and the California Product Stewardship Council to provide convenient collection/drop off locations for city residents.
- ▲ **Policy U 5.1.14: Recycled Materials in New Construction.** The City shall encourage the use of recycled materials in new construction.
- ▲ **Policy U 5.1.15: Recycling and Reuse of Construction Wastes.** The City shall require recycling and reuse of construction wastes, including recycling materials generated by the demolition and remodeling of buildings, with the objective of diverting 85 percent to a certified recycling processor.

#### **Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan**

The Sacramento Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a policy document that addresses: recreation and human services; children's and teen programs; community centers; park planning and development;

partnerships; maintenance and tree planting; park operations and maintenance; marketing and special events; sustainability and department-wide administrative services. Some of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan policies that are relevant to the project are listed here (City of Sacramento 2009).

- ▲ **Policy 3.5.** Encourage integration of park and recreational amenities into the design of commercial, infill, employment, redevelopment, and transit oriented development.
- ▲ **Policy 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.
- ▲ **Policy 12.9.** Take an active role in ensuring sufficient parks, open space, parkways, and trails by participation in the land use planning and development processes of the City and other agencies.
- ▲ **Policy 12.10.** Through the development conditioning process, encourage provision of private open space and recreation facilities in high density residential projects, mixed use projects, and employment centers in the vicinity of transit corridors to meet a portion of the open space and recreational needs of residents, employees, and visitors that will be generated by that development.

## 4.14.2 Existing Conditions

### FIRE PROTECTION

The Sacramento Fire Department (SFD) provides fire prevention and protection services to the entire city, including the project site evaluated in this EIR, and some small areas outside the city boundaries within the county. Contracted areas within SFD's jurisdiction include the Fruitridge, Natomas, and Pacific Fire Protection Districts (SFD n.d.:3).

Under the direction of the Fire Chief, SFD is divided into three divisions: Office of the Chief, Office of Operations, and Office of Support Services. In addition to fire prevention and protection services, SFD manages emergency medical services, a hazardous materials program, a domestic preparedness program, an urban search and rescue task force, and a swift water rescue program. SFD also maintains automatic aid agreements with all of its neighboring agencies, and participates in the State mutual aid response system in coordination with the California Emergency Management Agency (CALEMA).

Twenty-four fire stations and engine companies are strategically located throughout the city to provide assistance to area residents. Each fire station operates within a specific district that comprises the immediate geographical area around the station. Seven stations are located in the downtown and eastern sections of the city (SFD n.d.:8). SFD also operates eight truck companies, one rescue company, and 14 medic units (SFD n.d.:5). During 2015, SFD responded to over 76,000 incidents with an additional approximately 7,200 incidents with mutual aid jurisdictions (SFD n.d.:11).

Fire stations closest to the project site include:

- ▲ Station 1 at 624 Q Street,
- ▲ Station 2 at 1229 I Street,
- ▲ Station 5 at 731 Broadway, and
- ▲ Station 14 at 3145 Granada Way.

Suppression companies (engines and trucks) are staffed with four personnel consisting of a company officer (captain), engineer, and two firefighters. Ambulances are staffed with two firefighter paramedics or one firefighter paramedic and one firefighter-emergency medical technician (EMT) (SFD n.d.:10).

Station 1 would provide first responder service to the project site. This station is equipped with one engine and one medic transport with a staff of six personnel during one shift. In 2015, Station 1 responded to approximately 2,390 incidents (SFD n.d.:11).

The recommended standard for first due fire unit is to arrive within 7 minutes of fire dispatch receiving the 911 call (for 90 percent of the calls) and 8-minute travel time or 11-minute total response time from fire dispatch receiving the call for an ambulance. The SFD current average response time is 8 minutes and 24 seconds to 90 percent of fire/Emergency Medical Services (EMS) incidents (Tunson, pers. comm., 2017a).

