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DEPARTMENT OF  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CITY OF SACRAMENTO  
CALIFORNIA

1231 I STREET  
SACRAMENTO, CA

ADMINISTRATION  
ROOM 300  
95814-2987  
916-449-5571

June 14, 1988

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
ROOM 300  
95814-2987  
916-449-1223

Transportation and Community Development Committee  
Sacramento, California

NUISANCE ABATEMENT  
ROOM 301  
95814-3982  
916-449-5948

Honorable Members in Session:

SUBJECT: 1988-89 OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Summary

This annual report provides a status report of the Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP). The Transportation and Community Development Committee adopted the reorganization of the OEDP Committee in April. The Committee members (page 21) approved the attached Plan and will forward it to EDA by June 30. The Board of Supervisors is also reviewing this Plan. This report outlines trends in the Sacramento County economy and the activities of organizations affiliated with the City. The OEDP Committee plans to meet on a quarterly basis to review projects for EDA funding.

Recommendation

This item is for review only.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael M. Davis, Director  
Department of Planning and Development

Approved for Committee Information:

David Martinez  
Deputy City Manager

June 1, 1988

Mr. Leonard Smith, Chief  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economic Development Administration  
Jackson Federal Building, Room 1856  
Seattle, Washington 98174

Dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed is a copy of the 1988-89 Annual Update of the Overall Economic Development Plan for Sacramento County. Also included is a copy of the Resolution of the Overall Economic Development Program Committee (OEDPC) adopting the Plan dated May 31, 1988. The OEDPC is requesting Economic Development Administration acceptance of the Plan.

Last year, the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission served as the Interim Committee. We have now reorganized the Committee as planned for the 1988-89 period. We very much appreciate this consideration.

Sincerely,

Leslie B. Palmer  
Economic Development Coordinator

LBP/shr

cc: Deena Sosson, Economic Development Administration  
Richard L. Wolgamott, County of Sacramento  
John Molloy, Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency

1988-89  
OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY

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RESOLUTION NO. OEDP 88-001

Adopted by the  
Overall Economic Development Program Committee

June 1, 1988

APPROVING THE 1988-89 ANNUAL REPORT UPDATE TO  
THE 1980 OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT-PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the County of Sacramento must prepare and adopt annually an Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) to maintain its eligibility as a Redevelopment Area under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1980; and

WHEREAS, the 1980 OEDP has been prepared to meet the Economic Development Administration's standards for preparation of an OEDP; and

WHEREAS, the 1988-89 annual report to the 1980 OEDP has been developed so as to provide the County of Sacramento with a series of policies and programs aimed at improving Sacramento's economic and employment base during the coming year;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SACRAMENTO OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

Section 1. The Committee hereby formally adopts the 1988-89 Annual Report Update to the 1980 Overall Economic Development Program.

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CHAIR

## **I. OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

The 1988-89 Overall Economic Development Plan represents the third year the City of Sacramento has had the lead for preparing the Plan for the County of Sacramento. Further, the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission served as the Interim Overall Economic Development Program Committee during the transition. The 1988-89 OEDP Committee, however, is our new OEDPC and consists of one representative from each of the following:

- City of Sacramento
- County of Sacramento
- Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
- California State University, Sacramento
- California Community Colleges
- Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency
- Sacramento Employment and Training Agency/PIC
- Sacramento Black Chamber of Commerce
- Sacramento Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Filipino-American Chamber of Commerce
- Real Estate Industry
- Neighborhoods
- Port of Sacramento
- Finance/Banking Industry
- Utility Company
- Folsom, Isleton, Galt Municipalities

The ethnicity and gender of the sixteen members will reflect both the ethnic makeup and the female population of the County.

Prior to 1985, the County of Sacramento was the lead office and the OEDPC was a separate appointed advisory body. Presently, the City of Sacramento is taking the lead in reorganization. This transition has been adopted by the Transportation and Community Development Committee of the Sacramento City Council on April 19, 1988. The full OEDPC will hold its first meeting on May 31, 1988.

## II. PROPOSED OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Because this is the first year of the new OEDPC, the OEDP is still being prepared with the economic development philosophy of the City of Sacramento. Next year's plan will more accurately reflect the new countywide OEDPC. The Mission Statement of the City of Sacramento's Office of Economic Development is to support and assist the City government and other agencies in efforts to:

- Attract and retain business enterprises in the City of Sacramento;
- Preserve and improve the City's tax base and job opportunities.

It is recognized that affiliated agencies and others within the City government organization also focus some of their energies on business development activities. For this reason the Office of Economic Development serves as a key link between the City's effort and others who share the same interest.

It is the purpose of the OEDPC body to provide policy statements for the future development and maintenance of the Sacramento County economy. It is our belief that by exercising philosophical resolve and identifying realistic economic goals and objectives to achieve them, people can effect positive changes in the local economy.

The economic development objectives will annually serve to update short-term economic investment targets and fund projects within Sacramento County.

### AREAS OF FOCUS FOR 1988-1989 OEDPC

- Role of higher education and business
- Ongoing activities of the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
- Role of Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency in Downtown development and target areas
- Role of Hispanic, Black, and Filipino Chambers in Sacramento's business development
- Continued development of the Port of Sacramento and its future role in the growth of the local economy
- Finance

The reorganization and newly appointed parties share and represent common interest in the overall economic development of the Sacramento area. It is the objective of the OEDPC to formulate its own policy framework during the upcoming year.

### III. RECENT TRENDS IN THE SACRAMENTO ECONOMY

Sacramento County continues to experience both population and economic growth. As of May 1988, the State Department of Finance reported the County's population at 961,896. This represents a five percent population increase from the previous year.

The County labor force also shows an increase. According to the latest State of California's Employment Development Department report, the projected labor force for the County is 478,100 for the 1987-88 period. The same source indicated a 5.8 percent unemployment rate for the region. Similar data from the Data Resources Institute for the first Quarter of 1988 shows that the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) economy should enjoy relatively strong economic growth through 1989. Based on the considerable momentum built up in the first three quarters of 1987:

- Total employment is estimated to grow 4.5 percent in 1988 before slowing to 3.0 percent and 1.9 percent in 1988 and 1989;
- The unemployment rate dropped to 5.5 percent in 1987 and should stay there during 1988 before creeping to 6.2 percent in 1989;
- As employment and income growth slacken along with consumer confidence, taxable sales growth is projected to drop to 4.7 in 1988 before picking up again to 5.4 percent in 1989.

Even though the general underemployment rate is relatively low, Sacramento County still has areas where unemployment is seriously high. These areas and unemployment rates are: Oak Park, 7%; Meadowview, 8%; and Del Paso Heights, 10% (Table I). These predominantly minority neighborhoods experience higher youth unemployment and per capita income level. A complete Demographic Tabulation for the County (Table III) and the city of Sacramento (Table IV) illustrates trends which include the following areas: population and income trend data; ethnic population; labor force status; household income; consumer spending patterns; and annual expenditures based on the 1980 census. Update has been in 1987 for items 1-4.

In the last decade or so, the City of Sacramento and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency have concentrated millions of dollars in improvements in the central core area. This effort will put the downtown at the threshold of major new development. According to a recent Downtown Sacramento Market Audit conducted by the Office of Economic Development, approximately 8.9 million square feet of office space is currently either under construction, in the permit stage, or proposed. Along with the office development, 552,000 sq.ft. of new retail space will become available in downtown.

According to the May 1987 Economic Base Analysis compiled by the Office of Economic Development, the fastest growing sectors in the Sacramento County's economy over a ten-year period (1974-1984) were:

- Oil and gas extraction
- Manufacturing of instruments and related products
- Transportation services
- Credit agencies
- Holding and other investment offices
- Business services
- Legal services

Growth rates of over 200 percent were recorded for each sector.

On the other hand, the Sacramento County also experienced loss of employment in the following areas:

- Non-metallic minerals
- Heavy construction contractors
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- General merchandize stores
- Apparel and accessory stores
- Hotels and other lodging places
- Motion picture

The future direction of the Sacramento County economy, as analyzed in the study, suggests the following:

1. Discussions between public officials and employers in the growth industries are needed to ensure that the future expansion needs can be met;
2. Ongoing communication with employers in declining industries is especially important to ensure sources of employment are retained;
3. Sacramento should not abandon its manufacturing sector. Instead it should identify growth industries in this sector in order to establish an attractive policy. This policy should take into consideration the wage scales of the local residents. Finally, industrial trends should continue to be tracked in order to project future employment gains and losses.

The above analysis of economic activity in the Sacramento area concurs with a study conducted by an international consulting firm, The Fantus Company. Since 1919, The Fantus Company has completed over 6,000 site location studies for almost every category of manufacturing, office and distribution activity. The Fantus Company's Targeted Industry Study of October 1987 analyzed preliminary data based on the City of Sacramento's aim to increase its manufacturing base in order to:

1. Encourage clean industry to locate within the City of Sacramento;
2. Increase the City's tax base;
3. Provide immediate and future jobs that provide primary wages and salaries sufficient to improve household incomes;
4. Continue to maintain the liveability and quality of life in the City of Sacramento;
5. Retain business that fits with the criteria outlined above. Although the five objectives relate to the City of Sacramento, the same plan could address Countywide economic development objectives.

#### IV. POTENTIALS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Sacramento continues to compete with other major growth areas in the country. There are several factors for the ongoing growth:
  - Abundance of inexpensive land yet to be developed.
  - A comparatively less expensive business operation cost such as insurance, rent, cost of living.
  - Transportation network.
  - Relocation of businesses to the area based on the above factors.
- The City's Economic Development Office has established a reputation for streamlining business inquiries. Over the last year and a half, the Office has received local, statewide and even international inquiries relating to business opportunities.

In reviewing the year, there were several highlights:

- The Business Inquiry section traces 198 inquiries, all unique, and all from businesses interested in locating in Sacramento. Our office assisted 13 businesses in locating in the City, providing 2000 jobs in the Greater Sacramento Area.
- In July of 1987, our office kicked off a Business Retention Program. In the first six months, we contacted by letter, telephone call or face-to-face, 235 established businesses. It is anticipated that by the end of the fiscal year 1987-88, we will have contacted a total of 500 established businesses.
- Also in this year, we certified 270 Minority and Women Business Enterprises (MBE/WBE) through registration with the City for bidding opportunities on goods and services.
- We created a format to handle business inquiries.
- We analyzed and published an Economic Base Analysis of Sacramento.
- We published a One-Stop Permit and License Checklist for Sacramento.
- We presented the second Minority and Women's Business Enterprise (MBE/WBE) Procurement Conference for the City of Sacramento.
- We published the Targeted Industry Study and presented it to the City Council.

- We developed a City logo on the Commitment to Commerce and Trade -- Keeping Business in Business!

## V. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

### A. PROMOTE THE UTILIZATION OF CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT AND EMERGING TOURIST INDUSTRY. THE PAST YEAR HAS WITNESSED A SERIES OF DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS:

#### • Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency (SHRA)

The Agency has played a major role in making a qualitative change and reversing the decline of downtown Sacramento. SHRA is playing a major role in the City's economic renaissance. SHRA has been instrumental by taking the lead in projects such as:

- The new Hyatt Regency, completed April 1988
- A \$167 million Light Rail mass transit system serving the Sacramento area
- Old Sacramento State Historic Area
- Waterfront development
- Capitol Mall revitalization
- Central Library expansion

#### • Foreign Trade Zone

A fourteen-acre parcel of the Port of Sacramento was designated as Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) 143 by the U.S. Department of Commerce in September 1987. As a FTZ, the designation will be an economic sanctuary or an area considered as "outside" of the United States for duty purposes. It is expected that in a period of two years, businesses located in the area will take advantage of the FTZ designation. About a dozen business inquiries have already been made about this opportunity, pending a construction of a 40,000 sq.ft. custom facility.

#### • Port of Sacramento

The Port of Sacramento will play a major role in the economic development of Sacramento. It will enhance the economy in the area of agricultural exports and other by-products. Undergoing projects to deepen the navigation channel from 30 to 35 feet will expand its capacity to serve bulk cargo vessels and open the window of opportunity to international trade. Plans are underway to further diversify shipping through containerizing of manufactured goods and commodities. The plan for the expansion will take three to four years and will cost approximately \$40 million. The funding for this project will be obtained from private developers, local government, and loans.

• Enterprise Zone

Designated in October 1986 through the State of California Department of Commerce, Sacramento's Enterprise Zone offers various incentives for business moving or relocating to the area. The Enterprise Zone is located in the Northgate/Norwood area. It is a prime manufacturing, commercial and distribution area with an excellent transportation network. Some of the incentives of the Enterprise Zone are:

• Financial

- **Sales Tax Credits:** Corporations will receive credits for the sales tax paid on the purchase of machinery and equipment valued up to \$20 million.
- **Wage Tax Credits:** Enterprise Zone companies will receive wage tax credits of up to 12% in the first year, and up to 70% in the second year.
- **Tax Deductions - Investment Income Deduction:** Loans may be easier to obtain because banks, lenders and investors can deduct the interest earned on the loan to Enterprise Zone firms from their corporate income tax.
- **Net Operating Loss Carryover:** Operating losses accrued by participating firms can be carried forward up to 15 years.
- **Expensing of Plant and Equipment:** Companies can deduct 40% of the cost of the plant and equipment up to:
  - \$100,000 during each of the first and second years;
  - \$ 75,000 during each of the third and fourth years;
  - \$ 50,000 each year for the remaining useful life.

• State Benefits

Upon qualification

- Preference points on State of California contracts.
- Preference for small business loans.
- Funding assistance for energy conservation and renovation.

- Local Incentives

Even more benefits are available locally to Enterprize Zone firms hiring assistance:

- Assistance in identifying, recruiting and screening eligible employees.
- Funding assistance for on-the-job training.
- Financial subsidies for classroom training, customized for their specific work.

- Venture Capital Development

There continues to be a need for a seed capital fund for targeted industries and/or minority and women-owned firms.

**B. FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS, PARTICULARLY IN DEPRESSED AREAS.**

- Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency

The Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency has targeted sections of the Sacramento area in this category. This effort is coordinated through the neighborhood and business associations. The following is an example of the Agency's activities in the target areas:

- Alkali Flats/12th Street Commercial Facade Improvement Grants. A total of \$29,350 in grants made for business establishments.
- Del Paso Boulevard Commercial Facade Improvement Grants. A total of \$159,270 in grants was made for business establishments.
- Del Paso Heights Facade Improvement Grants. A total of \$21,500 in grants made for businesses on Marysville Boulevard and Grand Avenue.
- Downtown Facade Improvement Grants. A total of \$120,220 in grants was made for businesses on J, K, 9th, 11th and 15th Streets.
- Franklin Boulevard Facade Improvement Grants. A total of \$85,480 in grants was made for businesses on Franklin Boulevard.
- Isleton Facade Improvement Grants. A total of \$71,760 in grants was made for business on Main Street.

