

City of Suisun City Municipal Service Review



Approved

June 13, 2016

Prepared by:
City of Suisun City
Solano County LAFCO

(This page is intentionally left blank.)

Table of Contents

List of Tables and Exhibits	5
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	6
1: Introduction.....	8
1.1 – Role and Responsibility of LAFCO	
1.2 – Purpose of the Municipal Service Review	
1.3 – Uses of the Municipal Services Review	
1.4 – Sphere of Influence	
1.5 – California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	
2: Executive Summary.....	12
2.1 -The Municipal Service Review	
2.2 -City Profile	
2.3 – Growth and Population Projections	
2.4 – Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities	
2.5 - Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities	
2.6 – Financial Ability to Provide Services	
2.7 – Status and Opportunities for Shared Facilities	
2.8 – Government Structure and Accountability	
2.9 – LAFCO Policies Affecting Service Delivery	
3: City Profile.....	18
4: Growth and Population Projections.....	21
5: Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities.....	23
6: Present and Planned Public Facilities.....	24
6.1 – Animal Control	
6.2 – Fire	
6.3 – Law Enforcement	
6.4 – Parks and Recreation	
6.5 – Public Works	
6.6 – Solid Waste	
6.7 – Stormwater	
6.8 – Wastewater	
6.9 – Water	

7: Financial Ability to Provide Services.....50
 7.1 - General Fund
 7.2 – Capital Improvements
 7.3 – Enterprise Funds

8: Status and Opportunities for Shared Facilities.....59

9: Government Structure and Accountability.....61

10: LAFCO policies Affecting Service Delivery.....65

11: Summary of Determinations66

12: References.....71

List of Tables and Exhibits

Tables

Table 3-1	Amendments to Suisun City's Sphere of Influence
Table 3-2	Annexations to and from Suisun City of Suisun City
Table 4-1	Population Growth in Suisun City and Solano County Since 1970
Table 4-2	Solano Cities and County Population Projections 2010-2040
Table 6-1	Suisun City Fire Department Calls for Service
Table 6-2	Suisun City Police Department Response Times for Service
Table 6-3	Community Parks
Table 6-4	Neighborhood Parks
Table 6-5	Mini Parks
Table 6-6	Other Recreational Facilities
Table 6-7	<i>FAST</i> Ridership
Table 6-8	Wastewater Pump Flows
Table 6-9	SSWA Existing and Projected Water Supplies
Table 6-10	Water Supply Facilities
Table 6-11	Water Usage Demand Factors
Table 6-12	SSWA Comparison of Water Supply & Demand 2015-2035
Table 6-13	General Service Water Rates
Table 7-1	Department Operating Budgets
Table 7-2	General Fund Contingencies & Reserves
Table 7-3	Capital Improvement Categories
Table 9-1	Staffing Detail by Department

Exhibits

Exhibit 1	City of Suisun City Boundary and Sphere of Influence Map
Exhibit 2	Suisun City Bikeways Existing and Planned Pathways
Exhibit 3	Average Annual Dry Weather Influent Flow- Projected to 2055
Exhibit 4	General Fund Revenues and Expenses
Exhibit 5	General Fund Major Revenue Categories
Exhibit 6	Enterprise Funds Revenues and Expenses
Exhibit 7	Organizational Chart

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AAD	Annual Average Day
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
AFB	Air Force Base
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
ALS	Advanced Life Support
BART	Bay Area Transit Authority
BLSEMT 1	Basic Life Support
CAFR	Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
CAP	Comprehensive Annexation Plan
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFD	Community Facilities District
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CKH	Cortese-Knox-Hetzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement
DUC	Disadvantaged unincorporated communities
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
FAST	Fairfield and Suisun Transit
FAST Act	Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FSSD	Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District
FY	Fiscal Year
GPM	Gallons per Minute
HAS	Humane Animal Services
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program
ISO	Insurance Services Office
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
MAD	Maintenance Assessment District
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRP	Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit
MSR	Municipal Services Review
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape

	Ordinance
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NPRA	National Recreation Association
PCI	Pavement Condition Index
PD	Police Department
PMP	Pavement Management Program
PPC	Public Protection Classification
PRC	Parks and Recreation Commission
RR	Railroad
SCWA	Solano County Water Agency
SID	Solano Irrigation District
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SOLTRAN	Solano Transportation
SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SSWA	Suisun-Solano Water Authority
STA	Solano Transportation Authority
TOT	Transient Occupancy Tax
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VLF	Vehicle License Fee

1: Introduction

1.1 - Role and Responsibility of LAFCO

The fundamental role of a Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) is to implement the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg (CKH) Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code Section 56000, et seq.), providing for the logical, efficient, and most appropriate formation of local municipalities, service areas, and special districts. The CKH requires all LAFCOs, including Solano LAFCO, to conduct a Municipal Service Review (MSR) prior to updating the spheres of influence (SOI) of the various cities and special districts in the County (Government Code Section 56430). CKH requires an MSR and SOI update every 5 years.

1.2 - Purpose of the Municipal Service Review

This MSR will provide Solano LAFCO with an informational document and make determinations for each of the seven elements prescribed by CKH. This MSR evaluates the structure and operation of each district and discusses possible areas for improvement, coordination, or changes to the SOI as appropriate. The purpose of the MSR is to collect data in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of service provision by Solano Irrigation District (SID). The boundaries of SID are shown in Exhibit 1. Key sources for this study included agency-specific information gathered through a questionnaire, strategic plans, general plans, websites, financial reports, agency audits, research, personal communication, and the Municipal Service Review Guidelines published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

The report contains one section for each of the following seven elements as prescribed by CKH:

1. **Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area.** This section reviews projected growth within the existing service boundaries of the district and analyzes the district's plans to accommodate future growth.
2. **The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.** A disadvantaged unincorporated community is defined as inhabited territory with a median household income of 80 percent or less of the statewide median income.
3. **Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services Including Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies.** This section discusses the services provided including the quality and the ability of the district to provide those services, and it will include a discussion of capital improvement projects currently underway and projects planned for the future where applicable.
4. **Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services.** This section reviews the district's fiscal data and rate structure to determine viability and ability to meet service demands. It also addresses funding for capital improvement projects.

5. **Status of and Opportunities for Shared Facilities.** This section examines efficiencies in service delivery that could include sharing facilities with other agencies to reduce costs by avoiding duplication.
6. **Accountability for Community Service Needs, including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies.** This section examines the district's current government structure, and considers the overall managerial practices. It also examines how well the each district makes its processes transparent to the public and invites and encourages public participation.
7. **Matters Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery Required by Commission Policy.** This section includes a discussion of any Solano LAFCO policies that may affect the ability of each district to provide efficient services.

1.3- Uses of the Municipal Service Review

The MSR is used to examine the operations of a local agency, identify agencies unable to perform their mandated services, or identify ways to provide more effective, efficient services. Government Code Section 56375 allows LAFCO to take action on recommendations found in the MSR, such as initiating studies for changes of organization, updating the SOI, or originating a change of organization.

Studies in anticipation of a change of organization are useful to identify potential issues that may arise during the process. Issues can range from legal barriers to fiscal constraints to concerns of residents and landowners. A study would allow more focused analysis and the opportunity to resolve issues or options before beginning the process.

The MSR also provides the necessary information to help LAFCO make decisions on a proposed SOI update. In evaluating the SOI, the MSR provides the information necessary to determine if the agency has the capability to serve a larger area. The MSR discusses the financial condition of each district, source of revenues, and projected expenses. It also includes a discussion of the projected infrastructure needs that would allow for expansion of those services. The MSR, however, does not address California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the SOI update. That requires a separate analysis.

Alternatively, the MSR can recommend changes of organization: consolidation, dissolution, merger, establishment of a subsidiary district, or the creation of a new agency that typically involves a consolidation of agencies. Those changes of organization may also require an environmental review, a property tax sharing agreement, and an election.

1.4- Sphere of Influence

The SOI is defined as "a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service areas of a local agency" (Government Code 56076). The SOI represents one of the most important tools LAFCO uses to "carry out its purposes and responsibilities for planning and shaping the logical

and orderly development and coordination of local government agencies" (Government Code Section 56425).

CKH requires LAFCO to adopt an SOI for each city and special district in the County. The SOI serves much the same function for LAFCO as general plans serve for cities and counties: it guides the Commission in its consideration of annexations and other forms of reorganization. The sphere represents the logical extent of the agency's boundary in the next 5 to 10 years. However, since LAFCO is required to update and review the sphere every 5 years, the sphere in all practicality has a 5-year planning horizon. When adopting the 501, the Commission must make the following determinations:

- **Present and planned land uses in the area.** This consists of a review of current and planned land uses, including agricultural and open-space, based on planning documents.
- **Present and probable need for public facilities and services.** This includes a review of the services available in the area and the need for additional services.
- **Present Capacity of Public Facilities.** This section includes an analysis of the capacity of public facilities and the adequacy of public services that the district provides or is authorized to provide.
- **Social or economic communities of interest.** This section discusses the existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the Commission determines that they are relevant to the district. These are areas that may be affected by services provided by the District or may be receiving services in the future.
- **Present and probable need for services to disadvantaged communities.** Beginning July 1, 2012 the commission must also consider services to disadvantaged communities which are defined as populated areas within the SOI whose median household income is less than or equal to 80 percent of the statewide median income.

A SOI may be amended or updated. An amendment is a relatively limited change to the SOI to accommodate a specific project. Amendments can add or remove territory, address a change in provision of services by an agency, or revise a plan for services when it becomes impractical.

An update is a comprehensive review of the SOI that includes the map and relevant portions of one or more MSRs. The review allows for the identification of areas that are likely to receive services and to exclude those territories that are not or will **not** be served in the SOI.

1.5- California Environmental Quality Act

Public Resources Code Section 21000, *et seq.*, also known as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires public agencies to evaluate the potential environmental effects of their actions. This MSR is exempt from CEQA under Class 6 categorical exemption. CEQA Guidelines Section 15306 states that "Class 6 consists of basic data collection, research,

experimental management, and resource evaluation activities that do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource.”

2: Executive Summary

2.1 -The Municipal Service Review

The fundamental role of a Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) is to implement the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg (CKH) Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code Section 56000, et seq.), providing for the logical, efficient, and most appropriate formation of local municipalities, service areas, and special districts. The CKH requires all LAFCOs, including Solano LAFCO, to conduct a Municipal Service Review (MSR) prior to updating the spheres of influence (SOI) of the various cities and special districts in the County (Government Code Section 56430). CKH requires an MSR and SOI update every 5 years.

This MSR will provide Solano LAFCO with an informational document and make determinations for each of the seven elements prescribed by CKH. The report contains one section for each of the following seven elements as prescribed by CKH:

1. **Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area.** This section reviews projected growth within the existing service boundaries of the district and analyzes the district's plans to accommodate future growth.
2. **The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.** A disadvantaged **unincorporated** community is defined as inhabited territory with a median household income of 80 percent or less of the statewide median income.
3. **Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services Including Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies.** This section discusses the services provided including the quality and the ability of the district to provide those services, and it will include a discussion of capital improvement projects currently underway and projects planned for the future where applicable.
4. **Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services.** This section reviews the district's fiscal data and rate structure to determine viability and ability to meet service demands. It also addresses funding for capital improvement projects.
5. **Status of and Opportunities for Shared Facilities.** This section examines efficiencies in service delivery that could include sharing facilities with other agencies to reduce costs by avoiding duplication.
6. **Accountability for Community Service Needs, including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies.** This section examines the district's current government structure, and considers the overall managerial practices. It also examines how well the each district makes its processes transparent to the public and invites and encourages public participation.

7. **Matters Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery Required by Commission Policy.** This section includes a discussion of any Solano LAFCO policies that may affect the ability of each district to provide efficient services.

The MSR is used to examine the operations of a local agency, identify agencies unable to perform their mandated services, or identify ways to provide more effective, efficient services. Government Code Section 56375 allows LAFCO to take action on recommendations found in the MSR, such as initiating studies for changes of organization, updating the SOI, or originating a change of organization.

The MSR also provides the necessary information to help LAFCO make decisions on a proposed SOI update. In evaluating the SOI, the MSR provides the information necessary to determine if the agency has the capability to serve a larger area.

California Environmental Quality Act

This MSR is exempt from CEQA under Class 6 categorical exemption. CEQA Guidelines Section 15306 states that “Class 6 consists of basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation activities that do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource.”

2.2- City Profile

Suisun City was established in 1868. In 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad connected to Suisun City, creating an ideal location for commerce and transportation between the Bay Area, Sacramento, and the Sierra Nevada foothills. It was the first train stop in Solano County, California, and is still the County’s only passenger rail stop as of the writing of this document.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Suisun City experienced rapid growth as the San Francisco Bay Area's suburban ring expanded to formerly rural Solano County. Most of that growth was east of the historic Downtown in suburban-style single-family neighborhoods. In the 1960s, Interstate-80 (I-80) was constructed two miles outside the City, which shifted a substantial amount of regional commercial traffic from State Route 12 (SR 12) to the new facility.

The City began a substantial redevelopment project in the 1990’s and 2000’s to upgrade the historic city center and the waterfront. The City replaced dilapidated housing and built new affordable units, the Civic Center, the Nelson Community Center, the Lambrecht Sports Complex, and Suisun City Library. Funding created by bonding for the increased property values was provided to the Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District to help refurbish or rebuild every school campus in Suisun City. Crime dropped by 60 percent and new businesses, restaurants, and houses brought people to Downtown Suisun City. With the adoption of the first structurally balanced budget in 2015-16, and development opportunities on the horizon, the City of Suisun City looks forward to anticipated growth in the future.

2.3- Growth and Population Projections

The estimated population of Suisun City in 2014 was 28,549. The population can be expected to grow between 4 and 4.5% to between 29,235 and 29,800 by 2020, based on recent growth and ABAG projections. At buildout in 2035 the General Plan projects a population of 32,400.

2.4- Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

There are no disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

2.5- Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities

Animal Control

The City is one of five cities that provides animal control through an agreement with Humane Animal Services. The City has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Vacaville and Solano County for the maintenance and operation of the Claybank animal shelter in Fairfield.

Current capacity of animal control facilities accommodates 141 canine kennels and 77 feline cattery cages. The expansion of the facility will result in the addition of 128 canine kennels and 69 cattery cages, and overall increased holding capacity of the facilities.

Fire

The Suisun City Fire department is staffed by a Fire Chief, two Captains and 38 volunteers. With this staffing the department runs one engine 24/7 and a second engine 70% of the time. The department operates from a single station at 621 Pintail Dr.

The fire department provides basic life support and contracts for advanced life support with Medic Ambulance. Over the last three years the department has responded to 1,799, 1,922, and 1,915 calls for service. Most of the calls are for rescue and EMS. The City has mutual aid agreements with all other departments in the County.

The City Council has set a goal of a response time of 5 minutes or less 90% of the time. The City is currently striving to meet that goal. The City has received an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 3 out of 10 with an ISO rating of 1 being the best.