An important requirement for fire suppression is adequate fire flow, which is the amount of water, expressed in gallons per minute, available to control a given fire and the length of time this flow is available. The total fire flow needed to extinguish a structural fire is based on a variety of factors, including building design, internal square footage, construction materials, dominant use, height, number of floors, and distance to adjacent buildings. Minimum requirements for available fire flow at a given building are dependent on standards set in the California Fire Code.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

### California Highway Patrol

Police protection to State-owned property is provided by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) Capitol Protection Section (CPS). CPS is located at 1801 9<sup>th</sup> Street in Sacramento. This specific CHP office is responsible for providing police and safety services to the occupants and visitors to the State Capitol, Capitol Park, and hundreds of State-owned facilities in downtown Sacramento. CPS personnel, which includes 96 officers, are on duty all day and every day of the year (CHP 2017; White, pers. comm., 2017).

### City of Sacramento Police Department

Police protection services are provided by Sacramento Police Department (SPD) for areas within the city. Patrol units for downtown Sacramento originate at the Richards Station (300 Richards Boulevard) (Wann, pers. comm., 2017). Police headquarters are located at the Public Safety Center, Chief John P. Kearns Administration Facility (5770 Freeport Boulevard). The Central Command, providing services to the downtown area, includes mounted, bike, marine, and foot beat units (SPD n.d.:14).

SPD maintains an unofficial goal of 2.0 to 2.5 sworn police officers per 1,000 residents. In 2015, SPD had 639 sworn employees (1.33 police officers per 1,000 residents) and 303 civilian employees. The 2015/2016 budget provided funding for 740 sworn and 292 civilian full-time equivalent positions (SPD n.d.:9, 11). This would allow for 1.54 police officers per 1,000 residents. In 2015, SPD responded to Priority 2 calls (those classified as emergency situations requiring immediate police response) in approximately 9.5 minutes (SPD n.d.:24). SPD does not have an adopted response time standard.

## SCHOOLS

The Sacramento City Unified School District (SCUSD) provides educational services to the City of Sacramento, including the project site. SCUSD serves over 43,000 students in 77 schools. The three schools that serve the project vicinity are William Land Elementary School, Sutter Middle School, and C.K. McClatchy High School. As shown in Table 4.14-1, enrollment numbers have remained below capacity over the last 5 years. Currently, each of these schools has available capacity for additional students.

**Table 4.14-1 School Enrollment**

School	Number of Students					School Capacity	Available Capacity?
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016		
William Land Elementary School	282	291	427	439	466	540	Yes
Sutter Middle School	1,353	1,257	1,115	1,162	1,205	1,311	Yes
C.K. McClatchy High School	2,365	2,350	2,321	2,239	2,268	2,358	Yes

Source: California Department of Education 2017, City of Sacramento 2014:5-66 through 5-67

## RECREATION

Recreational facilities in the vicinity of the project includes more than 60 acres of parks serving the Capitol Area, including the 37-acre Capitol Park (approximately 0.25 mile away); the approximately 3-acre Roosevelt Park (approximately 0.1 mile away); the approximately 20 acre Southside Park (approximately 0.35 mile away), the approximately 3-acre Fremont Park (approximately 0.6 mile away); and other parks more distant from the project site.

### Capitol Park

Capitol Park encompasses 37 acres and 10 square blocks, bounded on the north by L Street, on the south by N Street, on the west by 10<sup>th</sup> Street, and on the east by 15<sup>th</sup> Street. Capitol Park is maintained by DGS. The dominant feature is the Capitol building itself and its office annex, but the park also includes memorials to veterans, rose gardens, shaded paved paths, and a wide variety of trees and shrubs. Capitol Park is approximately 0.25-mile, or 3 blocks, from the project site.

### City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department

The City of Sacramento Parks and Recreation Department provides recreation and leisure opportunities to the city with its park and recreation facilities and programming. As of 2014, the City operated and maintained approximately 3,178 acres of developed parkland in 222 parks (City of Sacramento 2014:5-31). Within the Central City, there are 30 parks covering a total of 297 acres. These types of park facilities include neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks, parkways, and open space.