- Oak Park Facade Development Grants. A total of \$259,760 in grants made to businesses on Broadway, Stockton, and 2nd and 3rd Avenues.
- Rio Linda Commercial Facade Improvement Grants. A total of \$174,830 in grants made to businesses on M and Front Streets as well as Rio Linda Boulevard.
- Stockton Boulevard Facade Improvement Grants. A total of 43,080 in grants were made for businesses on Stockton Boulevard.
- Walnut Grove Commercial Facade Improvement Grants. A total of \$23,140 in grants was made for businesses on Market and River Roads.

• SETA/PIC

• SETA

The Sacramento Employment and Training Agency is a joint powers agency of the City and County of Sacramento and has been designated the administrative entity for programs under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) which has been established to provide employment and training activities and results in economic self-sufficiency for clients.

SETA will pay 100 percent of the classroom costs for each of the participants certified eligible for this program. Those eligible are the unemployed or underemployed. The company's only obligation, is to hire those program-eligible persons who have successfully completed its training class.

• PIC Activities

The Sacramento Private Industry Council is a link between government, private, business or industry and the unemployed. Its job is to work with businesses in developing jobs and/or entry level training positions that low income persons can fill.

As of July 1, 1987, a total of 231 job seekers were enrolled. The program was completed by 138 graduates, with 130 of the candidates being placed in the local job market. This is a 94% success rate.

• Greater Sacramento Certified Development Corporation

The Greater Sacramento Certified Development Corporation is primarily responsible for assisting and packaging of loans to small businesses in targeted areas. As of April 30, 1988, it has approved 57 loans totaling \$7.9 million, creating over 380 jobs.

## City of Sacramento

The City of Sacramento's Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (MBE/WBE) effort is in transition. The Office of Economic Development started up the effort as a result of Resolution 85-328, adopted by the City Council in April 1985. The objective of the Resolution was to increase MBE/WBE participation in City purchase of goods and services to a goal of 20%. Presently, this program is being conducted in conjunction with the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency and the City General Services Department.

- Over 300 minority and women business enterprises have been certified in the Sacramento area.
- The Office of Economic Development monitored departmental expenditures to MBE/WBE's.
- The City has sponsored two Procurement Workshops. The first was to certify MBE/WBE firms; the second to introduce vendors to City procedures and purchasing agents.
- Prepared the City of Sacramento's first annual MBE/WBE report
- Of the projected 20% procurement goal, the City of Sacramento had 8.4% expenditures to MBE/WBE firms for the 1986-87 fiscal year.

## Mayor's Small Business Roundtable

The Mayor conducts a monthly Small Business Roundtable over a brown bag lunch session to discuss issues and concerns of Small Business. Topics discussed include:

- Parking problems
- One-Stop Business Assistance Center
- Limiting building heights
- Installing multi-lingual "Welcome" signs at Metropolitan airport
- Visitor's book
- Continue Commercial Revitalization
- Problems with fraudulent documents and checks

The Roundtable discussion process had been suspended for about ten months due to local elections. It is now back in progress by popular demand.

C. ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLEAN INDUSTRY

• The Targeted Industry Study

Conducted by the Fantus Company, the Targeted Industry Study has identified key industrial sectors for the Sacramento area to:

- Provide increased employment and entrepreneurial opportunities to local residents;
- Provide increased opportunities for related businesses;
- Diversify the City's economy, particularly to avoid over dependency directly or indirectly upon other sectors of local economy (government, services, trade);
- Increase average incomes for residents in district throughout the City, and improve the financial position of local government and educational districts.

• Industrial Development Bonds (IDB)

IDB financing is a technique using tax-exempt bonds or notes issued by a state or local government entity to provide the funds for the development of facilities for private businesses. This technique results in passing through to the private user, the below-market interest costs available in the municipal tax-exempt financial market.

Industrial firms seeking tax-exempt financing for industrial projects located in the County of Sacramento may apply to the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency to participate in the program. Authorized under the California Industrial Development Financing Act, the IDB program provides assistance in financing the cost of acquiring, constructing, expanding, renovating or equipping eligible industrial facilities.

The SHRA staff work directly with businesses, financial institutions, regulatory agencies and the California Industrial Development Financing Advisory Commission to provide this financing at the lowest possible cost to the borrower.

• Public Benefit

Certain factors will be considered in determining whether the proposed project provides a public benefit, including:

- The number of permanent private sector jobs created or saved;

- Energy and natural resource conservation features;
- The fiscal impact on local government resources; and
- The consumer benefits resulting from improved supply, products and services.

- Eligibility/Prioritization

As a general policy, in order to qualify for IDB financing, projects must have no negative environmental impact, clearly demonstrate public benefit, and satisfy all the applicable program requirements. If the total requests for financing exceed the amount available to the SHRA, those projects meeting the greatest number of program criteria will be given priority.

- Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce

The 1988 Action Plan of the Chamber of Commerce includes:

- International Trade
- Status of the Metropolitan Airport to accommodate international air services
- Measure A: one-half percent increase in sales tax to improve local public transportation and road maintenance
- Port of Sacramento expansion
- Air Quality Standard of Sacramento with "Sacramentans for Clean Air"
- Reorganization and consolidation of local government working with City and County of Sacramento
- Supporting the "Trade Bill" as it effects exports
- Agricultural products
- Efforts to control flooding in Sacramento
- Seminars assisting small businesses in:
  - How to strategize business planning
  - Counseling to small businesses

**D. IMPROVE THE OVERALL BUSINESS CLIMATE**

- Environmental issues are being discussed which will have a bearing on economic growth and development. The issues include: energy, water, flooding, air quality, and financing and development of county roads.

- Electric Power: While there is no serious call for alarm, there is a concern for the overall supply of electricity. Perhaps the major issue currently being discussed is the fate of the Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant located thirty miles south of Sacramento. There are election items (Measures B and C) which will be voted on in June. Voters are being asked to close the plant for good or approve \$150 million for an 18-month trial run.

- Water: According to a the City of Sacramento's January 1988 report, "Overview of Current and Projected Water System Requests," the City of Sacramento has an abundant, high quality water supply. The facilities that test, treat pump, store and distribute water are generally in good condition and the City can continue to maintain and replace these facilities as needed without significant changes in the rate structure. The City's water rights for diverting water from both the Sacramento and American Rivers are sufficient to assure a year round supply of high quality surface water.

Future growth projected through the City, particularly in areas of intense development such as North Natomas, would have a major impact on water demand and system planning. Expansion of the City's two major water treatment plants is the first step in meeting future demand. Additional storage, transmission mains and other associated facilities will also be constructed. Debt financing will be necessary for funding the initial system expansions between 1988-91. Subsequently, annual revenue from water rates and water development fees should meet the need for further growth induced expansion.

- Delineation of Flood Hazard Areas: Easing adequate flood protection for the Sacramento Metropolitan Area is a critical issue. This is a concern for potential businesses because of the increase of flood insurance rates over the years. These costs may have the effect of discouraging growth since finance companies are reluctant to provide financing. However, studies have indicated that the frequency for flooding in the County is about every 50 to 70 years. The February 1986 flood in Sacramento has been a special concern for the City and measures have been taken to avert serious flood concerns.
- Air Quality: Increased growth in the area and automobile use are the major contributors to the deteriorating air quality. A variety of sources are generally categorized as mobile, other mobile, stationary, and area sources.

- Mobile Sources: All motor vehicles, cars, trucks, buses and on-road motorcycles. Mobile sources

contribute the majority of the carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and other particulants.

**Other Mobile Sources:** These sources are comprised of all motor vehicle or motorized equipment not used on streets and highways and include ships, boats, trains, aircraft, farm and construction equipment as well as off-road recreational equipment.

**Stationary Sources:** These include major pollution sources: industrial facilities and operations, municipal incinerators.

**Area Sources:** Agricultural burning, residential space heating, operations using organic solvents, architectural surface coatings, lawn mowers.

## VI. FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY ROADS

The finance and development of county roads and highways has become a controversial issue that will affect future local economic development in the area. Although far from the problems faced by other metropolitan areas, the concern is increasing over the congested highways. Presently there are three major source of financing county highways and roads:

- Gallonage fuel tax
- Federal funds
- A portion of the State's six percent Sales Tax which goes to Rapid Transit

Because of the rising cost of maintenance and a decrease in revenue and other funding sources, the following measures are being considered:

### • Measure A

Proposes one-half percent sales tax increase to generate revenues for improving public transportation, highways, and road improvements to solve future traffic problems. This would generate approximately \$8 million per year. It is envisioned that the passage of Measure A will:

- Make public transportation and transit system efficient
- Help in the promotion of air quality
- Protect quality of life in the long run
- Reduce traffic congestion
- Help the elderly and low-income population using public transportation

### • Developers' Fees

- Supported by Builder's Industry Association, the County of Sacramento is also considering developers' fees. This charge will be assessed on trips generated in the area as a result of a proposed development. The fee will depend on four designated zones. There will be two types of fees considered:

Commercial	\$ 3.00 per sq.ft.
Single family units	\$850.00 per year

These are proposed policies awaiting decision.

### • Community Service and Road Maintenance Fees

No fee quote as yet on this proposal. Once a decision is made, fees will be assessed by parcels.

## VII. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1988-89

This Plan section reflects our specific needs for U.S. Economic Development Administration funding during the 1988-89 year. The following projects have been submitted by local groups and agencies and then ranked in priority order by the OEDPC.

### First Priority of the OEDPC

- .
- .
- .
- .

**MINORITY REPRESENTATION  
OEDP COMMITTEE**

This exhibit provides data to determine compliance with GDH Directive 7.06 on minority representation on OEDP Committees. The two aspects of compliance are as follows:

- The percentage of minority representation on OEDP Committee must be at least as large as the minority percentage of the population in the area. If there is an Executive Committee, its membership must reflect the ratio of the minority representation on the OEDP Committee.
- Minority representation should be selected by representatives of the leading minority groups of the area, meeting in closed session.

1. Minority Population in Sacramento County:

Total Population	961,896 <sup>a</sup>	100.0
Caucasian	700,950 <sup>b</sup>	72.8
Black	69,514 <sup>b</sup>	7.23
Spanish Origin	96,625 <sup>b</sup>	10.0
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	8,827	.91
Asian & Pacific Islander	39,156 <sup>b</sup>	4.07
1980 Census Figures		
Total Minority Population	214,122	22.2
Total Female Population		

2. Executive Committee of the OEDP - Not Available

3. OEDP Committee - See Attachment

Summary

Total Members	16	(100.00%)
Caucasian Members	10	( 62.5 %)
Minority Members	5	( 31.25%)

Executive Committee

Not Available

<sup>a</sup> Calif. State Dept. of Finance, Pop. Res. Unit, May 18, 1988

<sup>b</sup> DRI 1987 Update

**SACRAMENTO COUNTY  
POPULATION OF THE COUNTY AND SELECTED CITIES  
1970, 1980 AND 1988**

<u>Political Subdivision</u>	<u>1970<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>1980<sup>b</sup></u>	<u>1986<sup>c</sup></u>	<u>1988<sup>d</sup></u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	
					<u>1970-80</u>	<u>1980-88</u>
Sacramento County	634,373	783,381	905,500	961,896	23.5	18.6
Sacramento	257,105	275,741	322,500	334,745	7.2	18.7
Folsom	5,810	11,003	17,050	23,330	89.4	75
Galt	3,200	5,514	6,925	7449	72.3	31.5
Isleton	909	914	920	918	0.6	-1.5
Balance of County (Unincorporated)	367,349	490,2019	558,000	595,454	33.4	17.3

- 
- a Census of Population, April 1, 1970  
 b Census of Population, April 1, 1980  
 c California Dept. of Finance estimates for January 1, 1986  
 d Department of Finance, Pop. Res. Unit, May 5, 1988

**STRUCTURE OF OEDP  
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE**

<u>1988</u>	<u>1987 Interim OEDPC</u>	<u>1980 OEDPC</u>
Board of Supervisors Illa Collin	Business Carl Amunson	Education Austin Gerber
Sacramento City Council Lyla Ferris	Retired Lou Glad	Business Ralph Scurfield
Sacto. Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce David Gross	Real Estate Anne Pettit	FIG Cities P. Stanley
California State University/Sacto. Donald Gerth	Office Assistant (State) Rebecca Sander	Agriculture E. Henry Kloss
California Community Colleges Dan Walker	Business Dan Sheldon	Labor Paul Lanston
Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency Cynthia Shallit	Legislative (State) Sandra Simpson Fontaine	Transportation George McLaughlin
SETA/PIC Patricia Coleman	Business William Wiggins	City Council Anne Rudin
Sacramento Black Chamber of Commerce Richard Shaw	Business Joseph Yee	Environment Karolyn Simon
Sacramento Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Robert Padilla	Frances Wooley	Public Utilities Mason Sperry
Filipino-American Chamber of Commerce Cedric Panis	Karolyn Simon	Public-at-Large Jacquie Swabac
Real Estate John Records	Virginia Moore	Sacramento County Board of Supervisors Fred Wade
Finance/Banking Diane Hazelroth		Finance/Banking R. M. Woodward
Utility (PG&E) Jose Martinez		Asian John Yamonaka
Neighborhood Leslie Campbell		Black Effie Brown
Port of Sacramento John Sulpizio		Hispanic Joseph Flora
FIG Cities		Asian Ray Tanaka
<u>1988 Totals</u>	<u>1987 Totals</u>	<u>1980 Totals</u>
Members 16	Members 11	Members 16
Male 10 (62.5%)		
Female 6 (37.5%)		
Black 2 (12.50%)		
Asian 1 (6.25%)		
Hispanic 2 (12.50%)		
Caucasian 10 (62.50%)		

**TABLE 11  
DEMOGRAPHICS FOR AFFILIATED MUNICIPALITIES**

	FOLSOM			ISLETON		WALNUT GROVE/GALT	
	82.01	83	84	97	98	94	95
Population	4524	5295	8688	3554	1786	8070	8268
Median Income (\$)	12,557	3750	7216	22,561	20,086	43,992	8105
Average Persons/House	2.24	3.27	2.57	2.59	2.32	3.6	2.92
<b>Civilians</b>							
Employed (Number, %)	1054 (43.6)	57 (3.1)	2445 (5.13)	1337 (56.6)	639 (43.7)	2680 (59.5)	2341 (49.6)
Unemployed (Number, %)	29 (1.2)	0 (0)	263 (5.5)	84 (3.6)	73 (5.0)	278 (6.2)	435 (9.2)
Total Weekly Per Capita Expenditures (\$)	32.37	25.76	26.28	26.09	28.26	25.10	22.64
Per Capita Income (\$)	15,793	6,347	11,581	15,150	11,076	15,277	8,573
Median Housing Value (\$)	133,641	---	60,404	59,624	46,467	93,673	49,404