The City plans to build two new fire stations, to accommodate expected growth. One of the new stations will replace an existing one.

Law Enforcement

The Suisun City Police Department operates from two facilities, a main location next to City Hall and the Burdick Center Substation which houses records. In 2014 the staffing ratio was 0.75 sworn officers per thousand residents, responding to an average of 909 calls each. Average response time ranged from 3 minutes 10 seconds for Priority 1 calls for service with an immediate threat to people and property to 4 minutes 7 seconds for Priority 4 calls for service for late reports of crimes or assistance with general questions.

Parks and Recreation

The City maintains over 100 acres of parkland that includes two community parks of 10 to 38 acres, eleven neighborhood parks of 1 to 6 acres and five mini/pocket parks of 0.1 to 1.1 acres. The City also operates a community center, a senior center, a boat launch, a community theater as well as system of hiking and biking trails. The city has established a standard of 3 acres of parkland per thousand residents. They currently exceed the standard with an average of 3.4 acres per thousand.

The City funds new facilities through development agreements and impact fees. The city is in the process of updating its development impact fees.

Public Works

The Public Works and Building Department is responsible for local streets system within the City of Suisun City. The pavement condition index is a way to measure the conditions of roadways. The City has an average PCI of 56 which is considered fair condition.

The City also maintains Class I, Class II and Class III bikeways. The City is seeking additional funding to improve local routes and connections with regional bicycle and pedestrian travel ways. Several additional bike routes are planned to improve connections with Suisun City and to the rest of the region.

Suisun City is served by Amtrak, Greyhound, Rio Vista Breeze bus service and by Fairfield and Suisun Transit (FAST) services. FAST operates four local and one intercity route through Suisun City. The intercity route is line 90, which connects Suisun City to the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) commuter rail system. FAST also operates demand-response paratransit service in the Suisun City and Fairfield areas. The local bus system is projected to be able to accommodate anticipated growth in ridership. Though intercity buses run closer to capacity, with the purchase of new buses in the near future, they similarly will be able to manage perceived growth, as well.

Solid Waste

Suisun City contracts with Republic Services for collection of solid waste, yard waste and recyclable materials. Solid waste is transported to the Potrero Hills Landfill. The landfill has the capacity of 55.865 million cubic yards. It currently has 33.815 million cubic yards available and not expected to reach capacity until 2045.

Stormwater

The City's storm drainage system can protect the city from flooding during a 100 year storm event through four pumping stations located strategically throughout the City.

Wastewater

The City and FSSD jointly operate and maintain the wastewater collection system that serves the City. FSSD owns and operates the trunk sewer system, which includes all 12-inch and larger sewers and the major pump stations and force mains that convey wastewater to the District's wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater flows by gravity or is pumped by smaller

stations to four major pump stations which pump wastewater to the treatment plant.

Suisun City is served by Suisun Pump Station and three smaller stations: Lawler I Pump Station, Lawler II Pump Station, and Crystal Street Pump Station. Capacity at the Suisun Pump Station was recently upgraded to a capacity of 38.3 MGD. Typical dry weather flow is 8.1 mgd and wet weather flow is 27 mgd. With the smaller pump stations there is sufficient capacity.

The FSSD recently completed a treatment plant expansion that increased the average dry weather capacity from 17.5 to 23.7 mgd and reliable peak-flow capacity from 34.8 to 52.3 mgd.

Water

Suisun City and Solano Irrigation District (SID) formed a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement in 1976 to provide a long-term water supply for the City. In 1990, the partnership became a full Joint Powers Authority named the Suisun-Solano Water Authority (SSWA). Water sources are primarily surface water from the Solano Project and the State Water Project.

The City currently serves 8,100 connections. The total projected water demand at buildout of the 2035 General Plan would be approximately 4,251 acre-feet per year (AFY) while the estimated normal year supply in 2035 is 8,035 AFY. Water demand is anticipated to be less than available water supplies through 2035 in normal water years. Water supply in single-dry and multiple-dry water years is insufficient to meet demand within the SSWA service area over the 20-year planning period. A joint powers agreement between SID and Suisun City ensures that water will be provided from the SID water supplies and therefore there will be sufficient water supplies to meet demands.

The City operates two treatment plants at Cement Hill and Gregory Hill with a combined capacity of 10.56 MGD. The City also maintains four storage tanks with a capacity of 6.5 million gallons. These facilities would provide a peaking storage of 20% and an emergency storage of approximately one full anticipated maximum day demand. They also provide fire storage of 420,000 gallons.

2.6.- Financial Ability to Provide Services

Over the past three years the structural status of the General Fund has evolved, trending from significant structural deficits to a modest structural surplus in FY 2015-16. Although expenditures have increased from about \$10 million to about \$11 million, revenues, including transfers in, increased at a slightly higher rate, from approximately \$9.6 million to about \$11 million for FY 2015-16.

Vehicle license fees, property tax and sales tax account for a large portion of revenues. Building and public works, law enforcement, and development services account for 30%, 27%, and 18% of expenses respectively.

The 2015-16 CIP includes 18 projects over the span of five years. Over 69 percent of all project funding is devoted to Public Infrastructure projects. Sources for funding CIP include eight

maintenance assessment districts, Mello Roos districts, AB 1600 fees, sewer and water connection fees, development agreements and state and federal grants.

The City of Suisun City has five enterprise funds, also known as internal service funds. The internal service funds are composed of the Motor Vehicle Repair, Motor Vehicle Replacement, Network Maintenance, Public Works Operating Costs, and the Self- Insurance Funds, respectively. In three of the last 5 years expenses have exceeded revenues, but it is difficult to tell from the data whether rates are sufficient for services provided.

2.7- Status and Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City works cooperatively with other cities and the County to provide more efficient services. The City collaborates for most services. They participate in the Humane Animal Services contract for animal control. They have mutual aid agreements with surrounding agencies for fire services. They provide transportation services by participating in the Solano Transportation Authority. Some parks and recreation services are provided by working with state and federal agencies that manage Suisun Marsh. The City shares the Potrero Hills Landfill for solid waste disposal with other cities in the region. They work with the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District to provide wastewater treatment and with the Suisun-Solano Water Authority to provide water. The City continues to analyze opportunities to improve upon operational efficiency and the utilization of resources.

2.8- Government Structure and Accountability

Suisun City is a general law city governed by a five member city council. Council members are elected at large to four year staggered terms. The Mayor is elected separately from the council to a four year term. Council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday at 7 pm at city hall council chambers. Meetings are noticed according to the Brown Act, televised live, and recorded for the archive. Tapes of meetings are available to the public.

Residents are appointed to the Planning Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission. The Planning Commission consists of seven members appointed to four year staggered terms. The Parks and Recreation Commission consists of five members appointed to staggered terms.

The City communicates with residents through its website. The website communicates upcoming events, public meetings, and allows residents to pay their water bills.

The City Manager oversees six departments, administrative services, police, fire, public works, recreation and the development services. The City staff includes 77 permanent paid positions and 83 temporary and volunteer positions for a total of 160. Staffing has remained fairly constant over that last three years.

2.9- LAFCO Policies Affecting Service Delivery

The City will be affected by LAFCO's Sphere of Influence Policy and the eleven standards adopted for evaluating proposals that are submitted for LAFCO review.

3: City Profile

Suisun City was established in 1868. In 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad connected to Suisun City, creating an ideal location for commerce and transportation between the Bay Area, Sacramento, and the Sierra Nevada foothills. It was the first train stop in Solano County, California, and is still the County's only passenger rail stop as of the writing of this document.

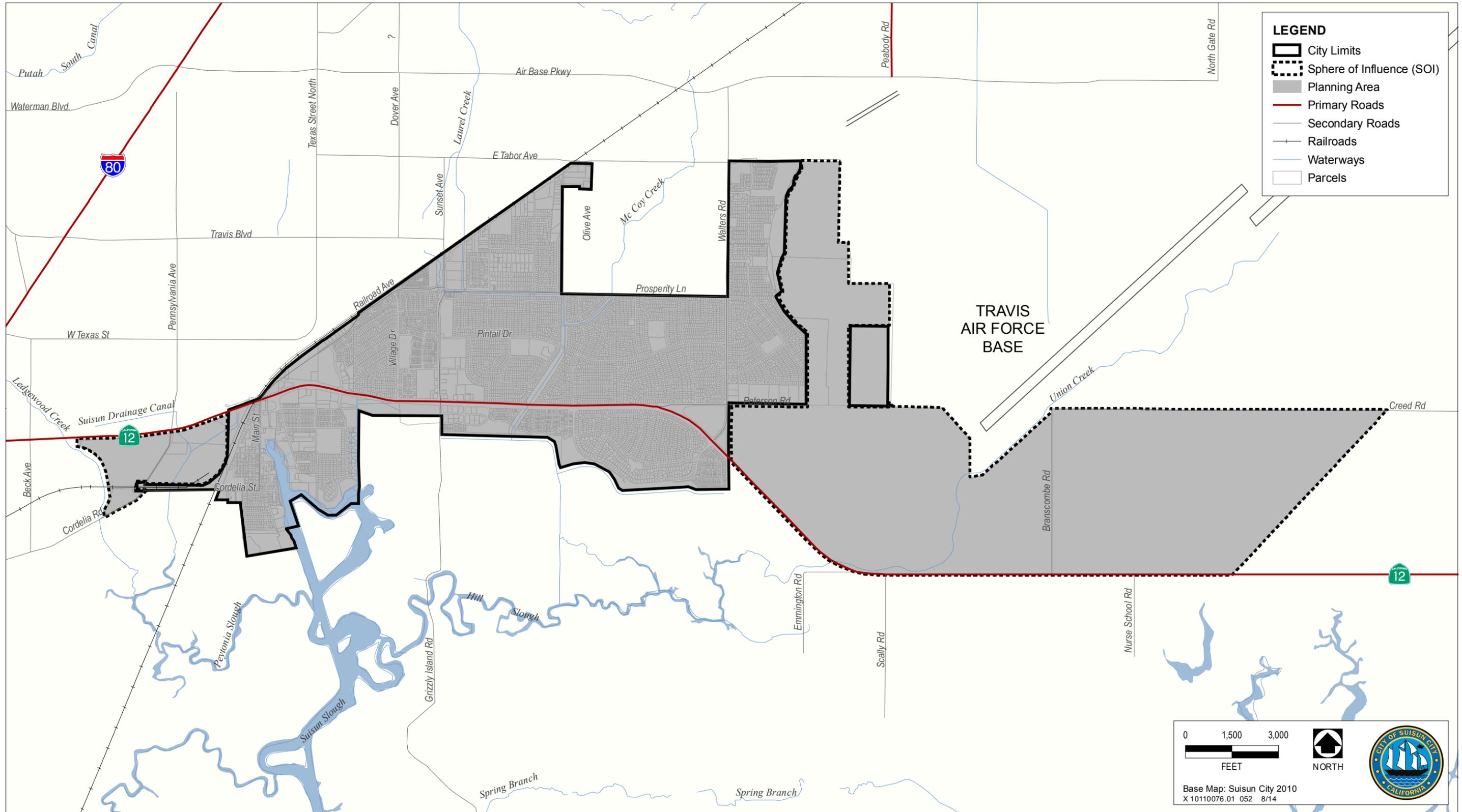
The train depot opened in 1914. Historic homes are located throughout the Old Town area, including the Lawler House, which now houses an art gallery, but was built in 1857 as a ranch house on the land now occupied by Dover Terrace South. The Lawler House was moved to its current location by a track and barge in 1979.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Suisun City experienced rapid growth as the San Francisco Bay Area's suburban ring expanded to formerly rural Solano County. Most of that growth was east of the historic Downtown in suburban-style single-family neighborhoods. In the 1960s, Interstate-80 (I-80) was constructed two miles outside the City, which shifted a substantial amount of regional commercial traffic from State Route 12 (SR 12) to I-80.

In 1987, the San Francisco Chronicle labeled Suisun City as the worst city in the Bay Area. The City was spending about 70 percent of its entire police budget on the Crescent neighborhood, and the historic waterfront was an industrial backwater with little to no public access. As a result, the City designated a redevelopment zone to promote revitalization throughout the 1990s and the early 2000s. Using tools of redevelopment first created in the 1940s, Suisun City invested \$65 million in blight elimination and infrastructure improvements, including construction of the entire Marina and Promenade. The City replaced dilapidated housing and built new affordable units, the Civic Center, the Nelson Community Center, the Lambrecht Sports Complex, and the Suisun City Library. Funding created by bonding for the increased property values was provided to the Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District to help refurbish or rebuild every school campus in Suisun City. Crime dropped by 60 percent and new businesses, restaurants, and houses brought people to Downtown Suisun City.

Due in combination to the "Great Recession" from 2007-2009, the lingering subsequent economic climate, and the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency in 2011-12 economic growth in the City has been stunted in recent years. However, with the adoption of the first structurally balanced budget in 2015-16, and development opportunities on the horizon, the City of Suisun City looks forward to anticipated growth in the future.

Exhibit 1: City of Suisun City Boundary and Sphere of Influence Map



Source: AECOM 2011

Planning Area

Sphere of Influence Changes & Annexations

Exhibit 1 shows Suisun City's current Sphere of Influence. Table 3-1 summarizes changes and amendments to the City's Sphere of Influence:

Table 3-1 Amendments to Suisun City's Sphere of Influence

Year	Name	Description
1973	Sphere of Influence adopted	General Plan and Zoning Map Update
1986	Amended	Year of original MSR/ CAP
1992	Sphere of Influence Transfer	In March, 1992, the Solano County LAFCo approved a transfer of 1,600 acres from the City of Fairfield's SOI to the City of Suisun City's SOI.

Source: Suisun City MSR 2005.

As of January 1, 2016, the gross area of the City of Suisun City is approximately 4.1 square miles (2,624 acres), including 1,902 acres of land, 675 acres streets/ highways, and 47 acres of water. Below is a table displaying both the annexations to and detachments from the City of Suisun City.

Table 3-2 Annexations to and from the City of Suisun City

Year	Annexation Name	Land Use	Acres
1986	Fairview Ranch	Mixed Use	22
1986	Lawler Ranch	Mixed Use	334
1986	Bidstrup	Mixed Use	109
1987	Blossom Heights	Medium Density Residential	14.6
1989	RR Ave/ Worley Road	Commercial	7.9
1989	Ables Annexation	Service Commercial	2.58
1997	Peterson Ranch	Mixed Use	180
2006	Frontage Road Detachment	Detachment	-2.46
2006	Fairfield-Suisun Swap	Light Manufacturing (Detachment)	-5.68
2006	Fairfield-Suisun Swap	Commercial Service	3.33
Total Land Annexed Since 1986 CAP			665.27

Source: Suisun City MSR 2005; Peterson Ranch Annexation Documents; May 9, 2006 Staff Report by John Kearns.