The City owns and maintains Roosevelt Park, Southside Park, and Fremont Park. Roosevelt Park is located at 1615 9<sup>th</sup> Street, located between Ninth and 10<sup>th</sup> Streets and P and Q Streets, approximately 0.1-mile, or about one block, from the project site. This approximately 3-acre park includes picnic areas, a lighted baseball field, and a full-size soccer field. Southside Park is located at 2115 6<sup>th</sup> Street, located between 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets and T and W Streets, approximately 0.35 mile, or about 4 blocks from the project site. This approximately 20-acre park includes picnic areas, playground, wading and swimming pool, jogging trail, Par Course with fitness stations, and lake with fishing piers, Fremont Park is located at 1515 Q Street between 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Streets and P and Q Streets and approximately 0.6-mile, or about 7 blocks, from the project site. This approximately 3-acre park includes a playground, central seating area, individual picnic tables, and walkways.

The City's desired service area goal, identified in the policies listed above, is to provide public recreational opportunities within a reasonable walking or driving distance of all residences and concentrations of worker populations. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan provides a mechanism for acquiring parkland dedications and providing long-range planning for accommodating the future recreational needs of the city. As of 2014, the following service levels of parks were provided throughout the city:

- ▲ Neighborhood-serving: 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents of City-owned or -controlled and 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents with school sites included in the park acreage total.
- ▲ Community-serving: 1.8 acres per 1,000 residents of City-owned or -controlled and 2.4 acres per 1,000 residents with school sites included in the park acreage total.
- ▲ Citywide/regionally serving: 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents of City-owned or -controlled and 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents with school sites included in the park acreage total.

The total service levels for neighborhood and community parks and recreational facilities are not meeting the 5 acres per 1,000 population target identified in Sacramento 2035 General Plan Policy 2.2.4.

## SOLID WASTE

The waste stream generated in the City of Sacramento is over 474,000 tons per year and includes everything from recycling to C&D material to garden refuse (CalRecycle 2017a). The City collects all residential solid waste within city boundaries. Most of the residential waste is disposed at the Sacramento County Kiefer Landfill. Commercial solid waste is collected by private franchised haulers authorized by the Sacramento Solid Waste Authority. There are seventeen different solid waste haulers that provide solid waste collection for commercial properties and businesses in Sacramento. Waste collected in the city is disposed of at various facilities including Kiefer Landfill, the Yolo County Landfill, and L and D Landfill. For the landfills that serve the city, between 68 percent and 96 percent of their respective total capacities remain (see Table 4.14-2). Each of these landfills have a substantial amount of capacity remaining.

**Table 4.14-2 Landfills**

Facility	Average Amount of Waste Received per Day (tons) <sup>1</sup>	Daily Permitted Capacity (tons)	Maximum Permitted Capacity (cubic yards)	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)
L and D Landfill	256	2,540	6,031,055	4,100,000
Sacramento County Kiefer Landfill <sup>1</sup>	872	10,815	117,400,000	112,900,000
Elder Creek Transfer and Recovery Station	NA	2,500	NA	NA
North Area Transfer Station	NA	2,400	NA	NA
Sacramento Recycling and Transfer Station	NA	2,500	NA	NA

Note: NA = not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Calculated based on the total tons received in 2015 divided by 365 days.

Source: CalRecycle 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2017e, 2017f

### 4.14.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

#### ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential public service impacts was based on a review of documents pertaining to the proposed project, including the Sacramento 2035 General Plan; the Capitol Area Plan (CAP); consultation with appropriate public service providers, such as SFD, CHP, SPD, and SCUSD; and field review of the project

study area and surroundings. Impacts on public services that would result from the project were identified by comparing existing service capacity and facilities against future demand associated with project implementation.