**TABLE I**  
**DEMOGRAPHICS FOR DISTRESSED AREAS**

	Del Paso Heights						Meadowview			
	63	65	66	67	68	69	42.01	42.02	42.03	43
0	3,702	3,707	5,247	10,244	6,538	4,262	5,944	4,697	4,958	5,941
15	15,717	12,451	11,496	19,453	11,742	17,759	10,701	10,907	10,700	10,812
6	2.31	2.95	2.38	3.19	2.76	1.98	3.25	3.12	3.35	3.64
1.9)	1,077 (38.0)	691 (28.9)	1,355 (39.1)	2,074 (42.1)	1,636 (40.9)	1,645 (45.7)	2,256 (58.7)	1,498 (46.4)	1,331 (54.8)	1,990 (54.3)
.6)	289 (10.2)	259 (10.8)	258 (8.2)	442 (9.0)	445 (11.1)	217 (6.0)	322 (8.4)	182 (5.6)	238 (9.8)	_____ (7.0)
5	25.26	19.03	23.77	19.42	21.08	31.08	22.73	21.35	19.92	18.74
7	7,885	7,025	7,485	7,022	6,265	11,850	9,499	7,213	7,208	6,411
1)	37,120	32,732	35,978	43,412	35,671	47,852	48,858	43,107	45,546	41,598

**TABLE III**  
**DEMOGRAPHIC TABULATION: COUNTY TO SACRAMENTO**  
Demographic Tabulation For  
City of Sacramento

STATE: CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY: SACRAMENTO  
COUNTY TOTAL: SACRAMENTO

UPDATE TREND INFORMATION

1. Population trend data:

	<u>POPULATION</u>			<u># CHANGE</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
1970	634190				
1980	783381		70-80	149191	23.52
(Est.) 1987	930375		80-87	146994	18.76
(Proj.) 1992	1033288		87-92	102913	11.06

Household trend data:

	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>			<u># CHANGE</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
1970	202971				
1980	299805		70-80	96834	47.71
(Est.) 1987	362334		80-87	62529	20.86
(Proj.) 1992	408653		87-92	46319	12.78

2. Income trend data:

	<u>PER CAPITA</u>	<u>AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD</u>		<u>AVG HH</u>
	<u>INCOME</u>	<u>INCOME</u>		<u>% CHANGE</u>
1969	\$ 3391	\$ 10541		
1979	\$ 7950	\$ 20534	69-79	94.80
(Est.) 1987	\$ 11992	\$ 30637	79-87	49.20
(Proj.) 1992	\$ 14373	\$ 36296	87-92	18.47

3. Income distribution trend data:

HOUSEHOLD INCOME	---1969---		---1979---		---1987---		---1992---	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Under \$7.5K	78061	38.5	58629	19.6	45434	12.5	43312	10.6
\$7.5K-14.9K	80525	39.7	70844	23.6	56337	15.6	52280	12.8
\$15K-\$19.9K	35871	17.7	40328	13.5	38195	10.5	36852	9.0
\$20K-\$24.9K			38577	12.9	35184	9.7	34814	8.5
\$25K-\$29.9K	4436	2.2	28956	9.7	29638	8.2	32757	8.0
\$30K-\$34.9K			21538	7.2	30539	8.4	28266	6.9
\$35K-\$39.9K	2754	1.4	13744	4.6	26072	7.2	29110	7.1
\$40K-\$49.9K			14688	4.9	37449	10.3	46154	11.3
\$50K & over	1324	0.7	12501	4.2	63437	17.5	105036	25.7
\$50K-74.9K			9044	3.0	46813	12.9	62477	15.3
\$75K & over			3457	1.2	16624	4.6	42559	10.4
Median Income	\$ 9682		\$ 17533		\$ 26011		\$ 30756	

4. Age distribution trend data:

AGE	-----1980-----			--1987 ESTIMATE--			-1992 PROJECTION-		
	TOTAL	%	% F.	TOTAL	%	% F.	TOTAL	%	% F.
< 5	56710	7.2	3.5	68144	7.3	3.6	75193	7.3	3.5
5- 9	53615	6.8	3.4	65106	7.0	3.4	74173	7.2	3.5
10-14	58252	7.4	3.6	62829	6.8	3.3	71275	6.9	3.4
15-17	41643	5.3	2.6	40551	4.4	2.1	40811	3.9	1.9
18-24	108662	13.9	7.1	96328	10.4	5.2	87082	8.4	4.1
25-34	142441	18.2	9.1	186213	20.0	10.1	190799	18.5	9.4
35-44	90135	11.5	5.9	131498	14.1	7.2	167196	16.2	8.2
45-54	81951	10.5	5.3	90661	9.7	5.0	113670	11.0	5.7
55-64	75483	9.6	5.0	88334	9.5	5.0	87697	8.5	4.5
65-74	46451	5.9	3.3	63277	6.8	3.7	75471	7.3	4.1

75 +	28038	3.6	2.3	37434	4.0	2.5	49921	4.8	3.0
Median	30.1			32.1			33.8		

5. Number and percent of persons by race and ethnic origin:

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total	783381	100.00
White	632777	80.78
Black	58951	7.53
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	8827	1.13
Asian and Pacific Islander	39156	5.00
Other	43670	5.57
Spanish Origin	74141	9.46

6. Number and percent of persons by age and sex:

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total	783381	100.00	381997	48.76	401384	51.24
0- 4	56710	7.24	29051	3.71	27659	3.53
5- 9	53615	6.84	27194	3.47	26421	3.37
10-14	58252	7.44	29790	3.80	28462	3.63
15-17	41643	5.32	21353	2.73	20290	2.59
18-24	108662	13.87	53003	6.77	55659	7.10
25-34	142441	18.18	70802	9.04	71639	9.14
35-44	90135	11.51	43791	5.59	46344	5.92
45-54	81951	10.46	40043	5.11	41908	5.35
55-64	75483	9.64	36192	4.62	39291	5.02
65+	74489	9.51	30778	3.93	43711	5.58
Median Age:	29.8		29.1		30.6	

7. Number and percent of persons by household status:

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Persons in households:	768674	98.12
Persons in group quarters:	14707	1.88

8. Number and percent of persons 15 years old and over by sex and marital status:

<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total	614804	100.00	295962	48.14	318842	51.86
Single	160657	26.13	89193	14.51	71464	11.62
Married	338113	55.00	169532	27.57	168581	27.42
Separated	18172	2.96	7590	1.23	10582	1.72
Widowed	38887	6.33	6115	0.99	32772	5.33
Divorced	58975	9.59	23532	3.83	35443	5.76

9. Number and percent of households by household type:

<u>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total households	299805	100.00
One-person households	74789	24.95
Male	32787	10.94
Female	42002	14.01
Two+ person households	225016	75.05
Total Families	205931	68.69
Married couple families	163278	54.46
Other type families	42653	14.23
Non-family households	19085	6.37

10. Average number of persons per household: 2.56

11. Average number of persons per family: 3.16

12. Families by family income in 1979:

<u>INCOME RANGE</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>INCOME RANGE</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Under \$15,000	68809	33.3	\$35,000-\$39,999	12290	5.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	58318	28.2	\$40,000-\$49,999	13142	6.4
\$25,000-\$29,999	24388	11.8	\$50,000-\$74,999	8076	3.9
\$30,000-\$34,999	18753	9.1	\$75,000 & over	3041	1.5

13. Average and median family income in 1979 by race/Spanish origin of householder:

<u>INCOME TYPE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>SPANISH ORIGIN</u>
Average Family	\$ 23614	\$ 24428	\$ 17395	\$ 18475
Median Family	\$ 20949	\$ 21755	\$ 14510	\$ 16353

14. Persons 3 years old and over by school enrollment:

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PUBLIC SCHOOL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>PRIVATE SCHOOL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
226846	201730	88.9	25116	11.1

15. Persons 25 years and over by years of school completed by race/Spanish origin:

<u>YEARS SCHOOL COMPLETED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>SPANISH ORIGIN</u>
Elementary: 0-8 yrs.	49123	10.6	34897	3578	10648	9145
High School: 1-3 yrs.	53399	11.5	43800	4115	5484	4889
4 yrs.	159194	34.2	137090	9212	12892	9867
College: 1-3 yrs.	113735	24.5	96021	7915	9799	6474
4+ yrs.	89581	19.3	78592	3516	7473	3426
Median School Years	12.8		12.8	12.7	12.5	12.3

16. Persons 16 years old and over by labor force status:

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PCT.</u>		<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Civilian Employed	338891	56.3	Armed Forces	10012	1.7
Civilian Unemployed	33561	5.6	Not in Labor Force	219439	36.5

17. Employed persons 16 years old and over in civilian labor force by sex by race/Spanish origin:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>SPANISH ORIGIN</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Total:	338891	100.0	283008	83.5	19639	5.8	26855	7.9
Male:	186947	55.2	157265	46.4	9815	2.9	15324	4.5
Female:	151944	44.8	125743	37.1	9824	2.9	11531	3.4

18. Employed persons 16 years old and over by industry:

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Agric./Mining/etc.	6824	2.0	Fin./Insur./Real Est.	24079	7.1
Construction	21325	6.3	Business & Repair Svc.	15781	4.7
Manufacturing	26360	7.8	Recreation Svc., etc.	13408	4.0
Transportation	13343	3.9	Health Services	23707	7.0
Comm./Pub. Util.	12168	3.6	Educational Services	26798	7.9
Wholesale Trade	15125	4.5	Other Profession. Svc.	15530	4.6
Retail Trade	62363	18.4	Public Administration	62080	18.3

19. Employed persons 16 years old and over by occupation:

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Exec./Admin./Manag.	42195	12.5	Other Service Occupat.	37602	11.1
Professional Spec.	43938	13.0	Farming/Forest./Fish.	6272	1.9
Tech./Relat. Support	11521	3.4	Precision Prod./Craft	38520	11.4
Sales	38664	11.4	Machine Oper. & Assem.	12214	3.6
Administrative Supp	76666	22.6	Trans. & Mater. Moving	12157	3.6
Private Household	1646	0.5	Handlers/Laborers/etc.	12222	3.6

Protective Service

5274 1.6

Females 16 years and over with one or more children by labor force status by age of own children:

<u>LABOR FORCE STATUS</u>	<u>WITH CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS</u>	<u>WITH CHILDREN 6-17 YRS. ONLY</u>
In labor force	21334	38598
Not in labor force	24689	20144

21. Number of families and average family income by workers in family in 1979:

<u>WORKERS IN FAMILY</u>	<u>NO. OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME</u>
No workers	29521	14.3	11600
1 worker	69597	33.7	20489
2 or more workers	107699	52.1	28927

22. Workers 16 years old and over by means of transportation and by travel time to work:

<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>WORKERS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME</u>	<u>WORKERS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Car or truck/van:			Under 5 min.	9455	2.8
Drive alone	237901	69.9	5- 9 min.	37424	11.2
Carpool	61121	18.0	10-19 min.	128137	38.2
Public transport.	13660	4.0	20-29 min.	87861	26.2
Walked only	10201	3.0	30-44 min.	53038	15.8
Other	11136	3.3	45+ min.	19109	5.7
Worked at home	6086	1.8	Average travel time:	19.7 min.	

23. Housing units by occupancy status and race/Spanish origin of householder:

<u>HOUSING UNITS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>SPAN. OR.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total year-round	323434	100.00				
Total occupied	299805	92.69	20252	6.26	22006	6.80
Owner occupied	181011	55.97	9171	2.84	11285	3.49
Renter occupied	118794	36.73	11081	3.43	10721	3.31
Vacant units	23629	7.31				

24. Number and percent of specified owner-occupied non-condominium housing units by value:

<u>HOUSING VALUE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>HOUSING VALUE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Under \$20,000	3744	2.5	\$80,000-\$99,999	20554	13.6
\$20,000-\$39,999	18210	12.0	\$100,000-\$149,999	13893	9.2
\$40,000-\$49,999	20490	13.5	\$150,000-\$199,999	3927	2.6
\$50,000-\$79,999	68487	45.2	\$200,000 +	2381	1.6
Median value	\$ 64630				

25. Specified renter-occupied housing units by contract rent:

<u>CONTRACT RENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>CONTRACT RENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Under \$100	9035	8.0	\$250-\$299	18176	16.1
\$100-\$149	12530	11.1	\$300-\$399	17291	15.4
\$150-\$199	26504	23.5	\$400-\$499	2677	2.4
\$200-\$249	25703	22.8	\$500 +	698	0.6
Median rent	\$ 216				

26. Average gross rent for specified renter-occupied housing units: \$ 256

27. Condominium housing units by occupancy status (with average value provided for specified owner-occupied units):

<u>CONDOMINIUM UNITS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>AVERAGE VALUE</u>
Total	10536	100.00	
Owner occupied	6143	58.30	\$ 70478
Renter occupied	3265	30.99	
Vacant	1128	10.71	

28. Specified owner-occupied noncondominium housing units by monthly owner costs as percentage of household income:

<u>HHLID INCOME</u>	<u>MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF UNITS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Under \$20,000	Less than 25% of income	32753	21.7
	25% and over of income	25610	17.0
\$20,000 and over	Less than 25% of income	80277	53.3
	25% and over of income	11980	8.0

29. Year-round housing units by tenure/occupancy status by units in structure:

<u>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>OWNER OCC.</u>	<u>RENTER OCC.</u>	<u>VACANT</u>
1, detached	200009	61.8	158338	31197	10474
1, attached	18068	5.6	5640	10930	1498
2	13956	4.3	2263	10692	1001
3 and 4	18194	5.6	3335	12751	2108
5 or more	62936	19.5	3070	51949	7917
Mobile home, etc.	10374	3.2	8371	1269	734

30. Year round housing units by year structure built:

<u>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
1979 to March 1980	19614	6.1	1950 to 1959	70391	21.8
1975 to 1978	46992	14.5	1940 to 1949	29469	9.1
1970 to 1974	47307	14.6	1939 or earlier	29973	9.3
1960 to 1969	79791	24.7	Median Age of Structure	16.33 yrs.	