4: Growth and Population Projections

The City's population grew significantly from a population of 2,917 in 1970 to a population of 22,686 in 1990. In the 2000s, the City's percent change in population followed that of Solano County as a whole. According to the 2010 Census, Suisun's population was 28,111 and in 2014 was estimated at 28,549. Based on the 2010 Census the population in Suisun City grew 1.6% or 0.4% annually. That projects to a population of 29,235 in 2020.

Table 4-1 Population Growth in Suisun City and Solano County Since 1970

Year	Suisun City		Solano County	
	Population	Percent Change	Population	Percent Change
1970	2,917		169,941	
1980	11,087	280%	235,203	38%
1990	22,686	83%	340,421	45%
2000	26,118	15%	394,542	16%
2010	28,111	7.6%	413,344	4.8%
2014	28,549	1.6%	424,223	2.6%

Source: Association of Bay Area Governments (2015a, 2015b)

ABAG prepares population projections for the nine Bay Area counties and their jurisdictions. ABAG projects that between the year 2010 and 2040, Solano County's population will increase by 23.8 percent, which is slightly higher than Suisun City's projected population increase of 19.9 percent. As seen in Table 4-2, ABAG population projections are slightly higher than the most recent trend. ABAG projects Suisun's population in 2020 to be 29,800 compared to 29,235 projected by the most recent growth.

Table 4-2 Solano Cities and County Population Projections 2010-2040

Community	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	Percent Change Between 2010 & 2040	Average Annual Percent Change
Benicia	26,997	27,600	28,300	29,000	29,700	31,400	16.3%	0.54%
Dixon	18,351	18,700	19,000	19,400	19,800	20,700	12.8%	0.43%
Fairfield	105,321	111,500	117,900	124,400	131,400	146,500	39.1%	1.30%
Rio Vista	7,360	7,500	7,900	8,300	8,400	8,800	19.6%	0.65%
Suisun City	28,111	28,900	29,800	30,700	31,600	33,700	19.9%	0.66%
Vacaville	92,428	95,300	98,200	101,700	105,500	109,700	23.3%	0.78%
Vallejo	115,942	118,100	121,000	124,200	126,200	128,600	13.7%	0.46%
Unincorporated	18,834	19,700	20,600	21,500	22,600	23,700	31.1%	1.04%
Solano County	413,344	427,300	442,700	459,200	475,200	511,600	23.8%	0.79%

Source: City of Suisun City (2015a).

General Plan Buildout Estimates

The 2035 General Plan could accommodate a total population of approximately 32,400 at buildout. This is just below ABAG's projected 33,700 population estimate for the City of Suisun in 2040. It should be noted however, that these numbers are only estimates and projections and various factors may alter the outcomes.

Determinations:

- 4.1 The estimated population of Suisun City in 2014 was 28,549.
- 4.2 Based on recent growth and ABAG projections, over the term of this service review, the population can be expected to grow 4-4.5% (29, 235- 29,800) by 2020.
- 4.3 At buildout in 2035, the General Plan projects a population of 32,400.

5: Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

The Commission is required to provide written determinations with respect to the location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUC) within or contiguous to the sphere of influence. The California Government Code Section 56033.5 defines a disadvantaged unincorporated community as an inhabited territory (12 or more registered voters) with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income (MHI).

While not located within the City's sphere of influence, the Community of Tolenas can be considered an island territory. An island territory is defined as any inhabited and unincorporated territory that is surrounded or substantially surrounded by one or more cities and a county boundary. Tolenas is bordered by Suisun City on the west, south, and east and by the City of Fairfield to the north and therefore meets the definition of an island territory. Should an island territory have an annual MHI that is less than 80 percent of the statewide MHI, the island territory is then considered a DUC.

According to the U.S. Census, the MHI for the State in 2014 dollars was \$61,933. For the same period, the MHI for the Tolenas community was \$76,100. Since the income for Tolenas is greater than the statewide MHI, the Tolenas community is not considered a DUC.

Determinations:

- 5.1 There are no disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

6: Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities

The services available to the residents and businesses of the City of Suisun City are provided largely by the City, like Law Enforcement, and in part, through various partnerships with other local governmental agencies and authorities. For example, the provision of water service within the City's jurisdiction is a combined effort of both the City and the Solano Irrigation District (SID), a local government agency, composing the Suisun-Solano Water Authority.

6.1- Animal Control

Suisun City is one of five cities contracted with Humane Animal Services (HAS), a non-profit organization for animal control within the City. Shelter services are provided at Solano County Animal Care Services at the Claybank Facility, located in Fairfield, and the SPCA of Solano County, an independently funded, non-profit animal shelter, located in Vacaville.

On December 30, 2012, the City, along with the cities of Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, and Vacaville, and Solano County, entered a Memorandum of Understanding on the provision of animal care services in the County. As stipulated in the MOU, through 2027 the City, will contribute pay proportional to the net cost of the maintenance and operation for the expansion of the Claybank Facility in Fairfield. The expansion of the facility will guarantee the continued provision of humane services to the animals maintained on site and to better serve the public in general.

Current capacity of animal control facilities accommodates 141 canine kennels and 77 feline cattery cages. Expansion of the facility will result in the addition of 128 canine kennels and 69 cattery cages, and overall increased holding capacity of the facilities.

Determinations:

6.1 The City is one of five cities that provides animal control through an agreement with Humane Animal Services.

6.2 The City has signed a MOU with Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Vacaville and Solano County for the maintenance and operation of the Claybank animal shelter in Fairfield.

6.3 Current capacity of animal control facilities accommodates 141 canine kennels and 77 feline cattery cages. The expansion of the facility will result in the addition of 128 canine kennels and 69 cattery cages, and overall increased holding capacity of the facilities.

6.2- Fire

The Fire Department currently has one station located at 621 Pintail Drive in Suisun City, at the South West corner of Pintail and East Wigeon. The station houses one 65' water tower/ ladder and three type 1 engines, with a small rolling stock parked outside.

The Suisun City Fire Department is staffed with dedicated volunteers that provide fire protection and emergency medical services to the residents of Suisun City. The department contains two divisions: Fire Operations and Emergency Preparedness. Service areas include fire suppression, emergency medical response, and fire prevention, as well as preparation for and response to natural and human-caused disasters. The Department also responds to public-assist calls, supports public educational programs in the City's schools and manages the public nuisance weed abatement program within the City. The City fire department serves a population of about 28,549 in a 4.1 square mile area.

Paid staff, with responsibility for the management of the Department, includes the Fire Chief and two Fire Captain-Station Officer positions. Thirty-eight volunteers staff one engine 24 hours per day, 7 days per week with a minimum crew of two. About 70% of the time there are volunteers to staff two engines or an engine and the truck. This allows us to respond to two calls at once and better serve the needs of the community.

In 2014, the fire volunteers worked 4,292 - 12 hour shifts, for a total of 51,504 staff hours on duty. They responded to 1,674 emergency responses for a total of 37,450 staff hours of on-scene time. Additionally, volunteers participated in 1,555 classes and drills, for about 2,810 hours.

The fire department provides "Basic Life Support" (BLSEMT1) service with "Advanced Life Support" (ALS) provided by a county contract with Medic Ambulance. The Fire Department responds with cardiac defibrillator capabilities to stabilize patients, and the Medic paramedics respond with the advanced capabilities within nine minutes.

Equipment

As of March 2016, of the nine Fire Department service vehicles, seven are due to be replaced. Most of these units are past their service replacement dates. Although there isn't a concrete replacement timetable in place, Type 1 engine is scheduled for replacement in May 2016.

Insurance Services Office Public Protection Rating

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) is an independent company that serves insurance companies, communities, fire departments, insurance regulators, and others by providing information about risk. The ISO Public Protection Classification (PPC) surveys recognize only fire protection capabilities as they relate to fire suppression for commercial properties. PPC grades run from 1 — which represents superior property fire protection — to 10 — which indicates that the area's fire-suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria. Upon evaluation in 2013, the Suisun City Fire Department received an ISO rating of 3, up from the previous rating of 4.

Table 6-1 Suisun City Fire Department Calls for Service

	2012	2013	2014
Fire	66	70	67
Explosion		1	
Rescue & EMS	1,369	1,460	1,394
Hazardous Conditions	18	12	26
Service Call	139	163	178
Good Intent Call	142	142	165
False Alarm/False Call	58	72	79
Special Type	7	2	6
Total	1,799	1,922	1,915

Source: Fire Department Incident Reports (2012-14).

In the 1990s, the City Council adopted the national response criteria for fire response. That goal is for responses to be on-scene within five minutes, 90% of the time. During most reporting quarters, the fire department does not meet this goal in responses to the Old Town area and the Peterson Ranch area.

The Department does have Mutual Aid Agreements with all other fire departments in the County. In the event that additional assistance is needed, fire departments within the County have agreed upon mutual aid. The City of Fairfield, to the north, is the only paid department that would be able to quickly respond to the City. The other close department, the Suisun Fire Protection District, is composed of volunteers. While they will respond, they must assemble a crew with pager recall before responding. Cordelia, Vacaville, Rio Vista are generally too far away for a first response (5:00 min) capability.

Analyzing areas in which responses over 5 minutes occur, it is clear that the following areas are currently outside the recommended standards:

- From Marina and Hwy 12 south and west
- A pocket near Marina Boulevard and Railroad Avenue
- North and east of Walters and Pintail (Petersen Ranch & Montebello Vista subdivisions)
- A small area in the southeast corner of Lawler Ranch.

In addition, some of these areas are, or have been designated as high-density residential, commercial, and light industrial, which tend to require more responses than regular residential areas.

Going forward, the City will consider sites and seek funding for the construction of two fire stations that would serve existing and new development accommodated under the 2035 General Plan. It is anticipated that these two fire stations will replace the existing station and that there may be co-location opportunities for other services and or facilities.

Determinations:

6.4 The Suisun City Fire department is staffed by a Fire Chief, two Captains and 38 volunteers. With this staffing the department runs one engine 24/7 and a second engine 70% of the time. The department operates from a single station at 621 Pintail Dr.

6.5 The fire department provides basic life support and contracts for advanced life support with Medic Ambulance. Over the last three years the department has responded to 1,799, 1,922, and 1,915 calls for service. Most of the calls are for rescue and EMS. The City Council has set a goal of a response time of 5 minutes or less 90% of the time. The City is currently striving to meet that goal. The City has received an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 3 out of 10 with an ISO rating of 1 being the best.

6.6 The City has mutual aid agreements with all other departments in the County.

6.7 The City plans to build two new fire stations, to accommodate expected growth. One of the new stations will replace an existing one.

6.3- Law Enforcement

The Police Department provides law enforcement services to the community by way of uniformed patrol officers. Currently there are two facilities maintained within the City to provide law enforcement services. Adjacent to City Hall, the main police facility houses all Police Department personnel. The second facility is the Burdick Center, a substation primarily used to house files and provide a convenient location on the Eastern portion of the City for officers to write reports or conduct phone follow-up. The Burdick Center Substation is located at 1101 Charleston Street.

Full-time budgeted staffing within the Police Department is composed of 1 Chief of Police, 1 Police Commander, 4 Police Sergeants, 17 Police Officers, 7 Communications/Records Technicians, 3 Community Services Officers, and 1 Administrative Assistant.

The Police Department staffs 1 full-time Detective whose primary responsibility is the investigation of major crimes. The Police Department also employs 1 full-time School Resource Officer, (added position in 15/16 FY), who is responsible for one middle school and three elementary schools. In addition, the Police Department has 5 police officers assigned to the Solano County Mobile Field Force Team (ancillary duty), 2 police officers assigned to the Solano County Special Weapons and Tactics Team (ancillary duty), and 1 police officer assigned to the Solano County Hostage Negotiations Team (ancillary duty). The Department has 2 Community Services Offices assigned full-time to Code Enforcement, and 1 assigned to Property & Evidence.

The Police Department operates and staffs a 24/7/365 emergency and non-emergency dispatch center. The Supervising Communications Records Technician and Communications Records Technicians are responsible for call-taking, dispatching of personnel, providing assistance to citizens entering the front lobby of the Police Department, records management, and data entry. In 2014 the dispatch center answered 34,450 non-emergency telephone calls and 10,710

emergency 911 calls. In addition, the dispatch initiated 24,532 outgoing calls. These are calls that are initiated by a Police dispatcher to phone numbers outside the Police Department.

In total there are 23 sworn officers. In 2014, the Police Department had a ratio of 1 sworn officer per 1,329 persons or 0.75 sworn officers per thousand residents. The department staffs between 3 and 5 sworn officers per shift. As a result of natural attrition, mandated training, and accrued leave, the actual number of officers handling calls for service on average falls to minimum staffing levels. Suisun City Police Department Policy Manual defines staffing levels for the Department. Policy# 216.1 identifies minimum staffing for a patrol shift as 1 supervisor and 2 officers. During 2014, the Police Department maintained the following averages in response to calls for service.

Table 6-2 Suisun PD Response Times for Service

Priority Level	Average Time Until Call is Dispatched	Average Officer Response Time
1	46 Seconds	3 Minutes 10 Seconds
2	2 Minutes 40 Seconds	4 Minutes 29 Seconds
3	5 Minutes 3 Seconds	4 Minutes 40 Seconds
4	9 Minutes 15 Seconds	4 Minutes 7 Seconds

Source: Suisun City Chief of Police, Tim Mattos (December 2015).

Priority levels are

- *Priority 1:* In-progress calls for service with an immediate threat to people and or property.
- *Priority 2:* No immediate threat, however an expedited response is required.
- *Priority 3:* In-progress incidents which do not pose a threat to people and/or property.
- *Priority 4:* Late reports of crimes or assistance with general questions.

In 2014 Police Officers responded to 8,976 citizen initiated calls for service, initiated 5,828 traffic enforcement stops, and conducted 5,182 officer initiate contacts, resulting in an average of 909 calls per officer. Police Officers arrested 1,867 adults and 138 juvenile offenders, and completed 3,939 written police reports. A total of 1,359 traffic citations and 2,115 parking/mechanical citations were issued. Code Enforcement Officers opened a total of 1,952 new municipal code violation cases.

With anticipated growth and possible annexation opportunities, the need for additional police services will increase. Subsidized by the City's General Fund, additional police department personnel, both sworn and non-sworn, will be required in order to keep pace with development in order to meet and maintain safety standards in the community and satisfy needs of the City.

Determinations:

6.8 The city police department operates from two facilities, a main location next to City Hall and the Burdick Center Substation which houses records.

6.9 In 2014 the staffing ratio was 0.75 sworn officers per thousand residents, responding to an average of 909 calls each.

6.10 Average response time ranged from 3 minutes 10 seconds for Priority 1 calls for service with an immediate threat to people and property to 4 minutes 7 seconds for Priority 4 calls for service for late reports of crimes or assistance with general questions.

6.4- Parks and Recreation

The City's Recreation and Community Services Department is responsible for providing park and recreation services for residents of Suisun City. The Department oversees all City sponsored recreation programs and facilities. The Building and Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of City parks and recreation facilities. The service area boundary is the incorporated boundary of the City.