## Solid Waste

Solid waste disposal estimates for project operations were determined based on per-employee waste disposal rates for business groups as identified by CalRecycle. Rates are based on samples from similar types of businesses, including public administration and restaurants (CalRecycle 2017g). Public administration businesses generate an estimated 0.37 tons of solid waste per year per employee. Restaurants generate an estimated 1.92 tons of solid waste per year per employee. Retail uses generate an estimated 1.96 tons of solid waste per year per employee. Because the specific type and square footages of the retail/commercial and food service spaces are unknown, the higher generation rate for retail uses is used for all these building amenity classes instead of the generation rate for restaurants. Based on estimates by CalRecycle, 1 cubic yard of waste, compacted in a landfill, weighs 0.75 ton (CalRecycle 2017h).

## THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A public services impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would do any of the following:

- ▲ result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or need for, new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for
  - ▶ fire,
  - ▶ police protection,
  - ▶ schools,
  - ▶ parks, and
  - ▶ other public facilities;
- ▲ result in the increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated;
- ▲ result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment;
- ▲ generate solid waste beyond the capacity of existing landfills; or
- ▲ violate federal, State, or local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

### Impact 4.14-1: Increased demand for fire protection facilities, equipment, and services

---

The project would result in an increased demand for fire protection facilities, equipment, and services. SFD would have adequate facilities and equipment to serve the project; would participate, with the State Fire Marshal, in the environmental review process; and both agencies would identify fire prevention requirements. In addition, the project would meet the minimum necessary fire protection and safety requirements identified in applicable codes and regulations. This impact would be **less than significant**.

---

The proposed building at P Street Block would be constructed on an existing surface parking lot and develop up to 800,000 gross square feet of office space for up to 3,500 staff as well as amenities such as a food

court, retail, fitness center for State employees, an auditorium, and meeting space. In addition, modular buildings for a child care facility would be placed on the rooftop plaza of the existing Subterranean Building. Two new fire water connections, 6-inch or 8-inch, and a new fire hydrant would be constructed for the new office building, connecting to the existing 10-inch water main in 8<sup>th</sup> Street. Fire protection features would comply with the California Fire Code, including a sprinkler system throughout the office building.

The project site is located within the service area of SFD and Fire Station No. 1 would provide first responder service. There are no standard criteria for nonemergency response times; however, the average emergency response time for SFD is 8 minutes and 24 seconds to 90 percent of fire/EMS incidents (Tunson, pers. comm., 2017a), which does not meet the 7-minute recommended standard. Although SFD has the primary responsibility for fire prevention and fire suppression in the city, firefighting agencies generally work together under mutual aid agreements during emergencies. These teaming arrangements are handled through CALEMA (see “Fire Protection” in Section 4.14.2, “Existing Conditions,” above). Because the project site is located in a highly-urbanized area, currently served by SFD, replacement of the existing parking lot with a new structure would not affect response times.

SFD has equipment designed to fight multistory building fires, including a 150-foot aerial ladder used for high-rise structures. In addition, buildings over 75 feet must conform to the portions of the State of California Building Code applicable to high-rise buildings, which require fire suppression items such as sprinkler systems. Because the office building would be up to 300 feet, the building would be equipped with sprinkler systems.

The State Fire Marshal would coordinate with the local fire authority, SFD, for water and fire access (Tunson, pers. comm., 2017a). As part of the project, SFD and the State Fire Marshal would participate in the environmental review and project design processes by reviewing project design plans and recommend additional design features or other fire safety prevention measures, as necessary. SFD conducts regular inspections to enforce fire protection and building code and safety standards in existing structures and new construction. In addition, fire safe construction activities are encouraged through inspection and plan checks of site access for emergency equipment, and through the confirmation of the availability of water supplies for new construction. The project proposes structures in an urban area where fire protection services for high rise buildings are already available. The new structures would be constructed according to minimum necessary fire protection and safety requirements identified in the Uniform Fire Code, Uniform Building Code, and other applicable regulations such as the portions of the State of California Building Code applicable to high rises. Therefore, impacts on fire protection facilities, equipment, and services would be **less than significant**.

## Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

### Impact 4.14-2: Increased demand for fire flow

---

The project would include the development of an office building up to 300 feet tall with a ground floor food court and retail uses in addition to other amenities for the State workers that would require adequate available water flow for fire suppression (fire flow). Because the project incorporates the necessary fire protection infrastructure into the building to meet this need, this impact would be **less than significant**.

---

SFD maintains oversight authority to ensure that adequate water volume and pressure are available in the department’s service area. Methods to calculate minimum fire flow involve design specific calculations, including the density of structures, height, number of stories, square footage, building materials, and structural design. In accordance with 2016 California Fire Code, fire flow requirements are 6,000 gallons per minute (measured at 20 psi) with a minimum 4-hour duration for the project (Tunson, pers. comm., 2017b).

As described in Impact 4.14-1, the project would construct two new fire water connections, 6-inch or 8-inch, and a new fire hydrant, connecting to the existing 10-inch water main in 8<sup>th</sup> Street. Existing fire water

connections for the Subterranean Building would be sufficient to accommodate the addition of the child care facilities on the roof. Fire protection features would comply with the California Fire Code, including sprinkler systems. The project would construct the necessary fire suppression infrastructure to serve the facilities, and because DGS would not authorize the occupancy of any structures, including the proposed child care facilities on the Subterranean Building roof plaza, until the provision of fire flows as required by SFD and the California Fire Code has been confirmed, this impact would be **less than significant**.

### Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

### Impact 4.14-3: Increased demand for police protection facilities, services, and equipment

---

Implementation of the project would result in an increase in the demand for police services, which could result in a need for additional police officers, support staff, and related facilities. However, because the project would consolidate existing State offices and because CHP and SPD share a concurrent jurisdictional relationship for this service area, existing police services would be adequate to serve the project. This impact would be **less than significant**.

---

The CHP CPS provides patrol services to the project vicinity. The project would replace an existing parking lot with a new State office building on the P Street Block that would include a ground floor food court and retail uses in addition to other amenities for the State workers. In addition, child care facilities would be placed on the roof plaza of the Subterranean Building to the north of the P Street Block. The P Street Block and the Subterranean Building are both State owned properties currently served by the CHP. Because CHP already provides service to the project site, the proposed project would not result in the need for additional equipment or police services beyond what is already provided by the CHP. The CPS unit of the CHP that serves the project site currently has adequate capacity to serve the proposed project (White, pers. comm., 2017). Additionally, the CPS unit participates in the Capitol Area Committee, through which CHP obtains information about planned additional State facilities and helps determine when additional staff, equipment, or facilities would need to be added.

Police services from SPD would be provided by SPD's Richards Station, approximately 2 miles north of the project site. SPD does not have an adopted response time standard. In 2015, SPD responded to Priority 2 calls in 9.5 minutes (SPD n.d.:24). Although the office building would not be located in close proximity to the police station, police emergency response times would not be expected to increase, as emergency response often originates from squad cars on patrol beats, rather than the station itself. There are existing patrol beats that encompass the project site. SPD currently has adequate capacity to serve the project (Wann, pers. comm., 2017).

In addition, CHP and SPD share a concurrent jurisdictional relationship within the area surrounding the Capitol, including the project site. Therefore, the levels of service provided by these departments would be adequate to serve the new Resources Building Replacement Project. This impact would be **less than significant**.

### Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

### Impact 4.14-4: Increased demand for school services

---

Public schools that serve the project site include William Land Elementary School, Sutter Middle School, and C.K. McClatchy High School. The proposed project does not include residential uses that would create a more direct demand for public schools. Most of the employees that would occupy the new office building are current State employees that work in the immediate project vicinity. It is anticipated that most new employees would either be current residents of the City of Sacramento or would commute from other areas

within Sacramento County and the surrounding region, rather than relocating to Sacramento from a distant city or another state. For these reasons, the project would be unlikely to result in substantial additional students within SCUSD facilities and the project would not result in any substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered school facilities the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. This impact is **less than significant**.