31. Occupied housing units by year householder moved into unit:

<u>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
1979 to March 1980	96120	32.1	1960 to 1969	41889	14.1
1975 to 1978	89086	29.7	1950 to 1959	22041	7.7
1970 to 1974	42201	14.1	1949 or earlier	8468	2.8

32. Persons 5 years old and over by residence in 1975:

<u>RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Same House	314662	44.5	Different State:		
Different House:			Northeast	8956	1.3
Same County	229760	32.5	North Central	15102	2.1
Diff. County:			South	17700	2.5
Same State	101221	14.3	West	20377	2.9

33. Occupied housing units by other selected characteristics:

<u>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>WATER HEATING FUEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Utility gas	224410	74.9	Utility gas	234185	78.1
Bottled, LP gas	3929	1.3	Bottled, LP gas	6127	2.0
Electricity	68742	22.9	Electricity	58966	19.7
Fuel oil, Kerosene	509	0.2	Fuel oil, Kerosene	101	0.0
Coal or coke	32	0.0	Other	220	0.1
Wood	1654	0.6	No fuel used	206	0.1
Other	204	0.1			
No fuel used	325	0.1			
			<u>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</u>		
			None	27180	9.1
<u>COOKING FUEL</u>			1	107904	36.0
Utility gas	122481	40.9	2	101738	33.9
Bottled, LP gas	3307	1.1	3 or more	62983	21.0
Electricity	172908	57.7			
Other	123	0.0			
No fuel used	986	0.3			

3/ Households by household income and age of householder:

1979 HSHLD INCOME (000)	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1980							
	TOTAL	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Total	299805	31163	77361	51992	47316	45507	29813	16653
Under \$7.5	58629	10609	12091	5310	5097	7220	9972	8330
\$7.5-\$14.9	70844	10786	20435	8493	6878	9525	9678	5049
\$15-\$24.9	78905	7109	25446	15058	11685	11531	6069	2007
\$25-\$34.9	50494	1951	13033	12526	11376	8626	2264	718
\$35-\$49.9	28432	464	4771	7239	8625	5785	1245	303
\$50-\$74.9	9044	147	1208	2435	2681	2014	385	174
\$75 +	3457	97	377	931	974	806	200	72
Median	\$ 17589	\$ 10958	\$ 17419	\$ 23097	\$ 24998	\$ 20211	\$ 11324	\$ 7497
1979 %								
Total	100.00	10.39	25.80	17.34	15.78	15.18	9.94	5.55
Under \$7.5	19.56	3.54	4.03	1.77	1.70	2.41	3.33	2.78
\$7.5-\$14.9	23.63	3.60	6.82	2.83	2.29	3.18	3.23	1.68
\$15-\$24.9	26.32	2.37	8.49	5.02	3.90	3.85	2.02	0.67
\$25-\$34.9	16.84	0.65	4.35	4.18	3.79	2.88	0.76	0.24
\$35-\$49.9	9.48	0.15	1.59	2.41	2.88	1.93	0.42	0.10
\$50-\$74.9	3.02	0.05	0.40	0.81	0.89	0.67	0.13	0.06
\$75 +	1.15	0.03	0.13	0.31	0.32	0.27	0.07	0.02
1987 INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1987							
	TOTAL	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Total	362285	24385	97905	74710	53145	51241	39131	21768
Under \$7.5	45434	5654	10772	5134	3504	5156	8110	7104
\$7.5-\$14.9	56337	6019	15922	7529	4730	6786	9198	6153
\$15-\$24.9	73379	6591	23446	12120	7261	9321	9871	4769
\$25-\$34.9	60177	3260	19513	13856	8319	8349	5231	1649
\$35-\$49.9	63521	2007	17400	17736	12013	9589	3616	1160
\$50-\$74.9	46813	606	8648	13589	12632	8542	2231	565
\$75 +	16624	248	2204	4746	4686	3498	874	368
Median	\$ 25996	\$ 15788	\$ 24494	\$ 34073	\$ 38444	\$ 30219	\$ 17287	\$ 12108
1987 %								
Total	100.00	6.73	27.02	20.62	14.67	14.14	10.80	6.01
Under \$7.5	12.54	1.56	2.97	1.42	0.97	1.42	2.24	1.96
\$7.5-\$14.9	15.55	1.66	4.39	2.08	1.31	1.87	2.54	1.70
\$15-\$24.9	20.25	1.82	6.47	3.35	2.00	2.57	2.72	1.32
\$25-\$34.9	16.61	0.90	5.39	3.82	2.30	2.30	1.44	0.46
\$35-\$49.9	17.53	0.55	4.80	4.90	3.32	2.65	1.00	0.32
\$50-\$74.9	12.92	0.17	2.39	3.75	3.49	2.36	0.62	0.16
\$75 +	4.59	0.07	0.61	1.31	1.29	0.97	0.24	0.10
1992 INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1992							
	TOTAL	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Total	408581	22483	99472	95113	66539	50275	45701	28998
Under \$7.5	43312	4482	9416	5772	3723	4164	7796	7959
\$7.5-\$14.9	52280	4636	13267	8093	4905	5350	8857	7172
\$15-\$24.9	71666	5691	20105	12773	7539	7702	10952	6904
\$25-\$34.9	61023	3470	17846	14156	8367	7152	7004	3028
\$35-\$49.9	75264	2620	20062	22193	13611	9404	5404	1970
\$50-\$74.9	62477	1071	12569	19334	15679	9242	3481	1101
\$75 +	42559	513	6207	12792	12715	7261	2207	864
Median	\$ 31069	\$ 18731	\$ 28893	\$ 39571	\$ 44627	\$ 36227	\$ 20659	\$ 14339
1992 %								
Total	100.00	5.50	24.35	23.28	16.29	12.30	11.19	7.10
Under \$7.5	10.60	1.10	2.30	1.41	0.91	1.02	1.91	1.95
\$7.5-\$14.9	12.80	1.13	3.25	1.98	1.20	1.31	2.17	1.76
\$15-\$24.9	17.54	1.39	4.92	3.13	1.85	1.89	2.68	1.69
\$25-\$34.9	14.94	0.85	4.37	3.46	2.05	1.75	1.71	0.74
\$35-\$49.9	18.42	0.64	4.91	5.43	3.33	2.30	1.32	0.48

\$50 - \$74.9	15.29	0.26	3.08	4.73	3.84	2.26	0.85	0.27
\$75 +	10.42	0.13	1.52	3.13	3.11	1.78	0.54	0.21

35. Specified owner-occupied housing units including condominiums by housing value and age of householder:

Housing Value	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1980							
	TOTAL	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Total	157587	4098	34334	33299	31790	29919	16452	7695
Under \$25K	6430	68	450	651	1148	1561	1551	1001
\$25K -49K	36868	1291	6836	5601	6627	7756	5687	3070
\$50K -74K	61954	2217	16692	12068	12053	10944	5668	2312
\$75K -99K	30604	388	7133	8212	6476	5345	2219	831
\$100K-124K	9893	77	1677	3027	2274	1928	643	267
\$125K-149K	5095	29	656	1512	1473	993	287	145
\$150K-199K	4275	23	599	1348	1099	952	220	34
\$200K +	2468	5	291	880	640	440	177	35
Total	100.00	2.60	21.79	21.13	20.17	18.99	10.44	4.88
Under \$25K	4.08	0.04	0.29	0.41	0.73	0.99	0.98	0.64
\$25K -49K	23.40	0.82	4.34	3.55	4.21	4.92	3.61	1.95
\$50K -74K	39.31	1.41	10.59	7.66	7.65	6.94	3.60	1.47
\$75K -99K	19.42	0.25	4.53	5.21	4.11	3.39	1.41	0.53
\$100K-124K	6.28	0.05	1.06	1.92	1.44	1.22	0.41	0.17
\$125K-149K	3.23	0.02	0.42	0.96	0.93	0.63	0.18	0.09
\$150K-199K	2.71	0.01	0.38	0.86	0.70	0.60	0.14	0.02
\$200K +	1.57	0.00	0.18	0.56	0.41	0.28	0.11	0.02
Median	\$ 64323	\$ 57781	\$ 64799	\$ 71539	\$ 66842	\$ 62889	\$ 54358	\$ 48180

36. Number of persons by race or Spanish origin:

RACE	-----1980-----		-----1987-----		-----1992-----		% CHANGE 1980-1987
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
Total	783381	100.0	930375	100.0	1033288	100.0	18.8
White Non-Hisp	599830	76.6	700950	75.3	766062	74.1	16.9
Black Non-Hisp	57883	7.4	69514	7.5	77964	7.5	20.1
Other Non-Hisp	51527	6.6	63286	6.8	73864	7.1	22.8
Hispanic	74141	9.5	96625	10.4	115398	11.2	30.3

1987 Consumer Spending Patterns

	ANNUAL		----- WEEKLY EXPENDITURES -----		MARKET INDEX
	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD	AGGREGATE	PER CAPITA	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD	
37. <u>Grocery &amp; Other Misc. Exp.:</u>					
Total Food Exp.	3596.47	25060069	27.37	69.16	1.01
<u>Food at home:</u>					
Cereals	103.61	721919	0.79	1.99	1.01
Bakery Products	219.67	1530664	1.67	4.22	1.01
Meats	556.96	3880878	4.24	10.71	1.01
Poultry	99.23	691459	0.76	1.91	1.01
Fish and Seafood	67.93	473356	0.52	1.31	1.01
Eggs	42.99	299528	0.33	0.83	1.01
Dairy Products	289.50	2017212	2.20	5.57	1.01
Fresh Fruits	116.35	810708	0.89	2.24	1.01
Processed Fruits	91.23	635656	0.69	1.75	1.01
Fresh Vegetables	116.31	810418	0.88	2.24	1.01
Processed Vegetables	72.28	503641	0.55	1.39	1.01
Sugar and Sweets	88.58	617209	0.67	1.70	1.01
Fats and Oils	62.45	435157	0.48	1.20	1.01
Non-alcoholic Beverages	200.34	1395930	1.52	3.85	1.01
Misc. Prepared Foods	234.64	1634932	1.79	4.51	1.01
Food Away From Home	1234.42	8601402	9.39	23.74	1.02
<u>Other Misc. Exp.:</u>					
Alcoholic Beverages	393.41	2741287	2.99	7.57	1.02
Tobacco/Smoking Products	297.38	2072141	2.26	5.72	1.02
Personal Care Prod. & Svcs	317.96	2215511	2.42	6.11	1.01
Non-prescription Drugs	139.79	974056	1.06	2.69	0.97
Housekeep/Garden Supplies	310.07	2160583	2.36	5.96	1.01
Gas, Motor oil, etc.	770.53	5369016	5.86	14.82	1.02
Other Energy/Fuel costs	1016.24	7081118	7.73	19.54	1.01

	---- ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ----			WEEKLY	MARKET
	AGGREGATE	PER	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	INDEX
	(\$000s)	CAPITA	HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD	
Income Less Avg. Taxes	9654727	10543	26646	512.42	0.95
Total expenditures	8387300	9159	23148	445.15	1.01
<b>38. <u>Food and Drink:</u></b>					
Food at Home	1119906	1223	3091	59.44	1.01
Food Away From Home	407975	446	1126	21.65	1.02
Alcoholic Beverages	139588	152	385	7.41	1.01
<b><u>Misc. Personal Items:</u></b>					
Tobacco/Smoking Supplies	119597	131	330	6.35	1.01
Personal Care Services	76865	84	212	4.08	1.01
<b>39. <u>Household Equip. and Svces.:</u></b>					
Household Textiles	29565	32	82	1.57	1.02
Furniture	109036	119	301	5.79	1.02
Floor Coverings	15213	17	42	0.81	1.02
Major Appliances	57521	63	159	3.05	1.02
Small Appliances	25109	27	69	1.33	1.02
Misc. Household Equip.	73410	80	203	3.90	1.02
Domestic Services	108182	118	299	5.74	1.01
Other Household Expenses	27357	30	76	1.45	1.01
<b>40. <u>Apparel:</u></b>					
Women's Apparel, 16+	121254	132	335	6.44	1.02
Men's Apparel, 16+	84003	92	232	4.46	1.02
Girl's Apparel, 2-15	21703	24	60	1.15	1.02
Boy's Apparel, 2-15	19918	22	55	1.06	1.02
Children's Apparel, <2	13183	14	36	0.70	1.01
Footwear	44620	49	123	2.37	1.01
Other Apparel	74021	81	204	3.93	1.02
<b>41. <u>Entertainment:</u></b>					
Entertainment fees	128897	141	356	6.84	1.02
TV, Sound Equip., etc.	92366	101	255	4.90	1.01
Misc. Entertainment	156514	171	432	8.31	1.02
Reading	54655	60	151	2.90	1.02
Education	152829	167	422	8.11	1.02
<b>42. <u>Shelter and Related Exp.:</u></b>					
Owner Dwell exc. Rep/Maint	595555	650	1644	31.61	0.94
Owner Dwell Repairs/Maint.	179521	196	495	9.53	0.94
Rented Dwelling Expenses	549344	600	1516	29.16	1.10
Other Lodging Expenses	134191	147	370	7.12	1.02
Fuels, Util., Pub. Svces.	602121	658	1662	31.96	1.01
<b>43. <u>Transportation Expenses:</u></b>					
Cars/Trucks - New	317615	347	877	16.86	1.02
Cars/Trucks - Used	339297	371	936	18.01	1.02
Other Vehicles	16585	18	46	0.88	1.02
Vehicle Finance Charge	80270	88	222	4.26	1.02
Tolls, Motor Oil, etc.	367508	401	1014	19.51	1.02
Vehicle Repairs/Maint.	189341	207	523	10.05	1.02
Vehicle Insurance	143625	157	396	7.62	1.02
Public Transportation	143162	156	395	7.60	1.01
Vehicle Rental, etc.	59171	65	163	3.14	1.02

	---- ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ----			WEEKLY	MAR
	AGGREGATE	PER	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	INDEX
	<u>(\$000s)</u>	<u>CAPITA</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLD</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLD</u>	<u>INDEX</u>
Income Less Avg. Taxes	9654727	10543	26646	512.42	0.95
Total expenditures	8387300	9159	23148	445.15	1.01
<b>44. <u>Health Care:</u></b>					
Health Insurance	128708	141	355	6.83	0.96
Medical Services	235626	257	650	12.51	0.96
Prescription Drugs	64748	71	179	3.44	0.94
<b><u>Miscellaneous Items:</u></b>					
Cash Contributions	262914	287	726	13.95	1.02
Life and Other Insurance	133789	146	369	7.10	1.02
Retirement/Pensions	570921	623	1576	30.30	1.03
<b>45. <u>Gift Expenditures:</u></b>					
Gift Clothing	31808	35	88	1.69	1.02
Gift Jewelry and Watches	7083	8	20	0.38	1.03
Gift Small Appliances	6088	7	17	0.32	1.02
All Other Gifts	181251	198	500	9.62	1.02

TABLE IV  
 DEMOGRAPHIC TABULATION: CITY OF SACRAMENTO  
 Demographic Tabulation For  
 City of Sacramento.