Parks

The City maintains parks of different sizes, which are distributed throughout the community. The City has a total of 100.47 acres of active parkland, categorized as a neighborhood parks, community parks, or a mini/pocket park. This includes 4.07 acres of neighborhood parkland in 11 individual parks, 48.0 acres of community parkland in 2 parks, and 3.4 acres of pocket/ mini parkland in 5 parks. This is a ratio of approximately 3.4 acres for every 1,000 residents, which exceeds the National Recreation Association (NRPA) standard of 2.5 acres per 1,000 residents.

Community parks are designed to serve the needs of several neighborhoods or the whole community. Community parks provide a variety of facilities and serve a relatively larger area than neighborhood parks. Lambrecht Sports Complex, in the eastern portion of the Planning Area, hosts City and other community events. This complex has 4 larger softball/ baseball fields and 4 softball fields. Heritage Park, located adjacent to the Joseph Nelson Community Center, offers a lighted softball field, picnic tables, playground, basketball court, and park paths.

Table 6-3 Community Parks

	Acreage
Heritage Park	10
Lambrecht Sports Complex	38

Source: Generated by City Staff (November 2015).

Neighborhood parks include play areas and facilities suitable for informal play, practices, or scrimmages, as well as picnic areas, gathering areas, and other passive recreational facilities. Neighborhood parks can range up to 15 acres in land area and are located and designed to

serve residents walking or bicycling from the surrounding neighborhoods. Neighborhood parks have a combination of turf area, benches, barbeques, playgrounds, ball fields, basketball courts, and other similar facilities.

Table6-4 Neighborhood Parks

	Acreage
Day Park	3
Geopp Park	4.3
Harbor Park	1
Hall Park	6
Independence Park	4.67
Lawler Falls Park	3.5
Lawler Ranch Park	10
Linier Park	6.2
McCoy Park	1
Montebello Vista Park	5.1
Patriot Park	4.3

Source: Generated by City Staff (November 2015).

In contrast to community and neighborhood parks, “mini parks” or “pocket parks” are smaller in size and typically provide passive recreational opportunities. The City has smaller parks and plazas that provide small active spaces and passive areas for gathering and recreating, such as the 1-acre McCoy Creek Park, the 1-acre Harbor Park, and the 1.1-acre Waterfront Plaza.

Table 6-5 Mini Parks

	Acreage
Josiah Circle Park	1
Lotz and Main	0.1
Main Street Plaza Park / Waterfront Plaza	1.1
Merganser Park	0.2
Sheldon Plaza Park/ Sheldon Plaza	1

Source: Generated by City Staff (November 2015).

Park Standards

There are several "standards" of park acreage that can be considered. In total, the previous tables identify that the City of Suisun City has a total of 100.47 acres of active community and neighborhood parks, equating to a parks ratio of about 3.6 acres/1,000 City residents. As stated

in the 2035 General Plan, the City will ensure the provision of community, neighborhood, and smaller parks and plazas at a ratio of at least 3 acres/ 1,000 residents.

Other Recreational Facilities

The City of Suisun City Recreation Department maintains pedestrian and bicycle trails for recreational use by residents and visitors. There are various multi-use trails within Suisun City. Community facilities are also provided throughout the City to accommodate a variety of needs, activities, and populations.

Identified in the CIP in 2010- the following parks and recreation projects have been completed:

- County Bikeway Gap Closure Landscaping
- Lawler Ranch Falls Park Repair
- Grizzly Island Trail Phase I
- Senior Center Upgrades
- Hall Park Renovations

*Correspondence with Associate Engineer, Nick Lozano, on December 22, 2015

Going forward, the City will continue to seek funding to monitor the use of existing recreational facilities and programs, to implement appropriate improvements to existing facilities and to develop of new facilities to accommodate demand generated under the 2035 General Plan. The city may pursue these actions through a Parks and Recreation Master Plan or through other means.

KROC Center

Previously City owned and leased to the YMCA, in the heart of the Suisun City's residential neighborhoods is the Salvation Army's KROC Center. The 65,000 square foot Suisun City Kroc Center is one of 26 Kroc Centers open and operating nationwide. In line with the Salvation Army's mission, this facility provides access to a variety of activities at an affordable cost for community members. As stated in the 2035 General Plan, the City will continue to encourage a variety of safe and positive environments for youth activities through partnerships with a variety of providers, like the Kroc Center.

Table 6-6 Other Recreational Facilities

Facility	Description
Central County Bicycle Trail	A 17- acre, 4.36 mile long, multi-modal pathway that runs south on Jepson Parkway to the intersection of Petersen Road and then west connecting to the downtown area.
McCoy Creek Trail	A 2- acre, 1.59 mile long, multi-modal north to south pathway with drinking facilities
Petersen Ranch Trail	A 6.2 acre, 0.62 mile long, park along the eastern boundary of the Petersen Ranch development, walkway, lighting, and benches.
Joseph Nelson Community Center	Located at 601 Merganser Drive, this facility houses the Recreation and Community Services Department. It also provides a location for children and adult classes as well as larger special events.
Municipal Boat Launch	A total acreage of 5.1 acres located on Kellogg street in Old Town Suisun City, including a pay lot for parking boat trailers, restrooms, fish cleaning station, and a fishing pier. It includes 0.8 acres of turf and picnic tables.
Senior Center	Located at 318 Merganser Drive, this facility provides an area for senior citizens to congregate and provides special classes for them. The facility includes a kitchen, dining area, and individual rooms for classes.
Waterfront Promenade	A 2.2 acre area surrounding the waterfront that provides walking/ jogging paths as well as benches and on-site lighting.
Harbor Theatre Building	Located in the Historic Waterfront of Downtown Suisun City at 720 Main Street. The theatre features a lobby, full concessions bar, and reception hall along with the 170- seat main theatre and two rehearsal spaces. These can also be rented for smaller events.

Source: City of Suisun City 2035 General Plan (2015).

Ability to Provide Service to New Growth

The City is in a solid position to provide parks and recreation services to new growth as it occurs. The City will adjust and adapt its recreation program to meet the needs of existing and new residents as the population increases. Through the City's Capital Improvements Program, new parks in new growth areas will be built as new residential growth develops.

Funding Mechanisms for Improvement

Traditional and non-traditional funding sources are available to the City to finance the

acquisition, construction and maintenance of park facilities. The City requires new developments to provide or fund, through payment of development fees or other financial mechanisms acceptable to the City, park facilities according to the standards above. Other mechanisms include Maintenance Assessment Districts to provide for ongoing operations and maintenance costs. The Park Improvement Program and New Construction Fees and Off Site Street Improvement Program, the guiding document which detailed development fees for recreational resources, was last updated and assessed in 1993. Development impact fees are currently in the progress of being updated and are expected to be reconfigured by spring of 2016.

Determinations:

6.11 The City maintains over 100 acres of parkland that includes two community parks of 10 to 38 acres, eleven neighborhood parks of 1 to 6 acres and five mini/pocket parks of 0.1 to 1.1 acres.

6.12 The city has established a standard of 3 acres of parkland per thousand residents. They currently exceed the standard with an average of 3.4 acres per thousand.

6.13 The City also operates a community center, a senior center, a boat launch, a community theater as well as system of hiking and biking trails.

6.14 The City funds new facilities through development agreements and impact fees. The city is in the process of updating its development impact fees.

6.5- Public Works

Suisun City's transportation system includes roadways, bike paths, bike lanes, pedestrian routes, and public transit facilities that allow residents a variety of choices in reaching their destination.

The Public Works and Building Department is divided into three divisions: operations and maintenance, engineering, and building. The Public Works and Building staff consists of 18.5 full-time staff and approximately 1.5 part-time staff; whose responsibilities are related to design, construction management, landscape maintenance, infrastructure and roadway maintenance, and buildings maintenance.

Roadways

The City's Public Works and Building Department is responsible for local streets system within the City of Suisun City. Both the City and the State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) provide maintenance to the highway 12, which bifurcates or divides the City of Suisun City.

Every two years the City surveys local roads pursuant to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission's (MTC) Pavement Management Program (PMP). The PMP set a standard for review based on the Pavement Condition Index (PCI). The PCI is a rating system for the condition of the pavement surface from 0 to 100, where 0 is the worst possible condition and 100 is the best, or essentially a new road. To facilitate the program application of the PMP and PCI standards to the roadways, the City inputs the survey data into MTC's software program

called Street Saver. This program helps the City in making decisions as to which locations are in the highest need and as to which type of surface treatments would be the most cost effective. This information is broken down into two main areas: preventive maintenance and rehabilitation.

The City's PCI system categories, arterials, collector, and local, has 152.22 total lane miles. The City arterial streets are approximately 13.85 miles in total lane miles, with an average PCI of 67. Collector streets are approximately 72.29 miles in total lane miles with an average PCI of 56. Local streets are approximately 66.07 miles in total lane miles with an average PCI of 53. The average PCI of Suisun City's overall roadway network is 56, as of April 24, 2014. A PCI in the 50 to 69 range is considered fair condition,

When evaluating intersection improvements, a primary consideration of the City will be maintaining safe and comfortable access for pedestrians and cyclists at intersections. As appropriate, in consideration of community and neighborhood character, as well as economic and environmental goals and objectives, the City will consider relaxing vehicular transportation improvement standards to accommodate infill development or ensure comfortable and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access.

Bicycle Facilities and Pedestrian Routes

Bicycle Facilities are categorized into three classes:

- **Class I** bikeways (bike paths) provide a completely separate right-of-way and are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians with vehicle and pedestrian cross-flows minimized. Class I paths provide a minimum width of four feet per lane (or six feet per lane if facility is shared with pedestrians).
- **Class II** bikeways (bike lanes) provide a restricted right-of-way, and are designated for the use of bicycles with a striped lane on a street or highway. Current City standards call for a minimum bike lane width of six feet from the face of the curb on each side of the street or a five-foot striped lane to the outside of any on-street parking areas
- **Class III** bikeways (bike routes) provide for right-of-way designated bike signs or pavement markers for shared use with pedestrians or motor vehicles. These routes are established along through routes likely to be used by bicyclists where a path or lane is not feasible

Exhibit 2 shows the existing bike routes in Suisun City. These include a Class I path along the north side of SR 12 between Walters Road and the Suisun Amtrak Station (the Central County Bikeway); a bicycle-pedestrian path around the northern portion of the Suisun Slough Channel; and Class II bike lanes along Sunset Avenue, Railroad Avenue between Sunset and Marina, and on Waters Road between SR 12 and the northern city limit. Bicycle lanes are striped on Marina Boulevard between SR 12 and Railroad Avenue, but they lack the bicycle stencils and signs required for Class II bike lanes.

Exhibit 2: Suisun City Bikeways Existing and Planned Pathways

TRAILS/BIKEWAYS:

- EXISTING CLASS 1 BIKEWAY (TRAIL OR PATH)
- FUTURE CLASS 1 BIKEWAY (TRAIL OR PATH)
- EXISTING CLASS 2 BIKEWAY (BIKE LANES ON BOTH SIDES OF STREET)
- PROPOSED CLASS 2 BIKEWAY (BIKE LANES ON BOTH SIDES OF STREET)

PUBLIC PARKS:

- 1 DAY PARK
- 2 GOEPP PARK
- 3 HALL PARK
- 4 HERITAGE PARK
- 5 JOSIAH PARK
- 6 LAWLER FALLS PARK
- 7 LAWLER RANCH PARK
- 8 MCCOY CREEK PARK
- 9 PETERSON RANCH PARK
- 10 INDEPENDENCE PARK
- 11 PATRIOT PARK
- 12 MONTEBELLO VISTA PARK

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES:

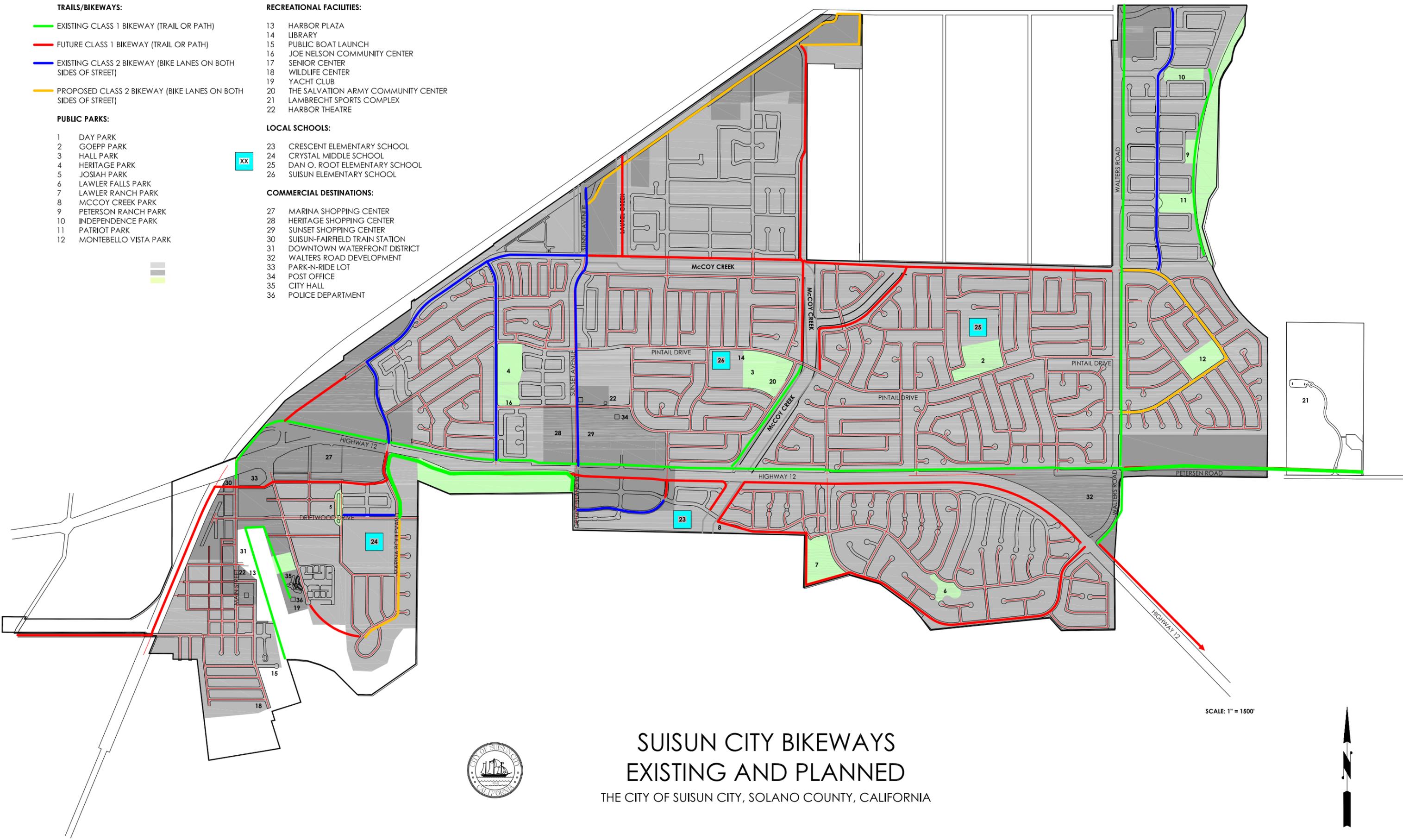
- 13 HARBOR PLAZA
- 14 LIBRARY
- 15 PUBLIC BOAT LAUNCH
- 16 JOE NELSON COMMUNITY CENTER
- 17 SENIOR CENTER
- 18 WILDLIFE CENTER
- 19 YACHT CLUB
- 20 THE SALVATION ARMY COMMUNITY CENTER
- 21 LAMBRECHT SPORTS COMPLEX
- 22 HARBOR THEATRE

LOCAL SCHOOLS:

- XX 23 CRESCENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 24 CRYSTAL MIDDLE SCHOOL
- 25 DAN O. ROOT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 26 SUISUN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

COMMERCIAL DESTINATIONS:

- 27 MARINA SHOPPING CENTER
- 28 HERITAGE SHOPPING CENTER
- 29 SUNSET SHOPPING CENTER
- 30 SUISUN-FAIRFIELD TRAIN STATION
- 31 DOWNTOWN WATERFRONT DISTRICT
- 32 WALTERS ROAD DEVELOPMENT
- 33 PARK-N-RIDE LOT
- 34 POST OFFICE
- 35 CITY HALL
- 36 POLICE DEPARTMENT



**SUISUN CITY BIKEWAYS
 EXISTING AND PLANNED**
 THE CITY OF SUISUN CITY, SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SCALE: 1" = 1500'



Through the buildout of the 2035 General Plan, the City will seek additional funding to improve local routes and connections with regional bicycle and pedestrian travelways. Several additional bike routes are planned to improve connections with Suisun City, and to the rest of the region.