---

Most of the employees that would occupy the new office building would be relocated from existing State office buildings in the vicinity (primarily the existing Resources Building). The new project-related employees (approximately 1,300) could increase the number of residents in Sacramento and the surrounding area and, thus, increase the number of school age children attending SCUSD schools. However, an objective of increasing available State office space in the downtown area is to support the consolidation of existing State employees near the Capitol. It is anticipated that most new employees at the project site, whether they are existing or new State employees, would either be current residents of the City of Sacramento, or would commute from other areas within Sacramento County and the surrounding region, rather than relocating to Sacramento from outside the SCUSD service area.

. Based on the most recent enrollment data, the three schools that serve the project site had a combined available capacity of 270 students (Table 3.14-1). The increase in employment at the project site would not be expected to result in substantial numbers of new families moving into the SCUSD service area that would have school age children that would exceed existing available capacity at schools near the project site, or elsewhere within the SCUSD. Because the schools that serve the project site have adequate capacity to serve project students, no new school facilities would be required.

The proposed project is unlikely to result in substantial additional students within SCUSD facilities. For these reasons, the project would not result in any substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered school facilities the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. This impact is **less than significant**.

## Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

## Impact 4.14-5: Increased demand for recreational facilities

---

The project would add approximately 1,300 employees to downtown Sacramento. With the addition of this number of employees, daytime use of the various nearby parks by project-related employees would not substantially increase above the current level of use. Because construction at or expansion of existing parks and recreational facilities would not be necessary as a result of this incremental increase in park/recreational facility use, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

---

The new Building on P Street Block would primarily be occupied by State employees that would be relocated from the Resources Building, accounting for 2,300 of the up to 3,500 office spaces in the new building. Therefore, the new building could accommodate approximately 1,200 additional State office employees. In addition, there would be approximately 100 employees associated with the proposed amenities such as the food court, retail use, and child care. Because the majority of employees occupying the new office building would be relocated from existing downtown State buildings, they would be expected to use the same parks as they used previously, particularly Capitol Park, maintained by DGS, and Roosevelt Park, Southside Park, and Fremont Park, maintained by the City, which are within walking distance of the project site. However, daytime use of these parks would increase due to the approximately 1,300 new employees located in the downtown area resulting from the project. However, only a fraction of these employees would use nearby parks on any particular day. The employees that do use nearby parks would be split among the four parks within walking distance. Park use would also be spread across the day, although it is reasonable to expect that most use would be before normal work hours, after work hours, and during lunchtime. It is reasonable to expect that a large portion of project employees would use park facilities would use the State-owned

Capitol Park grounds due to the size and proximity of this facility to the project site. Overall, increased park visitation attributable to the proposed project, being spread over the day and among over 60-acres of nearby park facilities, would not necessitate construction of new parks or expansion of existing parks. Furthermore, it would be difficult to determine the extent of any potential wear and tear on park facilities that could be attributed directly to the Resources Building Replacement Project, because the project would consolidate existing State employees and because most local parks and recreational facilities are widely used by local residents, employees, and visitors. The impact is considered **less than significant**.

## Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

### Impact 4.14-6: Increased generation of solid waste beyond the capacity of existing landfills

---

The project is estimated to generate approximately 19,000 cubic yards of construction and demolition waste during project construction, which would be reduced to an estimated 6,650 cubic yards after meeting recycling and/or salvaging requirements. The increase in employees generated by the project would result in an estimated 0.88 tons/day and approximately 320 tons/year (427 cubic yards/year) of solid waste generated during project operations after meeting recycling requirements. Multiple landfills are located throughout the region and have adequate capacity for disposal of solid waste generated by construction and operation of the project. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