ST. CALIFORNIA  
 COUNTY: SACRAMENTO  
 MARKET AREA: 2420 SACRAMENTO CITY

UPDATE TREND INFORMATION

1. Population trend data:

	<u>POPULATION</u>			<u># CHANGE</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
1970	261627				
1980	275741		70-80	14114	5.39
(Est.) 1987	327835		80-87	52094	18.89
(Proj.) 1992	364643		87-92	36808	11.23

Household trend data:

	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>			<u># CHANGE</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
1970	92979				
1980	112838		70-80	19860	21.36
(Est.) 1987	135935		80-87	23097	20.47
(Proj.) 1992	153336		87-92	17400	12.80

2. Income trend data:

	<u>PER CAPITA INCOME</u>	<u>AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME</u>		<u>AVG HH % CHANGE</u>
1969	\$ 3442	\$ 9666		
1979	\$ 7600	\$ 18257	69-79	88.89
(Est.) 1987	\$ 11523	\$ 27472	79-87	50.47
(Proj.) 1992	\$ 13557	\$ 31950	87-92	16.30

3. Income distribution trend data:

HOUSEHOLD INCOME	---1969----		---1979----		---1987----		---1992----	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Under \$7.5K	40465	43.5	29526	26.2	22612	16.6	21815	14.2
\$7.5K-14.9K	34281	36.9	28114	24.9	24784	18.2	23991	15.6
\$15K-\$19.9K	14360	15.4	14459	12.8	14898	11.0	15425	10.1
\$20K-\$24.9K			12483	11.1	13196	9.7	13514	8.8
\$25K-\$29.9K	1959	2.1	9142	8.1	10176	7.5	12066	7.9
\$30K-\$34.9K			6485	5.7	10164	7.5	9803	6.4
\$35K-\$39.9K	1278	1.4	4027	3.6	8593	6.3	9866	6.4
\$40K-\$49.9K			4640	4.1	11602	8.5	14879	9.7
\$50K & over	635	0.7	3962	3.5	19912	14.6	31977	20.9
\$50K-74.9K			2967	2.6	14829	10.9	19532	12.7
\$75K & over			995	0.9	5083	3.7	12444	8.1
Median Income	\$ 8818		\$ 12283		\$ 22150		\$ 25797	

4. Age distribution trend data:

AGE	-----1980-----			--1987 ESTIMATE--			-1992 PROJECTION-		
	TOTAL	%	% F.	TOTAL	%	% F.	TOTAL	%	% F.
< 5	18635	6.8	3.3	23441	7.2	3.5	26372	7.2	3.5
5-9	17166	6.2	3.1	22174	6.8	3.3	25831	7.1	3.5
10-14	18703	6.8	3.3	20969	6.4	3.1	24594	6.7	3.3
15-17	13125	4.8	2.3	13405	4.1	2.0	13854	3.8	1.8
18-24	37083	13.4	7.0	32146	9.8	4.9	29443	8.1	3.9
25-34	48599	17.6	8.8	65952	20.1	10.2	67209	18.4	9.5
35-44	28213	10.2	5.2	43666	13.3	6.8	57554	15.8	8.0
45-54	27640	10.0	5.2	29374	9.0	4.6	37609	10.3	5.3
55-64	29404	10.7	5.7	31585	9.6	5.2	29771	8.2	4.3
65-74	22220	8.1	4.5	26365	8.0	4.5	28816	7.9	4.5

75 +  
Median

14952  
31.8

5.4 3.4

18759  
32.9

5.7 3.7

23590  
34.3

6.5 4.2

Number and percent of persons by race and ethnic origin:

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total	275741	100.00
White	187691	68.07
Black	35909	13.02
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	3333	1.21
Asian and Pacific Islander	23901	8.67
Other	24907	9.03
Spanish Origin	38932	14.12

6. Number and percent of persons by age and sex:

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total	275727	100.00	132589	48.09	143137	51.91
0- 4	18635	6.76	9565	3.47	9070	3.29
5- 9	17166	6.23	8694	3.15	8471	3.07
10-14	18703	6.78	9521	3.45	9181	3.33
15-17	13125	4.76	6743	2.45	6383	2.31
18-24	37081	13.45	17766	6.44	19315	7.01
25-34	48594	17.62	24234	8.79	24360	8.83
35-44	28213	10.23	13743	4.98	14470	5.25
45-54	27636	10.02	13340	4.84	14296	5.18
55-64	29404	10.66	13816	5.01	15588	5.65
65+	37169	13.48	15166	5.50	22003	7.98
Median Age:	31.5		30.4		32.6	

7. Number and percent of persons by household status:

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Persons in households:	269494	97.74
Persons in group quarters:	6233	2.26

8. Number and percent of persons 15 years old and over by sex and marital status:

<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total	221223	100.00	104808	47.38	116415	52.62
Single	62265	28.15	34076	15.40	28189	12.74
Married	109088	49.31	54772	24.76	54316	24.55
Separated	7600	3.44	3218	1.45	4382	1.98
Widowed	19004	8.59	3207	1.45	15798	7.14
Divorced	23266	10.52	9535	4.31	13730	6.21

9. Number and percent of households by household type:

<u>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total households	112837	100.00
One-person households	35886	31.80
Male	15662	13.88
Female	20224	17.92
Two+ person households	76951	68.20
Total Families	69537	61.63
Married couple families	52257	46.31
Other type families	17280	15.31
Non-family households	7414	6.57

0. Average number of persons per household: 2.39

1. Average number of persons per family: 3.12

## 12. Families by family income in 1979:

<u>INCOME RANGE</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>INCOME RANGE</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Under \$15,000	27279	39.0	\$35,000-\$39,999	3529	5.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	18917	27.1	\$40,000-\$49,999	4089	5.8
\$25,000-\$29,999	7324	10.5	\$50,000-\$74,999	2559	3.7
\$30,000-\$34,999	5383	7.7	\$75,000 & over	851	1.2

## 13. Average and median family income in 1979 by race/Spanish origin of householder:

<u>INCOME TYPE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>SPANISH ORIGIN</u>
Average Family	\$ 21887	\$ 23139	\$ 16422	\$ 16674
Median Family	\$ 18891	\$ 20040	\$ 13515	\$ 14562

## 14. Persons 3 years old and over by school enrollment:

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PUBLIC SCHOOL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>PRIVATE SCHOOL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
76061	67090	88.2	8971	11.8

## 15. Persons 25 years and over by years of school completed by race/Spanish origin:

<u>YEARS SCHOOL COMPLETED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>SPANISH ORIGIN</u>
Elementary: 0-8 yrs.	26327	15.4	16391	2799	7137	6167
High School: 1-3 yrs.	22278	13.0	16314	2849	3114	2787
4 yrs.	52486	30.7	40155	5450	6881	4617
College: 1-3 yrs.	38115	22.3	28208	4497	5411	2933
4+ yrs.	32008	18.7	25795	1902	4311	1526
Median School Years	12.7		12.8	12.6	12.5	12.0

## 16. Persons 16 years old and over by labor force status:

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PCT.</u>		<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Civilian Employed	113700	52.3	Armed Forces	784	0.4
Civilian Unemployed	12997	6.0	Not in Labor Force	90079	41.4

## 17. Employed persons 16 years old and over in civilian labor force by sex by race/Spanish origin:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>SPANISH ORIGIN</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Total:	113700	100.0	81478	71.7	11543	10.2	13327	11.7
Male:	61911	54.5	44480	39.1	5814	5.1	7635	6.7
Female:	51789	45.5	36998	32.5	5728	5.0	5692	5.0

## 18. Employed persons 16 years old and over by industry:

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Agric./Mining/etc.	2305	2.0	Fin./Insur./Real Est.	6674	5.9
Construction	5676	5.0	Business & Repair Svc.	5135	4.5
Manufacturing	8784	7.7	Recreation Svc., etc.	4769	4.2
Transportation	4534	4.0	Health Services	7614	6.7
Comm./Pub. Util.	3971	3.5	Educational Services	9576	8.4
Wholesale Trade	4532	4.0	Other Profession. Svc.	6161	5.4
Retail Trade	19639	17.3	Public Administration	24329	21.4

## 19. Employed persons 16 years old and over by occupation:

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Exec./Admin./Manag.	13408	11.8	Other Service Occupat.	14103	12.4
Professional Spec.	15827	13.9	Farming/Forest./Fish.	2247	2.0
Tech./Relat. Suppor	4016	3.5	Precision Prod./Craft	11066	9.7
Sales	10663	9.4	Machine Oper. & Assem.	4757	4.2
Administrative Supp	26622	23.4	Trans. & Mater. Moving	4184	3.7
Private Household	677	0.6	Handlers/Laborers/etc.	4335	3.8

Protective Service

1793 1.6

20. Females 16 years and over with one or more children by labor force status by age of own children:

<u>LABOR FORCE STATUS</u>	<u>WITH CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS</u>	<u>WITH CHILDREN 6-17 YRS. ONLY</u>
In labor force	6762	11668
Not in labor force	7796	6370

21. Number of families and average family income by workers in family in 1979:

<u>WORKERS IN FAMILY</u>	<u>NO. OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME</u>
No workers	13627	19.5	11241
1 worker	23477	33.6	19230
2 or more workers	32827	46.9	28206

22. Workers 16 years old and over by means of transportation and by travel time to work:

<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>WORKERS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TRAVEL TIME</u>	<u>WORKERS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Car or truck/van:			Under 5 min.	3317	3.0
Drive alone	75397	68.0	5- 9 min.	13270	12.1
Carpool	19271	17.4	10-19 min.	50480	45.9
Public transport.	5906	5.3	20-29 min.	25447	23.2
Walked only	4584	4.1	30-44 min.	12521	11.4
Other	3930	3.5	45+ min.	4847	4.4
Worked at home	1723	1.6	Average travel time:	17.9 min.	

23. Housing units by occupancy status and race/Spanish origin of householder:

<u>HOUSING UNITS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>SPAN. OR.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Total year-round	123135	100.00				
Total occupied	112838	91.64	12596	10.23	12038	9.78
Owner occupied	63106	51.25	5900	4.79	5761	4.68
Renter occupied	49733	40.39	6696	5.44	6276	5.10
Vacant units	10296	8.36				

24. Number and percent of specified owner-occupied non-condominium housing units by value:

<u>HOUSING VALUE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>HOUSING VALUE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Under \$20,000	2480	4.5	\$80,000- \$99,999	5988	11.0
\$20,000- \$39,999	10727	19.6	\$100,000-\$149,999	4092	7.5
\$40,000- \$49,999	9207	16.8	\$150,000-\$199,999	936	1.7
\$50,000- \$79,999	20682	37.8	\$200,000 +	541	1.0
Median value	\$ 57125				

25. Specified renter-occupied housing units by contract rent:

<u>CONTRACT RENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>CONTRACT RENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Under \$100	6688	14.0	\$250-\$299	5450	11.4
\$100-\$149	8999	18.9	\$300-\$399	4532	9.5
\$150-\$199	12871	27.0	\$400-\$499	690	1.4
\$200-\$249	8168	17.2	\$500 +	221	0.5
Median rent	\$ 179				

26. Average gross rent for specified renter-occupied housing units: \$ 224

27. Condominium housing units by occupancy status (with average value provided for specified owner-occupied units):

<u>CONDOMINIUM UNITS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>AVERAGE VALUE</u>
Total	2435	100.00	
Owner occupied	1513	62.12	\$ 78789
Renter occupied	727	29.85	
Vacant	196	8.03	

28 Specified owner-occupied noncondominium housing units by monthly owner costs as percentage of household income:

<u>HHLD INCOME</u>	<u>MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF UNITS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Under \$20,000	Less than 25% of income	16143	29.7
	25% and over of income	9163	16.9
\$20,000 and over	Less than 25% of income	26549	48.9
	25% and over of income	2435	4.5

29. Year-round housing units by tenure/occupancy status by units in structure:

<u>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>OWNER OCC.</u>	<u>RENTER OCC.</u>	<u>VACANT</u>
1, detached	73982	60.0	56550	12979	4454
1, attached	5952	4.8	1899	3586	467
2	5726	4.6	1102	4057	567
3 and 4	7666	6.2	1003	5668	995
5 or more	27908	22.6	2579	21596	3733
Mobile home, etc.	1993	1.6	1573	281	139

30. Year round housing units by year structure built:

<u>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
1979 to March 1980	6030	4.9	1950 to 1959	27137	22.0
1975 to 1978	7702	6.3	1940 to 1949	18806	15.3
1970 to 1974	13440	10.9	1939 or earlier	24147	19.6
1960 to 1969	25965	21.1	Median Age of Structure	23.45 yrs.	

31. Occupied housing units by year householder moved into unit:

<u>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
1979 to March 1980	33054	29.3	1960 to 1969	17422	15.4
1975 to 1978	29619	26.2	1950 to 1959	10463	9.3
1970 to 1974	16009	14.2	1949 or earlier	6305	5.6

32. Persons 5 years old and over by residence in 1975:

<u>RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Same House	126764	50.5	Different State:		
Different House:			Northeast	2523	1.0
Same County	80068	31.9	North Central	3213	1.3
Diff. County:			South	4248	1.7
Same State	28943	11.5	West	5036	2.0

33. Occupied housing units by other selected characteristics:

<u>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>	<u>WATER HEATING FUEL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PCT.</u>
Utility gas	89394	79.2	Utility gas	94139	83.4
Bottled, LP gas	1014	0.9	Bottled, LP gas	2139	1.9
Electricity	21399	19.0	Electricity	16308	14.4
Fuel oil, Kerosene	292	0.3	Fuel oil, Kerosene	55	0.0
Coal or coke	8	0.0	Other	98	0.1
Wood	478	0.4	No fuel used	135	0.1
Other	119	0.1			
No fuel used	169	0.1	<u>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</u>		
			None	18168	16.1
<u>COOKING FUEL</u>			1	44848	39.7
Utility gas	53865	47.7	2	32730	29.0
Bottled, LP gas	888	0.8	3 or more	17127	15.2
Electricity	57172	50.7			
Other	74	0.1			
No fuel used	874	0.8			