Pedestrian Facilities

Pedestrians are served by sidewalks on most, but not all, of the arterials, collectors and local streets in the city. Crosswalks with pedestrian push-buttons are provided at major signalized intersections. Pedestrians can also make use of the paths located north of SR 12 and around the north side of the Suisun Slough Channel. A pedestrian overcrossing of the railroad tracks serves pedestrian travel between downtown Suisun City and Fairfield, with the Suisun City entrance located just east of Main Street and north of the Suisun/Fairfield Train Station. This grade-separated crossing is a great benefit to downtown pedestrian safety. However, the 2002 Suisun Railroad Avenue Pedestrian Safety Study found that unauthorized and unsafe crossings of the heavily-trafficked UP tracks are common along Railroad Avenue at Marina Boulevard, Blossom Avenue, and Worley Road.

Apart from the various trails and paths throughout the City, pedestrian activity is concentrated primarily in the downtown, particularly near the Suisun/Fairfield Amtrak Station, the shopping centers on Lotz Way and Sunset Avenue, and public facilities, including schools and the Suisun City library.

Public Transportation Facilities

Transit services in Suisun City include passenger rail, provided by Amtrak, and bus service provided by three agencies – Greyhound, Fairfield and Suisun Transit (FAST), and the Rio Vista Delta Breeze.

Located in Downtown Suisun City on Main Street between Spring Street and SR 12, the Train Depot is multi-modal transit facility that provides accessible transportation to area within the City and to neighboring locations throughout the Bay Area and Sacramento regions

Amtrak's Capitol Corridor route, which travels along Union Pacific Railroad's right-of-way, stops at the Suisun Station. The Capitol Corridor route operates westbound at 40- to 120-minute headways weekdays and 90- to 125- minute headways on weekends. The westbound route directly connects Suisun City with Martinez, Richmond, Berkeley, Emeryville, San Francisco, Oakland, Hayward, Fremont, Santa Clara, and San Jose. Eastbound, the Capitol Corridor route operates at 40- to 120-minute headways weekdays and 90- to 120-minute headways on weekends. The eastbound route directly connects Suisun City with Davis, Sacramento, Roseville, Rocklin, and Auburn.

Greyhound Lines operates motorcoach buses between Sacramento and Oakland, some of which stop at the Suisun City Amtrak station to unload and pick up passengers. Every day, three to four Sacramento-bound coaches and three to four Oakland-bound coaches stop in Suisun City.

FAST operates four local and one intercity route through Suisun City. The local routes are lines 2, 5, 6, and 8. The intercity route is line 90, which connects Suisun City to the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) commuter rail system. FAST local lines do not operate on Sundays and line 90 operates only on weekdays. Table 6-7 shows FAST Ridership for the first three quarters of FY15/16. In addition to the aforementioned fixed routes, FAST operates demand-response paratransit service in the Suisun City and Fairfield areas.

Table 6-7 FAST Ridership

Fiscal Year 2016				
	Q3	Q4	Jan-16	YTD
Local Adjusted Ridership	162,363	160,265	48,698	371,326
Intercity Adjusted Ridership	93,827	97,404	30,576	221,807
System wide Adjusted Ridership	256,199	257,669	79,274	593,142

At this point in time, the local bus system is projected to be able to accommodate anticipated growth in ridership. Though intercity buses run closer to capacity, with the purchase of new buses in the near future, they similarly will be able to manage perceived growth, as well.

Determinations:

6.15 The Public Works and Building Department is responsible for local streets system within the City of Suisun City. The pavement condition index is a way to measure the conditions of roadways. The City has an average PCI of 56 which is considered fair condition.

6.16 The city contains and maintains Class I, Class II and Class III bikeways. The City is seeking additional funding to improve local routes and connections with regional bicycle and pedestrian travelways. Several additional bike routes are planned to improve connections with Suisun City and to the rest of the region.

6.17 Suisun City is served by Amtrak, Greyhound, Rio Vista Breeze bus service and by Fairfield and Suisun Transit (FAST) services. FAST operates four local and one intercity route through Suisun City. The intercity route is line 90, which connects Suisun City to the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) commuter rail system. FAST also operates demand-response paratransit service in the Suisun City and Fairfield areas.

6.18 The local bus system is projected to be able to accommodate anticipated growth in ridership. Though intercity buses run closer to capacity, with the purchase of new buses in the near future, they similarly will be able to manage perceived growth, as well.

6.6- Solid Waste

The City of Suisun City contracts with Republic Services to provide weekly collection of solid waste, yard waste, and recyclable material to the residents of Suisun City. As part of the statewide waste management and reduction policy, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) allocated the City of Suisun City with a disposal target of 4.9

pounds per person per day. In 2014, the City of Suisun City's disposal rate was 2.6 pounds per person per day, considerably below the CIWMB target.

Suisun City has one recycling drop-off center located within the city boundaries. Recyclable material that is collected by Republic Services is sent to The Recyclery at Newby Island facility located in Milpitas.

Solid waste collected from Suisun City is deposited at the Potrero Hills Landfill. In 2014, the landfill received 588,917 tons of solid waste, of which 2.3 percent was from Suisun City residents and businesses. The total capacity of the landfill is 55.865 million cubic yards. The landfill currently has a remaining capacity of approximately 33.815 million cubic yards. It is projected that the landfill will reach capacity in December 2045..

Rates

The City is divided into three sections and each section is billed quarterly, but on different schedules. As of January 2016, the monthly rate is \$30.26, totaling to \$90.78 for a three month quarterly bill.

Determinations:

6.19 Suisun City contracts with Republic Services for collection of solid waste, yard waste and recyclable materials. Solid waste is transported to the Potrero Hills Landfill. In 2014 Suisun's contribution to the landfill was 2.3%. The landfill has the capacity of 55.865 million cubic yards. It currently has 33.815 million cubic yards available and not expected to reach capacity until 2045.

6.7- Stormwater

The City of Suisun City Public Works and Building Department maintains an inventory of facilities and coordinates necessary improvements to ensure capacity required to serve new development. The City's Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance was enacted with the intent to regulate non-stormwater discharges to the public storm drain system, protect the public storm drain system from spills, dumping, or disposal of materials other than stormwater, and reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent possible.

The City's storm drainage system, which includes creek flows along McCoy Creek, Laurel Creek, and Union Avenue Creek, would likely be contained within the existing creek bank during a 100-year storm, except for localized flooding and standing water that may occur during brief, intense storms when runoff exceeds storm drain system capacity.

As a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Suisun City is required to adhere to floodplain management policies that include sound land use practices. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the NFIP through the Federal Insurance Administration. FEMA produces Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) which identify flood hazard areas and restrict development in these areas for the communities participating in the NFIP.

Rates

Sewer rates are administered bi-monthly for both residential and commercial units. As of July 1, 2015 the fixed rate for residential sewer service is \$69.12. Commercial sewer rates are based on water usage.

FSSD and City Activities

The City's Municipal Review Permit (MRP) was adopted by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board on November 18, 2015. The MRP delineates requirements to ensure that storm water quality is protected. The breakdown of shared activities between the City and District are delineated through a Drainage Maintenance Agreement and are specified as follows.

District Activities: Maintenance of storm water pump stations, industrial and commercial site controls, public information and participation, water quality monitoring, mercury controls, PCBs control, copper controls, PBDE, and legacy pesticides control. The Sewer District has assumed responsibility for operation and maintenance of pump stations located in Suisun City as defined under the "Regional Facilities" in the Drainage Maintenance Agreement.

City Activities: Municipal maintenance, new development compliance, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site controls, pesticide toxicity control, trash control, exempt and conditionally exempt discharges. As detailed in the Drainage Maintenance Agreement, the City is also responsible for the maintenance of "Local Facilities" which include storm drain pipelines, box culverts, concrete lined channel, improved earth channel, natural creeks, detention basins, street sweeping, data management, and fencing.

The City also maintains a number of open channel storm drains of varying sizes. The larger channels are blanketed with natural vegetation and require periodic cleaning. There are approximately 14,500 feet of large open channels and 20,000 feet of smaller ditches.

Upgrades to storm drainage pipes over the past 10- years, include improvements required and funded by new developments. All new commercial and residential subdivisions are required to conform to the City storm drainage standards, protect water quality, and meet Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements.

Storm Drainage Pumps

The City has 4 stations that drain the areas within and discharge at locations described below:

- 1) *Downtown area.* This station is located underneath the area where Sacramento Street enters the public parking lot adjacent to the Marina. This drains the area from Solano Street north to Hwy 12. School Street west from Sacramento to the south drains to another outlet.
- 2) *The Wildlife Pump Station.* This station is located at the south end of Kellogg Street. It drains from Solano Street south, including the area above that drains down School Street. There is one main outlet into the Wildlife Channel, which is the School Street storm drain.

3) *The Whispering Bay Pump Station*. This is located at the south end of the Whispering Bay Drainage Channel. It drains the area from Lotz Way and Main Street, to Marina Boulevard, including all the residential streets within the area. There are multiple discharge outlets into the Whispering Bay Channel.

4) *Heritage Park Subdivision*. There is a pump station along Hwy 12 about midway on Chipman Lane. This drains a large portion of the Heritage Park Subdivision.

Source: City of Suisun City 2005 Municipal Services Review and Comprehensive Annexation Plan.

Determinations:

6.20 The City's storm drainage system can protect the city from flooding during a 100 year storm event through four pumping stations located strategically throughout the City.

6.8- Wastewater

The City of Suisun City and FSSD jointly operate and maintain the wastewater collection system that serves the City. FSSD owns and operates the trunk sewer system, which includes all 12-inch and larger sewers and the major pump stations and force mains that convey wastewater to the District's wastewater treatment plant. FSSD also owns, operates and maintains all of the pump stations in the City's wastewater collection system. The City, along with the City of Fairfield and Travis Air Force Base, is a "satellite collection system" to FSSD, and owns and operates only those 10-inch and smaller gravity sewers within its service area.

The City's portion of the system consists of approximately 74 miles of gravity sewer. The City does not own or operate any sanitary sewer pump stations or force mains.

Wastewater flows by gravity or is pumped by smaller stations to four major pump stations which pump wastewater to the treatment plant. The wastewater treatment processes includes screening, primary treatment, intermediate treatment by oxidation towers and intermediate clarifiers, secondary treatment with aeration basins, and secondary clarifiers and tertiary treatment via filtration and disinfection. Waste solids are thickened and treated in anaerobic digesters then solids are further concentrated before being disposed at the Potrero Hills Landfill. Flow is continuously measured at the pump stations. On occasion, flow monitoring may be deployed into the districts gravity lines to evaluate system capacity and surcharging during storms. Suisun City is served by Suisun Pump Station and three smaller stations: Lawler I Pump Station, Lawler II Pump Station, and Crystal Street Pump Station.

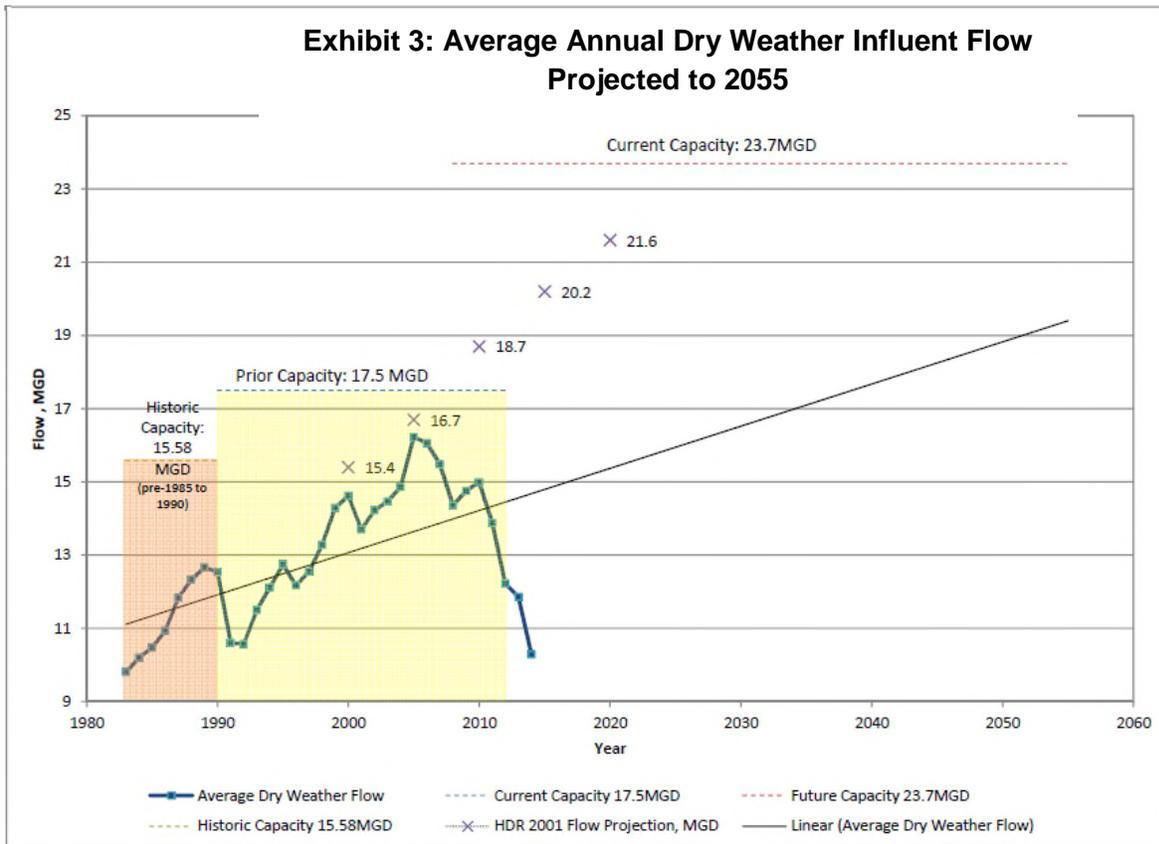
Table 6-8 Wastewater Pump Station Flows

Pump Station	Flows			
	Pump Station Rated Capacity (MGD/gpm)	Maximum Rated Flow (gpm)	Typical Dry (gpm)	Typical Wet (gpm)
Crystal Street	0.5/347	350	6	1015
Lawler Ranch 2	1.1/764	800	113	213
Lawler Ranch 1	0.35/250	250	26	40
Suisun	38.3 MGD		8.1 MGD	27 MGD

Source: Provided by Kevin Cullen, Fairfield- Suisun Sewer District (October 2015).