---

During demolition of the existing surface parking lot prior to project construction, materials such as concrete and asphalt would be separated, sorted, and recycled where feasible. An estimated 9,000 cubic yards of waste would be generated by demolition of the existing parking lot. It is estimate that up to 10,000 additional cubic yards of waste would be generated during construction of the proposed project. In accordance with Section 5.408 of the CALGreen Code, the project would implement a Construction Waste Management Plan for recycling and/or salvaging for reuse of a minimum of 65 percent of C&D debris generated during project construction. Additionally, the proposed project would also be required to meet LEED v4 requirements for waste reduction during construction (see Appendix B for the LEED v4 checklist). After recycling and/or salvaging a minimum of 65 percent of C&D debris, if waste haulers choose to take C&D waste to one of the nearby landfills, the project's remaining C&D waste, approximately 6,650 cubic yards, would be 0.16 percent of L and D Landfill's remaining capacity and 0.006 percent of Kiefer Landfill's remaining capacity.

Approximately 2,300 State employees would relocate from their existing location at the Resources Building and other State facilities to the P Street Block. This change in location would not alter solid waste generated by these employees, and solid waste generation from this source would be a continuation of existing conditions. The proposed project would provide office space for up to 1,200 additional employees, and retail, food surface, and other amenities associated with the project are estimated to generate an additional 100 new employees (see the discussion of Impact 4.3-2 in Section 4.3, "Population, Employment, and Housing," for information on how the 100 employees was estimated). Although many of these employees may already work in locations that provide waste to local landfills, this analysis discusses the estimated waste associated with these approximately 1,300 new employees as if it is all a new waste stream in the region.

Operation of the proposed project would generate an estimated 640 tons of new waste each year, primarily generated by the office uses (see Table 4.14-3). The amount of new waste generated by operation of the project would be less than shown in Table 4.14-3 because the waste generation rates included in Table 4.14-3 do not include recycling and other waste diversion actions, while the project would be required to recycle a minimum of 50 percent of their waste, as required for State operations by AB 75 and AB 939. With implementation of waste diversion and reduction requirements, it is estimated that approximately 0.88 tons/day and approximately 320 tons/year (427 cubic yards/year) of waste generated by the increase in employees resulting from implementation of the project would be disposed in a landfill.

**Table 4.14-3 Estimated New Volumes of Solid Waste Generated by Operation of the Proposed Project**

Employment Type	Number of Employees	Disposal Rate <sup>1</sup> (tons/employee/year)	Tons per Day	Tons per Year	Cubic Yards per Day	Cubic Yards per Year
Office	1,200	0.37	1.22	444	1.62	592
Retail/Commercial	100	1.96	0.54	196	0.72	261
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>853</b>

Note: NA = not applicable

<sup>1</sup> To provide a conservative estimate of waste generated by the project, the generation rates used here include waste that may be recycled or otherwise diverted from the landfill.

Source: CalRecycle 2017g

Individual businesses, including State buildings and facilities, are required to contract their own solid waste collection service. Commercial solid waste haulers can dispose of the collected waste at any landfill facility or transfer station they select. Multiple landfills, including Sacramento County Kiefer Landfill, L and D Landfill, and recycling and transfer stations, are located throughout the region. Table 4.14-2, above, shows the permitted daily disposal capacities, total landfill capacity, and remaining landfill capacity of these facilities. The estimated amount of new waste generated by the project on a daily basis, after diverting recyclable material, would represent approximately 0.04 percent of the permitted daily disposal capacity of the transfer stations and L and D Landfill and 0.008 percent of Kiefer Landfill's permitted daily disposal capacity. The annual amount of new solid waste generated by the project, after diverting recyclable material, would be approximately 0.01 percent of the remaining capacity of L and D landfill and approximately 0.0004 percent of Kiefer Landfill's remaining capacity. While the private hauler that would serve the project site may take solid waste to a transfer station or landfill of their choice, as discussed above, there is adequate capacity at transfer stations and landfills in the region to serve the project. These facilities have adequate capacity for disposal of solid waste generated by construction and operation of the project. This impact would be **less than significant**.

### Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.