34. Households by household income and age of householder:

1979 HSHLD INCOME (000)	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1980							
	TOTAL	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Total	112838	10997	27276	16308	16408	17671	14634	9543
Under \$7.5	29526	4527	5692	2460	2648	3867	5463	4869
\$7.5-\$14.9	28114	3667	7680	2909	2805	3733	4598	2722
\$15-\$24.9	26941	2046	8080	4710	3952	4207	2799	1147
\$25-\$34.9	15628	596	3960	3366	3446	2896	901	462
\$35-\$49.9	8667	117	1440	1902	2469	1940	591	208
\$50-\$74.9	2967	39	314	785	763	741	216	110
\$75 +	995	5	110	176	326	288	66	25
Median	\$ 14674	\$ 9486	\$ 15329	\$ 20912	\$ 21962	\$ 17936	\$ 10525	\$ 7350
<u>1979 %</u>								
Total	100.00	9.75	24.17	14.45	14.54	15.66	12.97	8.46
Under \$7.5	26.17	4.01	5.04	2.18	2.35	3.43	4.84	4.32
\$7.5-\$14.9	24.92	3.25	6.81	2.58	2.49	3.31	4.07	2.41
\$15-\$24.9	23.88	1.81	7.16	4.17	3.50	3.73	2.48	1.02
\$25-\$34.9	13.85	0.53	3.51	2.98	3.05	2.57	0.80	0.41
\$35-\$49.9	7.68	0.10	1.28	1.69	2.19	1.72	0.52	0.18
\$50-\$74.9	2.63	0.03	0.28	0.70	0.68	0.66	0.19	0.10
\$75 +	0.88	0.00	0.10	0.16	0.29	0.25	0.06	0.02
1987 INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1987							
	TOTAL	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Total	135935	8876	36285	25158	18040	18625	17102	11849
Under \$7.5	22612	2487	5258	2505	1787	2606	4027	3942
\$7.5-\$14.9	24784	2363	6702	3120	2127	2859	4231	3381
\$15-\$24.9	28094	2189	8835	4316	2772	3321	4127	2533
\$25-\$34.9	20340	973	6457	4518	2737	2736	2085	834
\$35-\$49.9	20195	630	5545	5377	3633	3057	1338	615
\$50-\$74.9	14829	189	2850	3979	3676	2823	946	365
\$75 +	5083	44	638	1342	1310	1223	347	179
Median	\$ 22323	\$ 13692	\$ 21997	\$ 30838	\$ 33531	\$ 26925	\$ 15710	\$ 11897
<u>1987 %</u>								
Total	100.00	6.53	26.69	18.51	13.27	13.70	12.58	8.72
Under \$7.5	16.63	1.83	3.87	1.84	1.31	1.92	2.96	2.90
\$7.5-\$14.9	18.23	1.74	4.93	2.30	1.56	2.10	3.11	2.49
\$15-\$24.9	20.67	1.61	6.50	3.18	2.04	2.44	3.04	1.86
\$25-\$34.9	14.96	0.72	4.75	3.32	2.01	2.01	1.53	0.61
\$35-\$49.9	14.86	0.46	4.08	3.96	2.67	2.25	0.98	0.45
\$50-\$74.9	10.91	0.14	2.10	2.93	2.70	2.08	0.70	0.27
\$75 +	3.74	0.03	0.47	0.99	0.96	0.90	0.26	0.13
1992 INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1992							
	TOTAL	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Total	153336	8401	37123	33381	23297	17493	18590	15050
Under \$7.5	21815	2073	4716	2979	1990	2080	3695	4283
\$7.5-\$14.9	23991	1964	5894	3628	2378	2288	3963	3874
\$15-\$24.9	28939	2053	8011	5005	3164	2791	4413	3502
\$25-\$34.9	21869	1034	6353	4989	3016	2361	2536	1580
\$35-\$49.9	24745	822	6444	7319	4454	2907	1978	821
\$50-\$74.9	19532	330	3921	5829	4835	2836	1207	575
\$75 +	12444	125	1785	3632	3460	2230	797	416
Median	\$ 25879	\$ 15796	\$ 24925	\$ 35184	\$ 38706	\$ 31724	\$ 18709	\$ 13777
<u>1992 %</u>								
Total	100.00	5.48	24.21	21.77	15.19	11.41	12.12	9.82
Under \$7.5	14.23	1.35	3.08	1.94	1.30	1.36	2.41	2.79
\$7.5-\$14.9	15.65	1.28	3.84	2.37	1.55	1.49	2.58	2.53
\$15-\$24.9	18.87	1.34	5.22	3.26	2.06	1.82	2.88	2.28
\$25-\$34.9	14.26	0.67	4.14	3.25	1.97	1.54	1.65	1.03
\$35-\$49.9	16.14	0.54	4.20	4.77	2.90	1.90	1.29	0.54

\$50 - \$74.9	12.74	0.22	2.56	3.80	3.15	1.85	0.79	0.37
\$75 +	8.12	0.08	1.16	2.37	2.26	1.45	0.52	0.27

35. Specified owner-occupied housing units including condominiums by housing value and age of householder:

Housing Value	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN 1980							
	TOTAL	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Total	56421	1170	10604	9745	10298	11154	8568	4882
Under \$25K	4188	43	251	359	754	1033	1065	683
\$25K -49K	18488	530	3351	2544	3086	3712	3286	1979
\$50K -74K	18394	485	4417	2929	3135	3382	2601	1444
\$75K -99K	8928	81	1632	2000	1920	1741	1054	500
\$100K-124K	3302	19	584	964	620	637	328	151
\$125K-149K	1442	6	160	444	337	299	112	84
\$150K-199K	1106	6	162	306	301	248	63	21
\$200K +	573	0	46	199	145	103	59	20
Total	100.00	2.07	18.79	17.27	18.25	19.77	15.19	8.65
Under \$25K	7.42	0.08	0.44	0.64	1.34	1.83	1.89	1.21
\$25K -49K	32.77	0.94	5.94	4.51	5.47	6.58	5.82	3.51
\$50K -74K	32.60	0.86	7.83	5.19	5.56	5.99	4.61	2.56
\$75K -99K	15.82	0.14	2.89	3.55	3.40	3.08	1.87	0.89
\$100K-124K	5.85	0.03	1.03	1.71	1.10	1.13	0.58	0.27
\$125K-149K	2.56	0.01	0.28	0.79	0.60	0.53	0.20	0.15
\$150K-199K	1.96	0.01	0.29	0.54	0.53	0.44	0.11	0.04
\$200K +	1.02	0.00	0.08	0.35	0.26	0.18	0.10	0.04
Median	\$ 57523	\$ 50598	\$ 59621	\$ 66810	\$ 60437	\$ 56154	\$ 49494	\$ 47208

36. Number of persons by race or Spanish origin:

RACE	-----1980-----		-----1987-----		-----1992-----		% CHANGE 1980-1987
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
Total	275741	100.0	327835	100.0	364643	100.0	18.9
White Non-Hisp	172920	62.7	198887	60.7	214469	58.8	15.0
Black Non-Hisp	35233	12.8	42360	12.9	47371	13.0	20.2
Other Non-Hisp	28656	10.4	35583	10.9	41727	11.4	24.2
Hispanic	38932	14.1	51005	15.6	61076	16.7	31.0

1987 Consumer Spending Patterns

	ANNUAL	----- WEEKLY EXPENDITURES -----			MARKET
	AVERAGE	AGGREGATE	PER	AVERAGE	
	HOUSEHOLD		CAPITA	HOUSEHOLD	
37. <u>Grocery &amp; Other Misc. Exp.:</u>					
Total Food Exp.	3391.25	8865207	27.56	65.22	0.95
<u>Food at home:</u>					
Cereals	99.46	260015	0.81	1.91	0.97
Bakery Products	208.05	543860	1.69	4.00	0.96
Meats	523.85	1369431	4.26	10.07	0.95
Poultry	95.13	248682	0.77	1.83	0.97
Fish and Seafood	63.90	167047	0.52	1.23	0.95
Eggs	41.43	108297	0.34	0.80	0.97
Dairy Products	274.74	718201	2.23	5.28	0.96
Fresh Fruits	111.48	291434	0.91	2.14	0.97
Processed Fruits	87.35	228343	0.71	1.68	0.97
Fresh Vegetables	111.28	290894	0.90	2.14	0.97
Processed Vegetables	68.83	179932	0.56	1.32	0.96
Sugar and Sweets	84.55	221037	0.69	1.63	0.96
Fats and Oils	59.70	156061	0.49	1.15	0.96
Non-alcoholic Beverages	191.41	500377	1.56	3.68	0.96
Misc. Prepared Foods	222.48	581603	1.81	4.28	0.96
Food Away From Home	1147.60	2999992	9.33	22.07	0.94
<u>Other Misc. Exp.:</u>					
Alcoholic Beverages	366.80	958870	2.98	7.05	0.95
Tobacco/Smoking Products	286.01	747682	2.32	5.50	0.98
Personal Care Prod. & Svcs	296.06	773950	2.41	5.69	0.95
Non-prescription Drugs	142.24	371824	1.16	2.74	0.99
Housekeep/Garden Supplies	289.24	756124	2.35	5.56	0.95
Gas, Motor oil, etc.	715.35	1870032	5.81	13.76	0.94
Other Energy/Fuel costs	969.39	2534126	7.88	18.64	0.96

	---- ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ----			WEEKLY	MARKET INDEX
	AGGREGATE (\$000s)	PER CAPITA	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD	
Income Less Avg. Taxes	3274560	10179	24089	463.25	0.86
Total expenditures	2966029	9220	21819	419.60	0.95
<b>38. <u>Food and Drink:</u></b>					
Food at Home	400028	1244	2943	56.59	0.96
Food Away From Home	141983	441	1044	20.09	0.94
Alcoholic Beverages	49157	153	362	6.95	0.95
<b><u>Misc. Personal Items:</u></b>					
Tobacco/Smoking Supplies	42935	133	316	6.07	0.97
Personal Care Services	26972	84	198	3.82	0.95
<b>39. <u>Household Equip. and Svces.:</u></b>					
Household Textiles	10055	31	74	1.42	0.93
Furniture	37251	116	274	5.27	0.93
Floor Coverings	5178	16	38	0.73	0.93
Major Appliances	19948	62	147	2.82	0.94
Small Appliances	8692	27	64	1.23	0.94
Misc. Household Equip.	25043	78	184	3.54	0.93
Domestic Services	38690	120	285	5.47	0.97
Other Household Expenses	9754	30	72	1.38	0.96
<b>40. <u>Apparel:</u></b>					
Women's Apparel, 16+	42162	131	310	5.96	0.94
Men's Apparel, 16+	28591	89	210	4.04	0.93
Girl's Apparel, 2-15	7397	23	54	1.05	0.93
Boy's Apparel, 2-15	6891	21	51	0.97	0.94
Children's Apparel, <2	4651	14	34	0.66	0.95
Footwear	15619	49	115	2.21	0.95
Other Apparel	25625	80	189	3.63	0.94
<b>41. <u>Entertainment:</u></b>					
Entertainment fees	43952	137	323	6.22	0.93
TV, Sound Equip., etc.	32408	101	238	4.58	0.95
Misc. Entertainment	53386	166	393	7.55	0.93
Reading	19047	59	140	2.69	0.94
Education	53131	165	391	7.52	0.94
<b>42. <u>Shelter and Related Exp.:</u></b>					
Owner Dwell exc. Rep/Maint	207190	644	1524	29.31	0.87
Owner Dwell Repairs/Maint.	62459	194	459	8.84	0.87
Rented Dwelling Expenses	226290	703	1665	32.01	1.21
Other Lodging Expenses	45495	141	335	6.44	0.92
Fuels, Util., Pub. Svces.	213610	664	1571	30.22	0.96
<b>43. <u>Transportation Expenses:</u></b>					
Cars/Trucks - New	106960	332	787	15.13	0.92
Cars/Trucks - Used	118571	369	872	16.77	0.95
Other Vehicles	5841	18	43	0.83	0.95
Vehicle Finance Charge	27223	85	200	3.85	0.92
Gas, Motor Oil, etc.	128198	399	943	18.14	0.94
Vehicle Repairs/Maint.	65671	204	483	9.29	0.94
Vehicle Insurance	49407	154	363	6.99	0.93
Public Transportation	50615	157	372	7.16	0.96
Vehicle Rental, etc.	20411	63	150	2.89	0.94

	---- ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ----			WEEKLY	MARKET INDEX
	AGGREGATE (\$000s)	PER CAPITA	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD	
Income Less Avg. Taxes	3274560	10179	24089	463.25	0.86
Total expenditures	2966029	9220	21819	419.60	0.95
<b>44. Health Care:</b>					
Health Insurance	50146	156	369	7.09	0.99
Medical Services	90278	281	664	12.77	0.98
Prescription Drugs	25768	80	190	3.65	1.00
<b>Miscellaneous Items:</b>					
Cash Contributions	89487	278	658	12.66	0.93
Life and Other Insurance	45287	141	333	6.41	0.92
Retirement/Pensions	188575	586	1387	26.68	0.90
<b>45. Gift Expenditures:</b>					
Gift Clothing	10969	34	81	1.55	0.94
Gift Jewelry and Watches	2373	7	17	0.34	0.92
Gift Small Appliances	2061	6	15	0.29	0.92
All Other Gifts	60808	189	447	8.60	0.92

## APPENDIX A

### ENERGY

Electric power is supplied to the City of Sacramento by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). Currently SMUD provides service to approximately 417,000 users. Power is provided by SMUD's eight hydro-electric plants, a geothermal power plant and a nuclear fueled generating plant. The nuclear power plant has not been operational for the last 27 months. Future operation of this plant is uncertain. In addition to SMUD's existing power plants, SMUD supplies power to Sacramento through purchases from other sources.

Existing sources are sufficient to meet current demand. However, over the next 20 years SMUD will have to extend its power source from such areas as Utah, the Pacific Northwest, and The Geysers. This will require substantial new construction of transmission stations.

Future build-out of the City's non-developed lands will create an additional demand of 1,360,000 kw which SMUD is presently not able to supply. This estimated demand will require an additional major power plant facility and construction of additional substations.

The additional need for electric power is a primary concern for the future of Sacramento's economic development. One locational advantage which Sacramento has been able to offer its business community is an adequate supply of electric power at reasonable rates. However, this locational advantage may be eliminated in the near future as the lack of a predictable power source and the potential increase in electricity rates cause businesses to look elsewhere for their location decisions.

**APPENDIX B**

**CITY OF SACRAMENTO**

**OVERVIEW OF CURRENT AND  
PROJECTED WATER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

**PREPARED BY**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

**WATER DIVISION**

**JANUARY, 1988**

## SUMMARY

The City of Sacramento has an abundant, high quality water supply. The facilities that test, treat, pump, store and distribute water are generally in good condition and the City can continue to maintain and replace these facilities as needed without significant changes in the rate structure. The City's water rights for diverting water from both the Sacramento and American Rivers are sufficient to assure a year round supply of high quality surface water. Future growth projected throughout the City, and particularly in areas of intense development such as North Natomas would have a major impact on water demand and system planning. Expansion of the City's two major water treatment plants is the first step in meeting future demand. Additional storage, transmission mains and other associated facilities will also be needed. Debt financing will be necessary for funding the initial system expansion between 1988-1991. Subsequently, annual revenue from water rates and the water development fee should meet the need for further growth induced expansion.

## INTRODUCTION

The City of Sacramento is truly fortunate with regard to its water resources. The Sacramento and American Rivers, which flow through the City, are among the largest rivers in the state. The water they supply is reliable in quantity and of exceptional quality.

The City of Sacramento developed the first municipally-owned surface water system in California in 1849. Through the years, the City system has been continuously expanded and upgraded to keep pace with growth and the newest developments in water supply technology. The existing City service area covers about 104 square miles and is bounded approximately by the present City limits shown on Figure 1. The present system consists of two surface water treatment plants, two ground water treatment facilities, nine distribution storage reservoirs, four major pump stations, 68 wells, and nearly 1,500 miles of mains.

## WATER SUPPLY

### Surface Water Supply

Between 1849 and 1964, the City relied upon the Sacramento River as its primary source of water supply. From 1849 until 1916, Sacramento River water was delivered untreated to the community. In 1916, chlorination was added which greatly reduced the incidence of water-borne diseases, such as typhoid and cholera. The initial treatment plant was constructed in 1924 with an original rated capacity of 32 million gallons per day (MGD). Subsequent improvements and changes in operating procedures have raised the peak capacity of the original works to about 90 MGD.

In 1964, the first stage construction of the Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant, located on the south bank of the American River, was completed. The plant's initial capacity of 70 MGD has been expanded to 100 MGD as a result of modifications and improvements.

### Groundwater

Within the City's water supply area, groundwater supplies are relatively abundant and of generally high quality. However, a gradual decline in the water table has occurred at some city wells. This depletion of the groundwater aquifer has been observed in several other areas of Sacramento County as well.

The City currently maintains 68 wells with a total estimated capacity of 70 million gallons per day, which provide municipal and industrial supplies. The majority of the wells are located north of the American River and represent the sole source of supply for the northern service area, with the exception of the Campus Commons, South Natomas, and North Sacramento areas (See Figure 1).