Within the last decade numerous improvements have been made to the treatment facilities to increase peak capacity and improve upon the treatment process. A treatment plant project to replace chlorine disinfection with ultra-violet disinfection was completed in 2011. The Central-Suisun Forcemain Equalization Project, completed in 2013, increased the reliable peak capacity of the Suisun Pump Station from 31.7 to 38.3 mgd, allowing for more water to be processed. The Suisun Forcemain improvement project has enabled the pump station to meet current and near-term capacity needs until growth and revenue projections become more certain. New projects identified in the master plan will still be needed to meet long-term capacity requirements.

To date, system evaluation and capacity assurance of the City's collection system has consisted of observation of sewer system performance during dry and wet weather and enforcement of the City's design standards for new sewers. Capacity assessment has been handled historically by the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District for the geographic area including Fairfield, Suisun City and portions of Solano County served by the District.



Source: Provided by Kevin Cullen, Fairfield- Suisun Sewer District (October 2015).

In 2008, the District completed a Sewer System Master Plan. The Master Plan identified all parcels within the service area of Suisun City, land use type for each parcel and the status of developed versus undeveloped. Wastewater flows generated by each parcel were calculated and imported into a hydraulic model of the sewer system. The Master Plan utilized a hydraulic model to assess the current and future flows and capacity needs of all gravity sewers 12-inches in diameter and larger; these larger trunk sewers have a greater potential for capacity deficiency due to extended tributary areas.

The future evaluation and capacity assurance of City sewers will include continued observation of system performance during wet weather; expansion of the hydraulic model as needed, and enforcement of design standards to ensure that new sewers are sized with adequate capacity to serve new development. In the future, the City plans to prepare a Master Plan for its sanitary sewer system, which will be coordinated with the District's Master Plan and hydraulic model, in order to develop a capital improvement program to address any identified capacity issues.

The FSSD recently completed a treatment plant expansion that increased the average dry weather capacity from 17.5 mgd to 23.7 mgd and reliable peak-flow capacity from 34.8 mgd to 52.3 mgd. Currently there are no scheduled projects in Suisun city for collection system improvements.

Determinations:

6.21 The City and FSSD jointly operate and maintain the wastewater collection system that serves the City. FSSD owns and operates the trunk sewer system, which includes all 12-inch and larger sewers and the major pump stations and force mains that convey wastewater to the District's wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater flows by gravity or is pumped by smaller stations to four major pump stations which pump wastewater to the treatment plant.

6.22 Suisun City is served by Suisun Pump Station and three smaller stations: Lawler I Pump Station, Lawler II Pump Station, and Crystal Street Pump Station. Capacity at the Suisun Pump Station was recently upgraded to a capacity of 38.3 MGD. Typical dry weather flow is 8.1 MGD and wet weather flow is 27 MGD. Along with the smaller pump stations there is sufficient capacity.

6.23 The FSSD recently completed a treatment plant expansion that increased the average dry weather capacity from 17.5 mgd to 23.7 mgd and reliable peak-flow capacity from 34.8 mgd to 52.3 mgd.

6.9 –Water

The City provides domestic water for all properties located within its boundaries. Domestic water is provided through the Suisun-Solano Water Authority (SSWA). Suisun City and Solano Irrigation District (SID) formed a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement in 1976 to provide a long-term water supply for the City. In 1990, the partnership became a full Joint Powers Authority named the Suisun-Solano Water Authority (SSWA), resulting in reconstruction and modernization of the old Suisun Water System. The City handles the local billing and requests for water and sewer service; the SID delivers the water to the meter of each property. The SSWA Board, which consists of the City Council and the SID Board, provides policy direction for SSWA.

Water Sources

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan designates land uses that, if developed to full buildout, would increase water demand. Based on the projected population at buildout of the 2035 General Plan (32,400) and demand factors presented in the SSWA's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the total projected water demand at buildout of the 2035 General Plan would be approximately 4,251 acre-feet per year (AFY).

This impact analysis examines the estimated increase in water demand in relation to the existing water use conditions to estimate the availability and adequacy of water supply. Water supplies for the City are provided by the SSWA. The SSWA receives water supplies from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Solano Project and the California Department of Water Resource's State Water Project (SWP), both of which are wholesaled by the Solano County Water Agency and Solano Irrigation District. Existing and projected water demands in the SSWA service area will be met by the water supplies described above and contract entitlements for each agency are summarized in Table 6-8. In 2010, the SSWA service area had a total of 4,144 afy of potable water available. This total is anticipated to increase to 6,000 AFY by 2035.

SSWA currently does not use any groundwater in its system. SSWA delivered groundwater produced by a well owned by City of Suisun City until 2001. The need for the well was eliminated by the installation of the Benton Court and Suisun Valley Pumping Plants in 2000-2001. There are no plans to resume service from this well or the Suisun Valley in general due to high mineral content in the groundwater, sufficient alternative surface water supplies, and the need to replace miles of pipeline at considerable cost in order to convey water from the Suisun Valley back to the main SSWA service area.

The Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District (FSSD) oversees wastewater collection and treatment and water recycling services in the City of Fairfield, Suisun City, and Travis Air Force Base. Currently there is no reclaimed water use nor are there plans to provide reclaimed water within the SSWA service area because there is no conveyance infrastructure in place to deliver recycled water from the FSSD Fairfield-Suisun Subregional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to the SSWA service area. SSWA's capital improvement plans will in the future review the potential for future recycling and options for financing. Cooperation with the City of Fairfield and the FSSD would be required to implement any future actions, and neither of these agencies has planned water recycling projects.

Water Supply Source	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Solano Project	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
State Water Project	-	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Contract for State Water Project supplies	2,514	1,577	1,939	2,735	2,737	3,100
Total Supply	6,124	6,492	6,859	7,660	7,667	8,035

Source: 2035 General Plan Environmental Impact Report (2015).

Facilities

Currently there are four (4) storage tanks in the water system which are the following: Cement Hill Tank (2 million gallons), Gregory Hill Tank (2 million gallons), Sports Complex Tank (1.5 million gallons), and Suisun City Corporation Yard Tank (1 million gallons). The Cement Hill Tank is supplied by the Cement Hill Water Treatment Plants No. 1 and 2, which delivers water to Suisun City, the unincorporated area of Tolenas and the Suisun Valley. The Gregory Hill Tank receives its water from the Suisun City Distribution system which is pumped from the Benton Court Pumping Plant located in Old Town Suisun City with a pumping capacity of 1,000 gpm. The Gregory Hill Tank supplies water to the Suisun Valley through the Suisun Valley Pumping Plant at a rate of 400 gpm and/or gravity feeds back into the Suisun City distribution system. The Sports Complex Tank is a supplemental ground level storage tank with a pump to boost into the distribution system at 2,000 gpm. The Suisun City Corporation Yard tank is also a supplemental ground level storage tank with a pump to boost into the distribution system at

1,200 gpm. These facilities would provide a peaking storage of 20% and an emergency storage of approximately one full anticipated maximum day demand, and will also provide fire storage of 420,000 gallons. The table below lists the facilities in the SSWA water system. Table 6-10 summarizes facilities in the system.

As a result of a condition assessment conducted by the SSWA in 2012, it has been determined that an additional Cement Hill Tank, Cement Hill Tank 2 is needed to meet demands.

Service Demand

In December 2012 the SSWA completed its Water System Review, a report which projected updated information on the anticipated growth and development within its service area, as well as a revised estimate for water demand. Based on a review of historic water use records over the last 15 years, the Annual Average Day (AAD) demand of each year was used to calculate respective factors for the Maximum Month and Maximum Day demands for each year. Below is the estimated peak buildout demand, which was calculated using the highest demand factors occurring over the last 15 years (SSWA 2012: 4).

The ultimate maximum day demand is estimated in Table 6-11 at 6,470 gpm (9.3 MGD) for the service area. This represents a significant decrease from the previous figure of 11.08 MGD that was estimated in the 2007 Water Supply Options report (SSWA 2012: 6).

The SSWA water demand is anticipated to be less than available water supplies through 2035 in normal water years. As shown in Table 6-8, water supply is projected to be sufficient in normal water years over the UWMP's 20-year planning period (i.e., 2015 to 2035). Although Table 6-12 shows that water supply in single- dry and multiple-dry water years is insufficient to meet demand within the SSWA service area over the 20-year planning period, a joint powers agreement between SID and Suisun City ensures that water will be provided from the SID water supplies and therefore there will be sufficient water supplies to meet demands (SSWA 2011:66).

A footnote in the UWMP indicates that:

“The apparent negative supply totals are a result of the methodology used for calculating supply reliability. In fact, per the joint powers agreement between SID and City of Suisun City the commitment has been made that water will be provided for the service area from the SID supply and therefore there will not in fact be a water shortage” (SSWA 2011:67).

Table 6-10 Water Supply Facilities

Cement Hill Water Treatment Plant	
Plant No. 1 (constructed in 1978-79)	Conventional plant, 4.6 MGD design capacity
Plant No. 2 (constructed in 1992-93)	Conventional plant, 5.4 MGD design capacity
Gregory Hill Water Treatment Plant (constructed in 1962-63)	Diatomaceous earth plant, 0.56 MGD design capacity removed from service
Cement Hill Tank	2,000,000 gallons, welded steel
Gregory Hill Tank	2,000,000 gallons, welded steel
Sports Complex Tank	1,500,000 gallons, welded steel
Suisun City Corp Yard Tank	1,000,000 gallons, welded steel
Benton Court Pumping Plant	1,000 gpm
Sports Complex Pumping Plant	2,000 gpm
Suisun City Corp Yard Pumping Plant	1,200 gpm
Suisun Valley Pumping Plant	400 gpm
Pipelines	96 miles
Mainline Valves	1,700 units
Metered Services	8,100 units

- Source: Urban Water Management Plan- June 14, 2011 by Maddaus Water Management and SSWA Staff.

- Note: units refer to the amount of mainline valves/meters

Table 6 –11 Water Usage Demand Factors

Annual Average Day (gpm) (AAD)	1
Maximum Month (gpm)	1.58 x AAD
Maximum Day (gpm)	1.92 x AAD
Maximum Hour (gpm)	3.4 x AAD (Estimated ratio)

Source: SSWA Water System Review (December 12, 2012).

Section 3.0 of the 1990 SSWA Implementation and Lease Agreement states that the "City and District may agree to add additional lands to the Joint Service Area covered by this Agreement. Such action shall be accomplished only by amendment to this Agreement or by a separate written agreement..." According to SID, this process would require future negotiations to an amendment of the JPA.

Water demand is anticipated to be less than available water supplies through 2035 in normal water years. A joint powers agreement between SID and Suisun City ensures that water will be provided from the SID water supplies and therefore there will be sufficient water supplies to meet demands.

Total Water Supplies and Demand	Projected Demands (AFY)				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
	Normal Year				
Total Supply	4,477	4,839	5,275	5,637	6,000
Total Demand	4,462	4,198	4,235	4,232	4,251
Differences (Supply - Demand)	15	641	1,040	1,405	1,749
Single-Dry Year					
Total Supply	4,432	4,791	5,222	5,581	5,940
Total Demand	4,462	4,462	4,462	4,462	4,462
Differences (Supply - Demand)	(30)	593	987	1,349	1,689
Multiple-Dry Year					
Total Supply	4,253	4,597	5,011	5,355	5,700
Total Demand	4,462	4,462	4,462	4,462	4,462

Differences (Supply-Demand)	(209)	399	776	1,123	1,499
Multiple-Dry Year 2					
Total Supply	4,164	4,500	4,906	5,242	5,580
Total Demand	4,462	4,198	4,235	4,232	4,251
Differences (Supply - Demand)	(298)	302	671	1,010	1,329
Multiple-Dry Year 3					
Total Supply	3,492	3,774	4,115	4,397	4,680
Total Demand	4,462	4,198	4,235	4,232	4,251
Differences (Supply - Demand)	(970)	(424)	(120)	165	429

Source: 2035 General Plan Environmental Impact Report, 2015.

Rates

The bi-monthly water rate is divided into two parts- **a base service charge**, based on service class and the size of the meter, and a **usage charge**, based on the amount of water used during a billing period. Table 6-13 shows water service charges.

Table 6-13
General Service Water Rates

Meter Size	Base Charge
¾"	\$44.11
1"	\$70.03
1 ½"	\$87.30
Water Usage Charges	
¾" Meter Residential (Standard)	
Rate per unit	\$1.99
(1 unit = 748 gallons of water)	

Source: Suisun City Finance Department

Rates are reviewed annually during the financial planning process by the SSWA. The last rate increase was on July 2015.

Conservation & Legislation

The 2035 General Plan includes measures to ensure that sufficient water sources are made available to serve new development. The City will condition approval of new developments on the availability of sufficient water supply, storage, and fire flow (water pressure), per City standards and require demonstration of adequate long-term water supply for large development projects as defined in Water Code 10912(a). The City will also require the use of water conservation technologies such as low-flow toilets, efficient clothes washers, and efficient water-using industrial equipment in new construction, in accordance with code requirements;

encourage use of recycled water for outdoor irrigation, fire hydrants, and commercial and industrial processes; and require new development to incorporate climate-appropriate landscaping to reduce water demand. In addition, the City will comprehensively assess water supply and demand and identify a range of local conservation measures to be implemented through UWMP.

In addition, the 2035 General Plan includes policies committing the City to ongoing water supply planning with Solano County Water Agency, Solano Irrigation District, and other local jurisdictions and initiating a study with the SSWA and the Solano County Water Agency to determine the feasibility of extending a connection from the SSWA water treatment facility to Suisun City so that the City may directly utilize its Solano Project water entitlement. The City will also support FSSD efforts to explore the feasibility of using treated wastewater for irrigation in parks, landscaped areas, and other appropriate locations.