The gradual but consistent decline in the groundwater table indicates that groundwater should not be considered as a primary source of supply in the future. Existing and new wells should be maintained for emergency sources of supply and system peaking. In future planning, sufficient surface supplies should be projected to replace groundwater supplies as the primary water source.

### **CURRENT STATE OF CITY WATER SYSTEM**

The existing treatment and storage capacity of the City's facilities is just adequate to meet current total water supply demands. Some additional major transmission mains are needed to provide surface water to all areas of the city. An ongoing program to extend these mains has been proceeding over the past few years, as current revenues allow.

If development within the City were to cease, this program could be continued with little or no change in the current rate structure. Since the terms of the Water Revenue Bond agreement specify that revenues must exceed operating costs and debt service, some revenue surplus occurs each year. This surplus may be used to construct and replace system facilities. Since the system is in generally good condition, replacement and minor expansion can occur within existing revenues for the foreseeable future.

As discussed above, the City's existing water requirements are met by a combination of filtered surface water and well (groundwater) supplies. In fiscal year 1986-87, the City service area contained a population of 327,160. During this period, the City served a total of 37 billion gallons of water, or an average consumption of 309 gallons per day per resident, with a maximum daily use of 182 million gallons. Of the total annual requirement, 83 percent was supplied by surface water and the remaining 17 percent by wells. Filtered surface water was more or less evenly divided between the Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant and the Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant. A summary of the total annual water demand for the City since fiscal 1967-1968 is presented in Figure 2.

### **WATER RIGHTS**

The present surface water supplies of the City are provided by the Sacramento and American Rivers. Although both are excellent supplies for municipal use, the quantity available from each source is limited by water right permits issued by the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB). The three basic water rights held by the City are illustrated in Figure 3. This figure indicates the application number and date, the permit number and date of issue, the rate of diversion in cubic feet per second (cfs), and the annual limit in acre-feet (ac-ft) for each source.

While the Sacramento River permit originally allowed continuous year-round diversions at the maximum rate, it was amended in 1969 to limit annual diversions to 81,800 ac-ft. This limitation is consistent with our normal peak-to-average use pattern. The permit had an original expiration date of 1960; however, extensions of time have been granted approximately every ten years. (State law allows extension of time when a permittee's water use is continuing to increase as growth occurs). The permit is due to expire during 1988, and an application for extension will be prepared and submitted by the City in mid-1988. As the City is meeting the criteria for extension by continuously expanding facilities to use water under the permit, the approval of the extension is anticipated.

The American River permits allow diversions of natural stream flows only during the period from November 1 to August 1 each water year. Since any water to be diverted between August 1 and November 1 must be stored and released into the river, the City entered into a permanent contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1957 to purchase water stored behind Folsom and Nimbus Dams. This contract for storage provides the City's supply during the period August 1 through October 31, when diversion of natural flows is not permitted.

The City must pay for this water at the rate of \$9.00/ac ft, whether the water is used or not. However, as a result of the assignment of additional storage permits from the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), the City is allowed credit for SMUD's upriver storage. This reduces significantly the amount of stored water for which the City must pay. As an example, in 1987 the City paid \$180,000 to the USBR for stored water. Without the credit for the SMUD storage, the payment would have been \$315,000.

The primary effect of the assignment of the SMUD permits and the Bureau Contract is to provide a reliable year-round supply from the American River through storage releases during the period from August 1 to November 1. Although these arrangements increase the total annual amount of water available from the American River, the maximum diversion rate at any time cannot exceed 675 cfs (436 mgd) as specified in the two original American River permits. In conjunction with the water appropriated from the Sacramento River, the City is assured of a year-round supply of high quality surface water.

Authorized Water Right Places of Use. The presently authorized places of use (POU) under the City's water rights do not encompass the entire metropolitan area. While there is considerable overlapping of the City's various water rights places of use, there is a different description and map for each. The boundaries of these places of use have been modified over the years and are illustrated in Figure 4:

1. Under Permit 992 for diversion from the Sacramento River, the authorized place of use is the area within the city limits.
2. Under permits 11358 and 11361 for diversion from the American River, the authorized place of use is 79,500 acres within and outside the City limits.
3. Under permits 11359 and 11360 for diversion from the American River, the authorized place of use is 96,000 acres within and outside the City limits.

The terms and conditions of the City's contract with the USBR are quite favorable, and it is essential that any water management plan not jeopardize the City's water rights by seeking changes to the limits of the authorized places of use. This would require action by the SWRCB and could reopen discussion about the City's water rights in general.

## **WATER POLICY**

Historically, it has been the policy of the City to serve water only inside the City limits. Minor exceptions have been occasioned by the purchase of smaller water systems whose service areas extended outside those boundaries.

Agreements for the sale of untreated water from the American River to water utilities within the water rights place of use were executed only with other public agencies. No contracts or agreements have been executed with private (investor-owned) water systems.

Sacramento County policy has discouraged expansion of private (or investor-owned) water utilities outside their existing designated service areas. Instead, the expansion or formation of public agencies to serve new development outside existing private water system service areas is promoted.

## **WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

In January of 1985, the consulting firm of Metcalf and Eddy developed a Sacramento Area Water Resources Management Plan. Under this plan, governmental agencies are assigned specific roles with regard to a long range water management program.

The City will plan, construct, and operate treatment and major distribution facilities to provide treated surface water to public utilities that choose to participate in a metropolitan plan. The City will utilize its existing surface water rights to serve those areas within the authorized place of use. For areas outside this place of use, the City will use water entitlements acquired by others. The City and County staff are developing an agreement to define more specifically the responsibilities of each agency, cost allocation, financing plans and procedures, and other terms and conditions.

The County Water Agency will be responsible for formation and administration of groundwater management zones and surface water benefit zones. The agency will assess, collect, and disburse fees and charges to meet the financial obligations of these zones. The City will support and cooperate with the groundwater management plan being developed by Sacramento County.

## **WATER DEMAND PROJECTIONS**

The growth of water requirements within the City of Sacramento service area has been discussed in a number of previous reports. The estimated future requirements were developed with population and land use projections prepared by the City's Planning and Development Department and water use studies performed by the Water Division and special consultants. The assumptions are: (1) An annual average growth rate of 2.5%, and (2) areas outside the City that might contract for bulk surface water sales will continue to supply 40% of their needs with groundwater.

## **FUTURE CITY WATER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS**

The demand on the City's water system has grown steadily over the years and is now accelerating, due to rapid development under way in the north (Natomas) and the south areas of the City. The impact of these high growth areas must be taken into account along with continuing infill and population increases in the previously established City area.

The Water Division has periodically re-estimated the City's expected water needs over the years. However, the many different scenarios that development might take over the next twenty years makes forecasting difficult. Each possibility brings with it separate and distinct demands on the water supply system. At the present time, the proposed development of the North Natomas area presents the greatest potential impact and demand on City water supply planning.

## **NORTH NATOMAS**

All of the North Natomas area lying within the City limits is in the City's water rights place of use; that is, the area that may be served under the City's current surface water entitlement. Therefore, the City anticipates ultimately serving water to the entire area inside the City limits. A long range plan for serving water to any large area requires an orderly program for extension of major water mains, construction of storage and pumping facilities, and expansion and/or addition of production capacity in advance of new water demands.

The City authorized the consulting firm of Dewante and Stowell to prepare two reports on plans for a water system to serve the North Natomas Area. The first, "Water Study, North Natomas Area, December, 1984" developed water requirement data, conceptual design criteria, alternative sources, and cost estimates for the alternatives. The second report, "Supplement to Water Study, North Natomas Area, April, 1985," contained water system cost estimates for five land use alternatives and one alternative for a stadium and sports arena only. The Dewante and Stowell report provided a four-phase program to reach ultimate demand.

Each phase would involve an expansion of treatment plant capacity, transmission and storage additions, and appurtenances. The first phase would include some wells for groundwater supply, assuming groundwater quantity and quality are satisfactory. Cost estimates for total development and for phases were prepared. These estimates were based on more refined use data and facility plans than those in the first report.

During most of the year, the primary source of supply for North Natomas will be the Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant. The ultimate plan calls for two transmission main crossings of the American River. Should conditions change significantly during the development, the size of the second main could be increased or decreased as appropriate. If a decision is made in the future to build a treatment plant on the Sacramento River in the Natomas area, one of the mains crossing the American River could be reduced in size.

City staff plans to drill a test well in the general area of the sports complex in 1988 to determine the feasibility of substantial groundwater use to supplement surface water supplies during peak summer use periods and dry years. Not only is groundwater supply from wells generally competitive economically with distribution storage reservoirs and pumping stations, it also provides a certain element of reliability in the event of a power outage at a treatment plant or a transmission main break.

### **FUTURE NON-CITY WATER REQUIREMENTS**

As a direct result of the City's change in policy (as previously discussed) several water purveyors have expressed interest in bulk water purchases from the City. Informal discussions have taken place with these interested parties and the general long term water supply needs have been outlined. Arcade Water District has indicated for a number of years that they would be interested in participating in the expansion of the Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant in return for an additional source of water supply. Arcade presently utilizes groundwater for the most part but does divert several thousand acre-feet of American River water to augment its supply. Arcade's long range projection for treated surface water purchases from the City is estimated to be 13 MGD.

Citizen's Utilities Company, Fruitridge Vista Water District, and Florin County Water District have all expressed interest in contractual bulk water purchases from the City. Their combined requirement is estimated to be around 10 MGD.

The Laguna area must obtain surface water supply in order to develop over the long term. Sacramento County staff is currently discussing with City staff the possibility of contractual treated bulk water sales. The circumstance for this contract will be much different from those that might be negotiated with Arcade, Fruitridge Vista, Florin, and Citizens Utilities. Each of these lies within the City's POU. The County's needs in the Laguna development near Elk Grove are outside the City's POU. In order for the City to deliver water to this area, the County must first obtain its own independent surface water rights. The City would then divert, treat, and deliver water to the County's specified areas by contract. The estimated ultimate requirement for the Laguna area is 100 MGD. Laguna development will be supplied from the Fairbairn facility during most periods of the year.

### **FACILITY REQUIREMENTS**

In order to meet the water supply demands outlined in the previous section, significant expansion of the City's existing surface water facilities will be necessary. The following discussion of the capital improvement program describes facility requirements, a schedule for construction, and estimated costs.

## WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Expansion of the existing Sacramento River and Fairbairn Water Treatment Plants will be the initial steps taken to meet future water supply demands. The Sacramento River facility will be expanded by 35 MGD by 1990 and the Fairbairn Plant by 100 MGD by 1991.

It may be necessary during a short portion of the year to serve all areas from the Sacramento River Plant, from groundwater supplies, or a combination of the two in order to perform annual routine maintenance at the Fairbairn Plant. This procedure is a logical part of the City-County conjunctive use philosophy. Where wells already exist, and in areas of acceptable groundwater quality, groundwater will be used for short periods of maximum daily demand.

Treatment Capacity. It is intended that within the City limits surface water be used almost exclusively. Existing wells will be used for short peak use periods during high demand summer days. Wells may also be constructed in newly developing areas as interim supplies while transmission mains are being built. However, groundwater use after expansion of the two plants in 1990-1991 is not expected to exceed from three to five percent of total annual use inside the City limits. Figure 5 shows projected treatment capacity requirements for the entire service area expected to be covered by agreements with the County and other water utilities. This figure also shows a City-only projection of treatment capacity requirements.

It appears at this time that expansion of treatment capacity in 100 MGD steps will be reasonable, and future plant expansions are indicated in Figure 6. Plant expansion intervals have been shortened due to the assumption that the City will have agreements with the County and other water utilities for supplying surface water through City facilities.

Storage Requirements. The economics of storage vs treatment capacity for meeting peak demands indicate that storage capacity should equal about 20 percent of maximum day treatment capacity. Where groundwater quality and quantity are adequate, wells are usually cost effective in lieu of storage. The difference in cost between wells and storage is relatively insignificant in the total water system cost picture, however, and it is appropriate to assume a mixture in the long term plan. As a general rule, a three million gallon reservoir will be constructed for each 25 MGD increase in water treatment plant capacity.

Transmission Mains. On the average, about three miles of transmission main must be constructed for each square mile of developed area. This translates into about three fourths of a mile of transmission main for each 1 MGD of treatment capacity. Figures 7, 8 and 9 show projected additions of transmission main and storage reservoirs in three phases. In each figure, the cross-hatched area indicates approximate areas of development requiring those facilities. The dashed lines indicate facilities installed in previous phases. Exact locations of mains and reservoirs are subject to change, since the developing areas may not occur in the sequence assumed. However, the quantity and cost of the facilities would not vary significantly for a given area of development.

Some of the transmission mains and storage reservoirs shown are outside the City limits and may be constructed by the County. They are shown in order to illustrate the probable total water system requirement. Whether constructed and financed by the County, or by the City with reimbursement by the County, the proposed financial plan would be essentially the same.

## FINANCIAL

Since 1960, major water system additions have been financed through water revenue bonds. Debt service has been financed from water user fees. Debt service has been a relatively small part of total annual water system expenses, so the burden on existing ratepayers has not been severe.

The expansion of facilities currently planned to meet anticipated growth will involve costs that would result in a significant increase in rates if the entire burden of debt service were placed on ratepayers. Costs per acre of development should vary little, regardless of the size of expansion. For the entire area, the average cost for major facilities is expected to be about \$6,000 per net acre served. However, the water development fee increase adopted in 1987 will assess about two thirds of water system expansion costs against new development, with ratepayers bearing the remaining one third.

The initial units of system expansion, (treatment plant expansion, reservoirs, and major north-south transmission mains) will require debt financing. Additional transmission mains and reservoirs will be required as growth occurs, and water development fee revenue from that growth should be sufficient to finance the required facilities.

The current expansion of Sacramento River Plant capacity, costing less than \$5 million, is being financed from Water Fund reserves. Expansion of the Fairbairn Plant is expected to cost about \$40 million. Associated major north-south transmission mains and local reservoirs will cost an additional estimated \$15 million. Therefore, debt financing will be needed for an estimated \$55 million. Annual debt service is estimated to be about \$4 million, and approximately one third of the revenue needed for this debt service is expected from non-City sources. It is probable that Arcade Water District, Sacramento County, and other water utilities will obligate themselves for about one third of the capacity of the new facilities. Whether these obligations are paid 'up front' by these other agencies or on an annual basis, the effect on City revenue requirements would be approximately the same.

Essentially, City revenues required for debt service would be about \$3.5 million. Assuming debt service coverage requirements similar to the existing factor (1.3 x debt service), required revenue would be about \$4.5 million annually. If one third, or \$1.5 million, is derived from user fees, an increase in water rates of about 10 percent will be needed. The remaining \$3 million would come from water development fees. At the current fee of \$1500 per single family equivalent, just 2000 new connections per year would provide the needed revenue. This represents a growth rate of a little more than one percent, lower than the City has experienced in any recent year.