Determinations:

6.24 Suisun City and Solano Irrigation District (SID) formed a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement in 1976 to provide a long-term water supply for the City. In 1990, the partnership became a full Joint Powers Authority named the Suisun-Solano Water Authority (SSWA). Water sources are primarily surface water from the Solano Project and the State Water Project.

6.25 The City currently serves 8,100 connections. The total projected water demand at buildout of the 2035 General Plan would be approximately 4,251 acre-feet per year (afy) while the estimated normal year supply in 2035 is 8,035 afy. Water demand is anticipated to be less than available water supplies through 2035 in normal water years. Water supply in single-dry and multiple-dry water years is insufficient to meet demand within the SSWA service area over the 20-year planning period. A joint powers agreement between SID and Suisun City ensures that water will be provided from the SID water supplies and therefore there will be sufficient water supplies to meet demands.

6.26 The City operates two treatment plants at Cement Hill and Gregory Hill with a combined capacity of 10.56 MGD. The City also maintains four storage tanks with a capacity of 6.5 million gallons. These facilities would provide a peaking storage of 20% and an emergency storage of approximately one full anticipated maximum day demand, and will also provide fire storage of 420,000 gallons.

7: Financial Ability to Provide Services

The City's budget is accounted for in over 100 individual funds that fall into three main categories: operations, capital improvements (CIP), and debt service. Total general fund revenues projected for FY 2015-16 amount to nearly \$11 million, which is an increase of nearly \$1.5 million over the FY 2014-15 estimated budget. Trends of the City's key revenue sources are depicted in Exhibit 5 and Exhibit 6.

Though new development generally pays for itself, annexation proposals are evaluated to ensure that facilities and services provided by the City can be done so efficiently. If new development is located where the provision of services would be inefficient and more expensive than anticipated for the City, the City must evaluate annexation proposals to ensure efficient service levels. Provided the property owner or development can afford to subsidize the necessary improvements, municipal utilities and services may be extended to annexed areas.

The following are descriptions of various funding sources which could finance the construction or operation of public facilities.

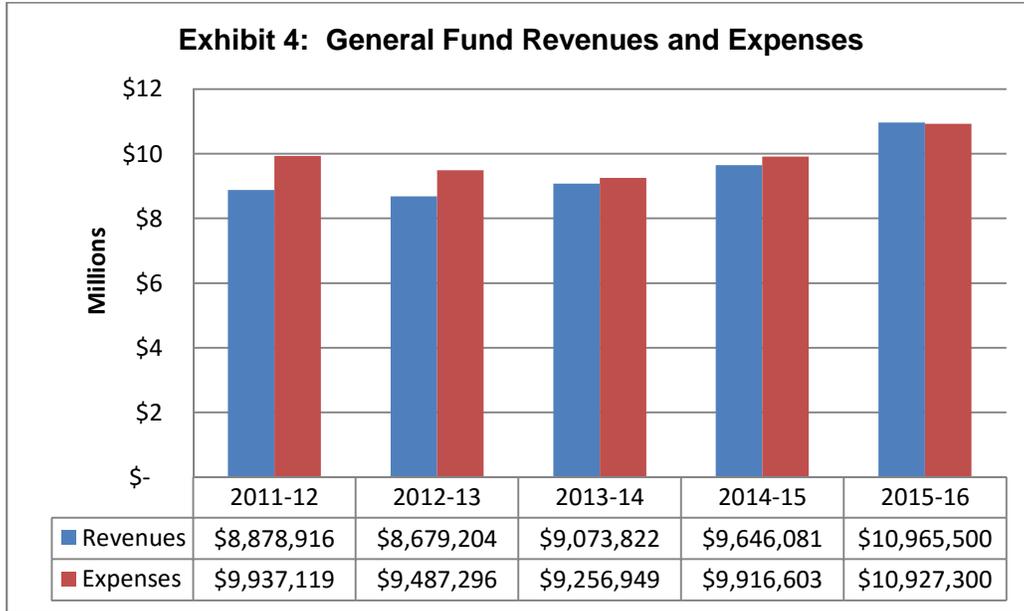
7.1- General Fund

Negatively impacted financially in the past by the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency, delay in Walmart's opening, and the "Great Recession", economic trends are finally starting to improve in the City of Suisun City. As evidence of an improving economy, the adopted FY 2015-16 Annual Budget is the City's first budget since FY 2007-08 that is a structurally balanced budget. All municipal budgets, by law, have to be balanced. But a structurally balanced budget, where ongoing revenues exceed ongoing expenditures, is the ultimate goal. The ability to achieve a structurally balanced budget is largely attributed to the additional sales tax revenue generated from the new Walmart that opened in March 2015. Another major driver of the increase in revenues is improving economy, specifically the increase in property values, which results in additional property taxes for the City. .

Total revenues for FY 2015-16 are anticipated to amount to just under \$11 million. With an anticipated beginning balance of about \$2.4 million, this results in total anticipated resources for FY 2015-16 of about \$13.3 million.

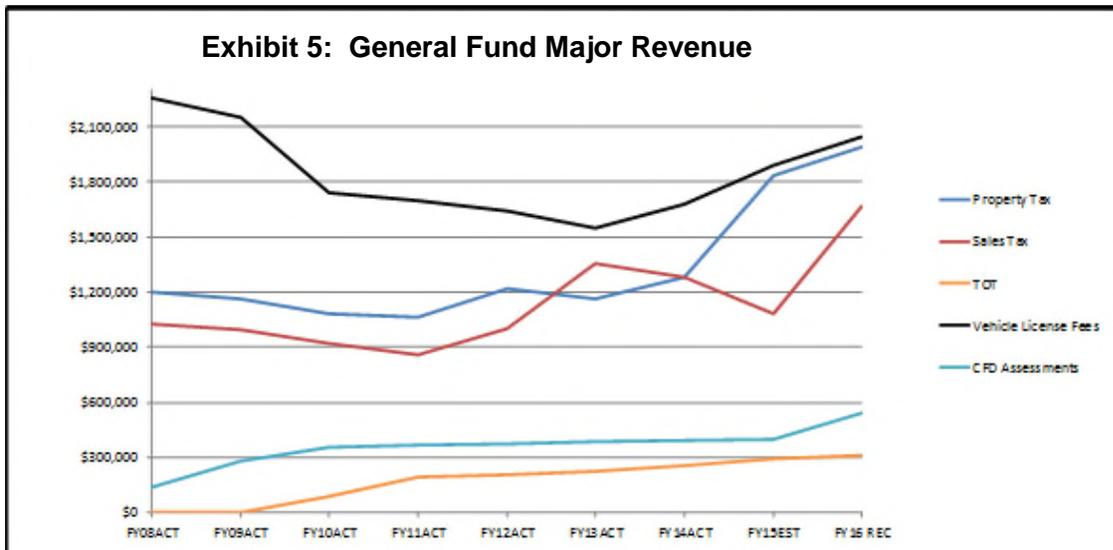
The FY 2015-16 Recommend Annual Budget for the General Fund expenditures would amount to over \$11.1 million. As indicated in the summary table below, this includes:

- \$10.2 million for ongoing operating costs, which include personnel services, services & supplies and interdepartmental charges
- \$729,200 for one-time, non-recurring expenditures
- \$214,000 for non-operating expenditures such as debt service and major capital



Source: Suisun City Finance Department.

As displayed in the table above, over the past three years the structural status of the General Fund has evolved, trending from significant structural deficits to a modest structural surplus in FY 2015-16. Although expenditures have increased from about \$10 million to about \$11 million, revenues, including transfers in, increased at a slightly higher clip, from approximately \$9.6 million to about \$11 million in FY 2015-16. This is an increase of nearly \$1.4 million over the FY 2014-15 Actual Budget. These include vehicle license fees, property tax, sales tax, CFD Assessments and TOT.



Source: Suisun City FY 2015/16 Budget Message.

The department operating budgets for the last four fiscal years are depicted below in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Department Operating Budgets

	FY12/13 Actual	FY13/14 Actual	FY14/15 Amended	FY15/16 Recommended
City Council	\$ 157,437	\$ 160,264	\$ 172,200	\$ 170,600
City Clerk	\$ 86,531	\$ 56,258	\$ 112,800	\$ 65,100
City Treasurer	\$ 23,669	\$ 25,687	\$ 28,500	\$ 27,800
City Manager	\$ 169,610	\$ 176,445	\$ 183,600	\$ 188,800
Administrative Services	\$ 1,867,358	\$ 1,496,563	\$ 1,716,300	\$ 1,644,000
Police	\$ 5,088,760	\$ 4,875,152	\$ 5,120,000	\$ 5,594,000
Fire	\$ 916,134	\$ 946,488	\$ 1,037,900	\$ 1,127,800
Building & Public Works	\$ 3,784,166	\$ 3,787,073	\$ 5,972,800	\$ 6,202,200
Development Services	\$ 4,425,509	\$ 4,125,042	\$ 4,944,200	\$ 3,778,100
Recreation & Community Services	\$ 1,434,804	\$ 1,443,801	\$ 1,761,100	\$ 1,625,900
Non-Departmental	\$ 228,499	\$ 177,348	\$ 455,900	\$ 319,200
Total Department Operating	\$ 18,182,477	\$ 17,270,121	\$ 21,505,300	\$ 20,743,500

Source: Suisun City FY 2015-16 Budget.

General Fund Revenue Sources

Given the decline in reserves to approximately 20%, and the pending lawsuit with the California Department of Finance regarding a large portion of the cash held in the reserve, the following key revenue sources have been analyzed conservatively for the coming year.

Property Taxes are estimated to be roughly 8.51% above the FY 2014-15 Actual budget, and about 55.51% above the FY 2013-14 Actual budget. This increase is due in large part to an increase in assessed property values. The City receives about 17 cents (\$0.1790) of every property tax dollar generated in Suisun City.

Local Taxes include sales taxes, property tax in-lieu of sales taxes, franchise taxes, and transient occupancy taxes. As a combined revenue category, these revenues are projected to increase by about 28.6% in comparison to the FY 2014-15 Actual budget, and increase by over 18.96% compared with the FY 2013-14 Actual budget. Most of this increase is a result of Walmart's opening.

Licenses & Permits are anticipated to increase by about 23.77% from the FY 2014-15 Actual budget, and decrease by about 4.85% from the FY 2013-14 Actual budget, primarily due to the fact that there was significant permitting revenue from Walmart that included in the FY 2014-15 Actual figures, and the Jubilee subdivision is projected to pay its permit fees in FY 2015-16. This revenue category includes, but is not limited to building permits, animal licenses, and businesses licenses.

Fines and Forfeitures are expected to remain relatively constant same compared with FY 2014-15 Actual and decrease about 6.39% from FY 2012-13. Examples of fines and forfeitures include, but are not limited to parking fines, alarm fines, and late fees.

Use of Money & Property, composed of investment interests, are expected to increase by approximately 70.01% compared to FY 2014-15 Actual, which is largely a result of an increase in indirect charges to SSWA that will to the City.

Intergovernmental Revenue, which includes the Vehicle License Fee (VLF), Property Tax In-Lieu of VLF, and payments from the Suisun-Solano Water Agency, is anticipated to increase about 4.74% over the FY 14-15 Actual and increase about 21.24% compared with the FY 2013-2014 Actual.

Charges for Services are expected to remain relatively stable from FY 2014-15 Actual and decrease by about 24.31% compared to FY 2013-14 Actual. The decrease is based primarily on the fact that the Walmart projected started in FY 2013-14.

Intragovernmental Revenue are projected to see an increase of about 9.21% compared to FY 2014-15 Actual and an increase of 31.25% over the FY 2013-14 Actual, which is largely driven by an increase in Community Facility District Assessments.

Miscellaneous Revenues, or revenue that is not reoccurring, are \$20,200 in FY 2015-16. This is a significant decline from the 2014-15 Actual as there were one-time revenues realized of approximately \$100,000 that were not collected again in FY 2015-16.

Contingencies & Reserves

The City Council has established a policy of maintaining an Emergency Reserve goal of not less than 20% of the current fiscal year General Fund operating budget net of Transfers to Other Funds or Agencies. As the table below indicates, the proposed FY 2014-15 Annual Budget contains total contingencies and reserves of about \$1.7 million. This only includes the amount set aside for Emergency Reserve that would fall just short of the 20% goal that is set forth in the City's financial policies.

Table 7-2 General Fund Contingencies and Reserves

Revenue Object	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Amended	FY 14/15 Estimated	FY 15/16 Recommended
General Contingency	\$ 105,500	\$	\$	\$ -
Organizational Contingency	\$ -	\$	\$	\$ -
DOF Reserve	\$ -	\$	\$	\$ 1,750,000
Emergency Reserve	\$ 2,346,400	\$ 1,726,800	\$ 2,366,000	\$ 440,200

Source: FY 2015-16 Annual Budget.

Determinations:

7.1 Over the past three years the structural status of the General Fund has evolved, trending from significant structural deficits to a modest structural surplus in FY 2015-16. Although expenditures have increased from about \$10 million to about \$11 million, revenues, including transfers in, increased at a slightly higher rate, from approximately \$9.6 million to about \$11 million for FY 2015-16.

7.2 Vehicle license fees, property tax and sales tax account for a large portion of revenues. Building and public works, law enforcement, and development services account for 30%, 27%, and 18% of expenses respectively.

7.2- Capital Improvements

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is used as a planning tool to identify public facility needs. Three elements make up a CIP. First is the program of projects, the second is their funding strategies and finally schedules for implementation. Projects can run the full gamut of public improvements such as new buildings, parks, streets, sanitary sewers, storm drains and the like. Similarly, funding can come through a wide range of sources such as State and Federal grants, Development Fees, accumulated agency funds, assessment district revenues and development agreements among others.

A CIP is also a mechanism by which the agency identifies the timeframe in which the project(s) are built. This schedule is typically a five-year plan but some agencies look out further at a ten-year plan. The CIP can be reviewed annually as a part of the budget process or can be reviewed separately. Any changes to the program of projects or schedules are based on things such as available funding and timing of that funding, project re-prioritization due to safety concerns, or any other factors the agency becomes aware of during the review process. It is also possible that some projects do not have any identified funding strategy but are on the list to take advantage of any funding that becomes available.

Program of Projects

Approved concurrently with the FY 2015-16 Annual Budget, the 2015-16 CIP includes 18 projects over the span of five years. Over 69 percent of all project funding is devoted to Public Infrastructure projects. This represents a decrease of about 21 percent from the FY 2014-15 Amended budget in this category. Economic Development/ Redevelopment projects (once about 40 percent of the CIP) are currently non-existent due to the elimination of Redevelopment Agency.