After the initial major expansion, revenue from water development fees will be somewhat self adjusting. If growth rates increase, development fee income would increase as the need to expand facilities to meet growth increases. Even a substantial decrease in growth rates would have a relatively minor impact on monthly water rates. As an example, if growth decreased to 100 new connections in a given year, an additional \$1.5 million for debt service could be placed on ratepayers, resulting in a rate increase of about 10 percent. Even under this scenario, the increase in rates could be reduced if the County or other water utilities needed additional capacity and assumed the associated additional financial obligation.

In summary, debt financing appears to be necessary for the initial system expansion during the 1988-1991 period. After this, annual revenues from rates and water development fees should meet financial requirements for growth induced expansion. Slowing of growth rates should have relatively minor effects on user rates.

## APPENDIX C

### FLOODING

Before the turn of the century, flooding was a common occurrence in the Sacramento Valley. Today Sacramento has an extensive system of man-made levees and floodways to protect the City from flooding. Despite the flood prevention network during the 100-year flood, many areas of the City are susceptible to flooding from the overflow of local creeks, canals and storm sewers.

The delineation of flood hazard areas has the effect of increasing flood insurance rates for existing developments. Flood insurance will be extremely costly for new developments where habitable floors are to be lower than the designated flood surface. These costs have the effect of inhibiting growth since finance institutions are reluctant to provide financing to developers.

The Army Corps of Engineers is currently preparing new 100-year floodplain maps which will outline the newly estimated and unmitigated flood hazard areas in detail. They will be completed by 1989. New development in the City will further increase the number of persons and developments exposed to potential flood damage from levee failure. Damage will be significant in the North Natomas Area. Further development will require substantial budget commitment by the City to repair, inspect and upgrade the flood control levees as well as implement other flood control alternatives.

Easing adequate flood protection for the Sacramento Metropolitan Area is a critical issue. This is a concern for potential businesses because of the increase of flood insurance rates over the years. These costs may have the effect of discouraging growth since finance companies are reluctant to provide financing. However, studies have indicated that the frequency for flooding in the County is about every 50 to 70 years. The February 1986 flood in Sacramento has been a special concern for the City and measures have been taken to avert serious flood concerns.

APPENDIX D  
SACRAMENTO AIR QUALITY PLAN

FACT SHEET #1

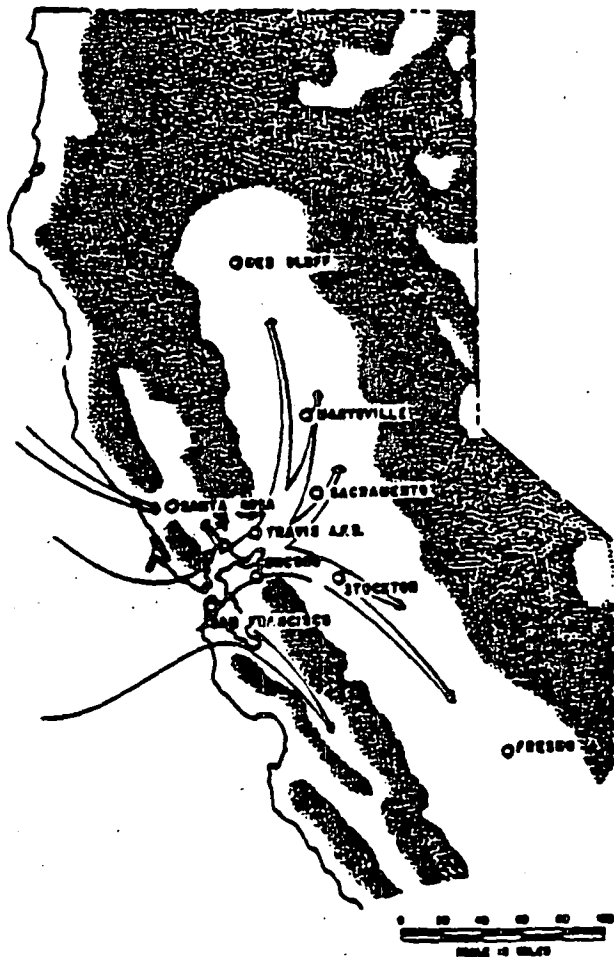
HOW SMOG IS FORMED IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY

Photochemical smog, which is characterized by a brownish haze in the sky, is a major problem in the Sacramento Area at certain times of the year. It is created by a complex chemical reaction involving hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight. A variety of products are formed during this process, a major one being oxidant. Oxidant is harmful in itself and is also a participant in a series of continuing reactions. Ozone is a chemical whose name is used almost interchangeably with oxidant. The level of ozone in the air is the measure commonly used to determine how much smog formation is occurring. Ozone is not produced directly, but is formed by a reaction between hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, which are called the precursors of ozone.

Hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, the precursors of smog, are emitted into the air through the evaporation or incomplete combustion of fossil fuels. In the Sacramento area, automobiles produce the majority of these emissions. Auto emissions are augmented by a variety of individually small but regionally significant sources, which include off-highway vehicles, aircraft, industrial, commercial and household sources.

The chemical reaction which produces smog occurs over a number of hours and continues as long as there is adequate sunlight and unreacted emission

products. During this time, the air mass in which the reaction is occurring is blown along with the prevailing winds. The result is that the highest oxidant levels are found not in the area producing most of the emissions, the Sacramento urbanized area, but many miles downwind. The northern portion of Sacramento County and the southern portion of Placer County experience the highest concentrations.



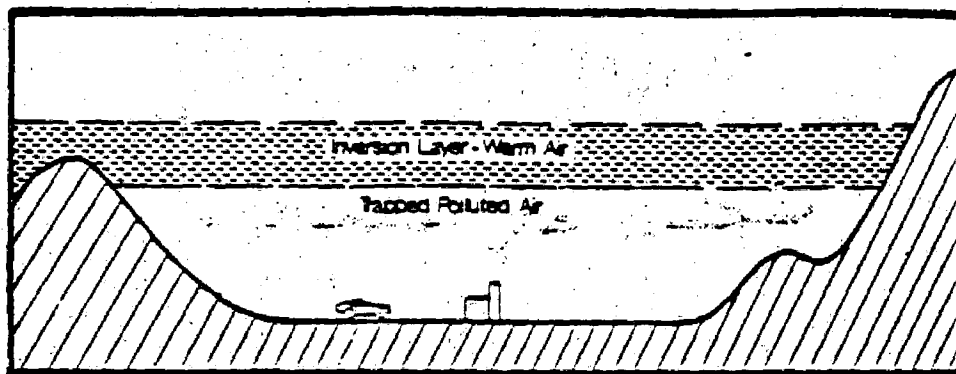
Smog is the most severe during the period from May to October when bright sunlight, wind patterns, air temperature, and other weather patterns are the most conducive to smog formation. Low wind during this period can cause oxidant to build up in the air rather than being diluted and blown away, and the mountains which surround the Valley act to trap smog. In addition, temperature inversions often act to trap pollutants close to the ground.

PREDOMINANT WIND FLOW PATTERNS

SUMMER (JUNE, JULY, AUGUST)

Inversions form when surface air is trapped by a layer of warmer air. This layer of warmer air acts as a lid to keep smog from dispersing upward.

#### TEMPERATURE INVERSION



Since nothing can be done to change Sacramento's weather, the major means of controlling smog will have to be a reduction of the emissions which are the precursors of smog.

FACT SHEET #2

THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION

The Lower Sacramento Valley is one of nine areas in the State where one or more of the health-based federal standards for air pollutants are violated. This means that the air we breathe is unhealthy several days each year in some areas.

The major pollutants of concern from a health standpoint are oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur oxides, and particulate matter. The federal primary air quality standards for both ozone and carbon monoxide and the secondary standard for suspended particulate matter are frequently violated in the Sacramento region. Exposure to these air pollutants can result in a variety of health problems, ranging from physical discomfort to illness and in some cases even death. While air pollution affects everyone, the young and elderly are particularly susceptible to its effects. Those persons suffering from respiratory and cardiovascular disease are also extremely vulnerable.

Certain oxides of nitrogen are highly toxic. Exposure to high levels can kill, while lower levels can affect the delicate structure of lung tissue. Long-term exposure has led to lung disease in experimental animals which resembles emphysema in man. Oxides of nitrogen have also been shown to lower the body's resistance to such diseases as pneumonia and influenza. While the  $\text{NO}_x$  standard is not violated in Sacramento, oxides of nitrogen, in the presence of sunlight, can react with hydrocarbons to form photochemical oxidants (photochemical smog). Oxidant or ozone pollution is a serious air pollution problem in the Sacramento area.

Oxidant can constrict breathing and aggravate respiratory illnesses, such as emphysema, bronchitis and asthma. It can also aggravate chronic heart and lung disorders and some anemias. Oxidant can also harm normal, healthy adults in concentrations found regularly in parts of the State. The effects often include nausea, headaches, eye irritation, dizziness, throat pain, breathing difficulty and coughing. The health effects caused by combined concentration of certain sulfur oxides and oxidant are more severe than those caused by greater concentrations of either pollutant alone. While hydrocarbons have no known adverse health effects by themselves, their role in the formation of oxidants warrants concern.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, toxic gas which passes through the lungs directly into the bloodstream. Here it interferes with the transfer of fresh oxygen to the blood depriving sensitive tissues, primarily the heart and brain, of oxygen. The effects of carbon monoxide depend upon the concentration and length of exposure. At low and intermediate concentrations, effects include drowsiness, fatigue, nausea, headache, changes in heart function and impairment of vision and reaction times. At high concentrations, carbon monoxide can be lethal. Carbon monoxide is a significant problem in the Sacramento region, both from an areawide standpoint and at certain "hot spots".

Particulate matter is an irritant, mainly affecting the eyes and upper respiratory tract. Particulates can also serve as a vehicle for the

transport of nitrogen and sulfur oxides into the lungs, resulting in more damage than that which would occur from these chemicals acting independently. By themselves, sulfur oxides can irritate the respiratory tract. However, sulfur oxides combined with particulate matter are associated with the only recorded air pollution episodes during which large numbers of people died.

While air pollution can also result in damage to property and crops, and reductions in visibility, its most serious threat is clearly to human health. If our health is to be protected, action will have to be taken to control both the extent and severity of air pollution.

The American Lung Association has available a variety of material on the health effects of air pollution, and can be contacted at 444-LUNG.

THE SOURCES OF POLLUTION.

A variety of sources emit air pollutants into the Sacramento Valley. These sources are generally categorized as mobile, other mobile, stationary, and area sources. Some of these sources emit pollutants throughout the entire year, while others are seasonal. Programs developed to control pollution sources must therefore be sensitive to both total and seasonal emissions.

MOBILE SOURCES: Included in this category are all motor vehicles used along streets and highways such as cars, trucks, buses, and on-road motorcycles. Mobile sources contribute the majority of the carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and particulates emitted into the area. Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions result mainly from the incomplete combustion of fossil fuel. Hydrocarbons are also emitted through evaporation from automotive fuel systems. Emission of nitrogen oxides result from the reaction of atmospheric nitrogen with oxygen under the high temperatures produced within the combustion chamber. Particulates are also emitted as a result of the combustion process. Highway vehicles also emit some sulfur oxides as a result of the sulfur content of fuel.

OTHER MOBILE SOURCES: These sources comprise all motor vehicles or motorized equipment not used on streets and highways and include ships, boats, trains, aircraft, farm and construction equipment, as well as off-road recreational equipment. These sources emit significant amounts of pollutants, and are in many cases more difficult to control than "mobile" or "stationary" sources. The pollutants emitted by these sources are generally the same as those produced by mobile sources, except for those vehicles such as ships, trains, and farm and construction equipment which use diesel or fuel oil. Such vehicles produce higher relative emissions of nitrogen oxides and particulates. "Other Mobile Sources" are the primary producers of the sulfur oxide emissions in the area.

STATIONARY SOURCES: These include major, identifiable pollution sources such as industrial facilities and operations, and municipal incinerators. Individual stationary sources can emit quantities of any of the five major pollutants. The particular type and mix depends upon the nature of each facility.

AREA SOURCES: These are numerous small or dispersed sources which emit individually small but collectively large amounts of pollutants over a broad geographic area. Examples include agricultural burning, residential space heating, operations using organic solvents (such as drycleaning), architectural surface coatings (such as paints and varnishes), and even lawnmowers. These sources are difficult to count, let alone control.

The table on the following page illustrates the relative contribution of the various air pollutants by source category for 1979.

1979 EMISSIONS FOR THE  
SACRAMENTO AIR QUALITY PLAN  
MODELING GRID AREA

SOURCE	POLLUTANTS					
	CARBON MONOXIDE		NITROGEN OXIDES		HYDROCARBONS	
	Tons/Day	%	Tons/Day	%	Tons/Day	%
Mobile Sources	534.51	84.31	84.98	75.89	66.14	59.12
Other Mobile Sources	62.16	9.81	21.12	18.86	12.12	10.84
Stationary Sources	.89	0.14	3.30	2.95	5.93	5.30
Area Sources	36.40	5.74	2.58	2.30	27.68	24.74
TOTAL-All Sources	633.96	100%	111.98	100%	111.87	100%

3



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO

## DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

1231 "I" Street

Sacramento, Ca. 95814

**Administration**  
Room 300 449-5571  
**Building Inspections**  
Room 200 449-5716  
**Planning**  
Room 200 449-5604

June 14, 1988

Transportation and Community Development Committee  
Sacramento, California

Honorable Members in Session:

**SUBJECT:** Referral from City Council of Report Back on: Checklist of Implementation Items Contained in the North Natomas Settlement Agreement; Proposed Process and Schedule for Consideration of the Transportation System Management (TSM) and Housing Trust Fund Ordinances

### SUMMARY

As requested by the City Council, and contemplated by the North Natomas Settlement Agreement, a "checklist of implementation items" including work plans for the TSM and Housing Trust Fund Ordinances, was recently submitted to the City Council.

Upon receiving the report, the Council asked that it be referred to the June 14, 1988 meeting of the Transportation and Community Development Committee. The purpose of the referral, as understood by staff, is to provide any and all parties to the agreement an opportunity to comment on the checklist and work plans. Consequently, copies of this report and attachments have been forwarded to each of the parties to the North Natomas Agreement.

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RECOMMENDATION

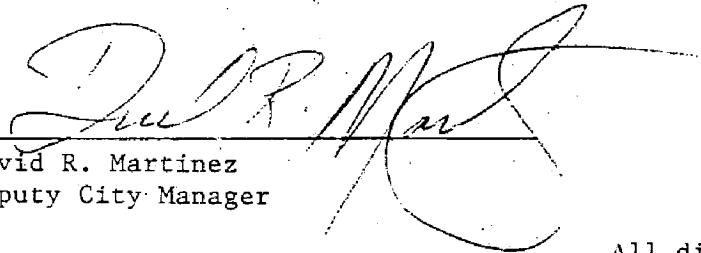
No action required.

Respectfully submitted,



Michael M. Davis, Director  
Planning and Development Department

APPROVED FOR COMMITTEE INFORMATION:



David R. Martinez  
Deputy City Manager

All districts  
June 14, 1988