Table 7-3 Capital Improvement Categories

Capital Category	FY 2013/14 Actual	FY 2014/15 Amended	FY 2015/16 Recommend
Economic Development	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety/Emergency Services	\$ 20,664	\$ 36,300	\$ 392,100
Public Infrastructure	\$342,964	\$4,026,300	\$ 3,195,100
Community Services/ Parks	\$ 18,189	\$ 902,900	\$ 836,900
Housing/ Community Development	\$180,858	\$ -	\$ -
General Government	\$ 39,867	\$ 189,900	\$ 189,900
Total	\$602,542	\$5,155,400	\$ 4,614,000

Source: Data from the FY 15/16 Annual Budget.

CIP Categories

Table 7-3 shows the six CIP categories in which capital improvements are classified and anticipated expenses for the current fiscal year.

A. **Economic Development** – Projects included in this category would provide for the implementation of an economic development program in order to diversify and enhance the City’s ability to fund community services and facilities, as well as to eliminate blight and blighting influences. This is not funded for FY 15/16.

B. **Public Safety/ Emergency Services**- Projects included in this category would provide for the acquisition of technology, equipment or vehicles, as well as the construction or refurbishment of buildings that are utilized by the Police or Fire Departments. Currently only about 8.5 percent of the CIP would be devoted to this category for FY 15/16.

C. **Public Infrastructure**- Projects included in this category would provide for the construction or refurbishment of the City’s streets, sidewalks, multi-modal transit station, park & ride facilities, sanitary sewer and storm drain rehabilitation, storm water quality improvements, flood control, hazardous waste, bicycle and pedestrian paths. About 69 percent of the CIP is devoted to this category for FY 15/16.

D. **Community Services / Park**- Projects included in this category would provide for the construction or refurbishment of park facilities, recreation amenities, and landscaped public spaces throughout the City. As mentioned in the Parks and Recreation section, the City requires new development to fund improvements and/or dedication of real property, in accordance with City adopted standards. About 18 percent of the CIP is devoted to this category for FY 15/16.

E. **Housing/ Community Development**- Projects included in this category would provide for the implementation of an affordable housing program, as well as the implementation of long-term community plans. This is not funded for FY 15/16.

F. **General Government-** Projects included in this category would provide for the acquisition of technology to enhance the City's ability to deliver quality public services and to communicate effectively with the community as well as the construction and major maintenance of general governmental facilities. About 4 percent of the CIP would be devoted to this category for FY 15/16.

Funding Strategies

Assessment Districts- Assessment Districts are an option for funding public improvements. The establishment requires the approval of two-thirds of all property owners in the proposed district. With City Council and property owner approval, an assessment district issues bonds to pay for improvements and assesses the property owners for the annual debt service of the bonds. Currently the City has eight Maintenance Assessment Districts (MAD). The source is expected to generate \$649,805 in 2015/16.

Community Facility Districts- The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 is an enormously flexible tool placed at the disposal of local governmental agencies within the State to help them finance needed community facilities and services through the levy of voter approved special taxes. The special tax paid by properties within the community facility district (CFD) can be used to finance bonds to pay for improvements. Suisun City currently has three CFDs. CFD#1 is treated more like a MAD and has an annual engineer's report produced by the consultant. CFD#2 is a Citywide CFD. The six tax zones associated with CFD#2 are typically formed when a parcel(s) is annexed into the Citywide CFD#2. In June 2015, City Council adopted Ordinance No. 73, effectively forming the third CFD. CFD #3 provides tax rates for an industrial land use category that was not provided in CFD #2.

AB 1600 Fees- Also known as development impact fees under Government Code Section 66000, AB 1600 are payments for improvements imposed on an applicant in connection with approval of a development project to mitigate the impacts related to that development project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). These one-time fees exacted fund infrastructure needed to serve the whole community of Suisun City. For example, development impact fees may subsidize such projects like park improvements and off site street improvements. Established in 1993, the City is currently having a study conducted in an effort to update development impact fees.

Development Agreements- Development agreements are contracts between property owners and the City which provide the means of ensuring the property owner a vested right to development phasing or intensity for a specified period of time in exchange for certain obligations or performance clauses that the developer must satisfy. This may include infrastructure improvements that exceed the limits otherwise set by AB 1600.

Sewer and Water Connection Charge- A fee is collected prior to connection to the City's water and sewer system. These connection fees are intended to cover the costs of operations. Ideally and typically, the fees exacted would also have a component that would provide for any future upgrades to the sewer or water system.

State and Federal Grant Funding- Available at the State and Federal level are different sources for the City to utilize, if applicable, to assist in project implementation. An example of federal legislation that provides additional options for funding includes the recently enacted Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act). The FAST Act authorizes various grant programs including the Safe Routes to School (SR2S), Program the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), and the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program.

Determinations:

7.3 The 2015-16 CIP includes 18 projects over the span of five years. Over 69 percent of all project funding is devoted to Public Infrastructure projects.

7.4 Sources for funding CIP include eight maintenance assessment districts, Mello Roos districts, AB 1600 fees, sewer and water connection fees, development agreements and state and federal grants.

7.3- Enterprise Funds

An enterprise fund establishes a separate accounting and financial reporting mechanism for municipal services which a fee is charged in exchange for goods or services. They may be established, "for a utility, health care, recreational transportation facility." Examples of which include the following

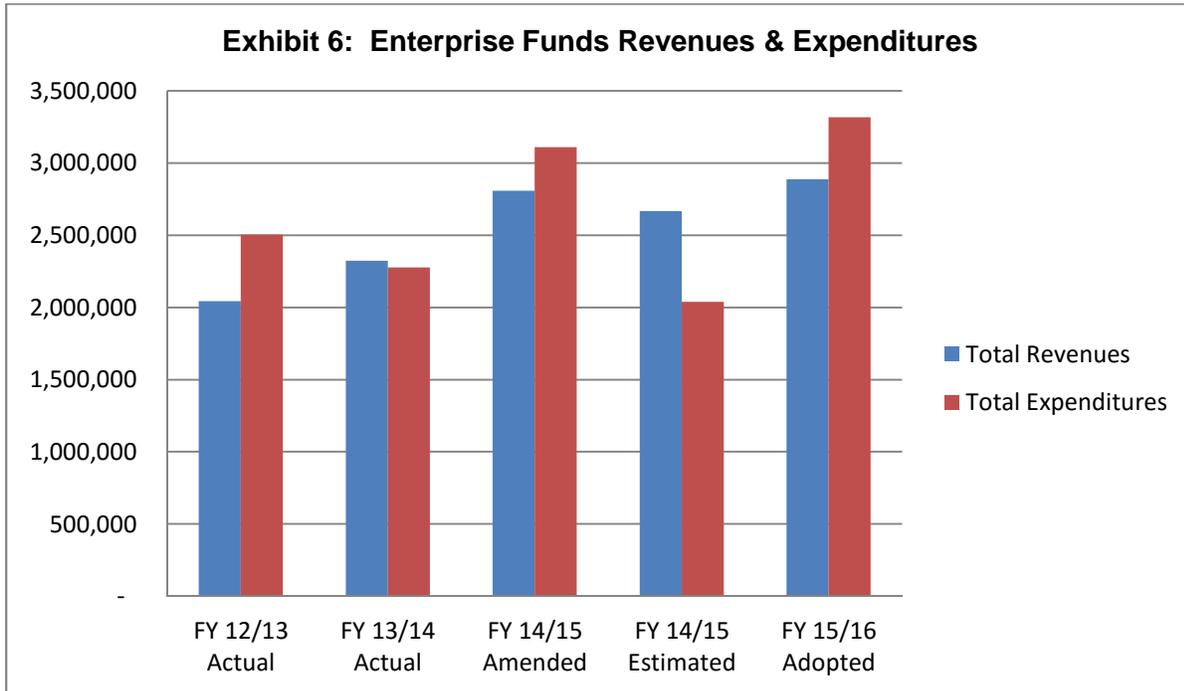
- Public utilities- water, sewer, trash disposal
- Health-care- ambulance service, nursing homes
- Recreation- skating rinks, pool, golf courses
- Transportation- airports, dock and wharf facilities

The community may not establish enterprise funds for normal government operations or services such as building rentals, inspectional services, or cemeteries. Establishing an enterprise fund does not create a separate or autonomous entity from the municipal government operation. Enterprise accounting allows the community to demonstrate to the public the portions of total costs of a service that is recovered through user charges and, if any, the portion that is subsidized by the tax levy or other available funds.

A municipality may adopt an enterprise fund with approval by a City Council vote or by Town Meeting. Each enterprise fund must be adopted separately with its own vote. This allows municipal legislative bodies to identify and evaluate each enterprise on its own merit.

Adopted in the year 2000, the City of Suisun City has five enterprise funds, also known as internal service funds. The internal service funds are composed of the Motor Vehicle Repair, Motor Vehicle Replacement, Network Maintenance, Public Works Operating Costs, and the Self- Insurance Funds, respectively. Overall, these funds account for the revenues and expenses for services rendered by the City in which a fee is charged. For example, the Public Works Operating fund accounts for operating costs and charges where service is provided,

including, but not limited to, Maintenance Districts, Streets, and various departments under the general fund. Exhibit 6 displays the revenues and expenditures of the City's enterprise funds.



Source: Suisun City Finance Department (2016)

Determinations:

7.5 The City of Suisun City has five enterprise funds, also known as internal service funds. The internal service funds are composed of the Motor Vehicle Repair, Motor Vehicle Replacement, Network Maintenance, Public Works Operating Costs, and the Self- Insurance Funds, respectively. In three of the last 5 years expenses have exceeded revenues, but it is difficult to tell from the data whether rates are sufficient for services provided.

8: Status and Opportunities for Shared Facilities

8.1- Shared Facilities and Regional Cooperation

Animal Services

The City of Suisun City is one of five cities contracted with Humane Animal Services (HAS), a non-profit organization for animal control within the City. Shelter services are provided at Solano County Animal Care Services in Fairfield at the Claybank Facility and in Vacaville, at the SPCA of Solano County. Per an MOU agreed upon by the five cities previously named and the County, Suisun City contributes annually to the expansion of the Claybank Facility at Fairfield.

Fire

The Fire Department enhances services to Suisun City by responding to requests for aid from other agencies through mutual aid agreements. In return, resources are provided to Suisun City when needed. Mutual Aid is requested through dispatch as the need is recognized. Mutual aid resources are predetermined in a countywide matrix up to the fifth alarm. Each alarm for a structure fire generally means an additional 2 engines to the incident, 1 engine to cover the city for other calls, a ladder truck to the scene, and 1 chief officer to the scene. For a wildland fire alarm response, each alarm requests 1 engine to the scene, 1 engine to the station, 2 wild land fire engines to the scene, and 1 chief officer. After the fifth alarm request, resources are ordered five of the same type at a time through the county dispatch.

Law Enforcement

As discussed in the previous MSR, the City entered into an MOU with the Sheriff's Department of Solano County on December 12, 2005 in order to receive additional patrol services. Due to the reallocation of resources, the Sheriff's Department terminated the MOU with the City in July, 2006. No additional opportunities for shared services have been identified.

Parks and Recreation

Pedestrian and bicycle pathways access have been expanded around the Suisun Marsh in conjunction with state and federal agencies under the Suisun Marsh Protection Plan.

Public Works

Solano Transportation Authority (STA) manages and coordinates local transit services and analyzes opportunities to expand and connect to regional transit modes. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) governs the freeways that connect the municipality within Solano County, as well as the associated off-ramps. Communication and assistance between municipalities and Caltrans is necessary and frequent. All projects impacting State facilities are accomplished under a State encroachment permit or project approval process with review and approval by Caltrans.

Solid Waste

City contracts with Republic Services to provide weekly collection of Solid Waste. Solid waste is deposited to the Potrero Hills Landfill. The Potrero Hills Landfill receives waste from Sierra foothill counties and Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Solano, and Yolo Counties. It is expected that there will be continued shared use of the Potrero Hills Landfill by these cities.

Stormwater

City policies require private developers to pay impact fees and install infrastructure necessary to mitigate storm drainage impacts from new developments. Storm drainage discharge occurs in locations managed by different public agencies, e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These trends will continue as new development occurs in the City.

Wastewater

Sewer service is provided to Suisun City residents and businesses by the Fairfield- Suisun Sewer District (FSSD), an independent special district established to manage wastewater collection and treatment.

Water

As mentioned previously, in partnership with the Solano Irrigation District (SID), forming Suisun-Solano Water Authority (SSWA), the City efficiently provides water service within city limits.

Determinations:

8.1 The City works cooperatively with other cities and the County to provide more efficient services. The City collaborates for most services. They participate in the Humane Animal Services contract for animal control. They have mutual aid agreements with surrounding agencies for fire services. They provide transportation services by participating in the Solano Transportation Authority. Some parks and recreation services are provided by working with state and federal agencies that manage Suisun Marsh. The City shares the Potrero Hills Landfill for solid waste disposal with other cities in the region. They work with the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District to provide wastewater treatment and with the Suisun-Solano Water Authority to provide water.

8.2- Management Efficiencies

Shortly before the recession, and during the economic downturn that followed, Suisun City analyzed the management of its services in an effort to streamline operational processes and reduce associated costs. Subsequently, two major changes in the City management structure occurred within the last 10 years.

- July 1, 2008 -The Public Works, Facilities, and Engineering Department merged with the Building Department to form the current Public Works and Building Department.
- November 18, 2014 - The Community Development Department, which included planning and housing services, and the Economic Development Department combined to create the current Development Services Department.

Although no additional opportunities for changes to the City's management structure have been presently identified, the City will continue to analyze additional opportunities to improve upon operational efficiency and the utilization of resources.

Determinations:

8.2 The City continues to analyze opportunities to improve upon operational efficiency and the utilization of resources.

9: Government Structure and Accountability

This section will discuss the governance and how the City interacts with residents. That will consist of a discussion of the make-up of the city council, commissions that allow direct citizen involvement, an organizational chart, and staffing levels for city departments.

Suisun City is a general law city with a five member City Council. The City Council consists of five member elected at large to four year staggered terms. The Mayor is elected separately to a four year term. In addition, the residents elect the City Clerk and the City Treasurer to four year terms.

Council meetings are held twice a month on the first and third Tuesday at 7 pm in the City Council Chamber at Suisun City Hall located at 701 Civic Center Blvd. in Suisun City. Meetings are noticed according to the Brown Act. Council meetings are broadcast live and recorded for the archive. Recorded meetings are made available for viewing from the website.

The City does maintain a website. It is often the source of information for residents. In addition, to archives of the City Council meetings the website provides information on city sponsored events such as the Halloween Parade and Christmas on the Waterfront. It also provides a means to report abandoned cars, code violations, or to share a concern. The website includes news items such as water saving tips. The website allows residents to pay their water bill, apply for a building permit, bid on contracts, and apply for city staff positions.

City residents may apply for two city commissions. The Planning Commission consists of seven members appointed to four year staggered terms. As in other jurisdictions the Planning Commission reviews current development, long range plans for future development and acts on zoning and planning matters. The Planning Commission meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 7 pm.

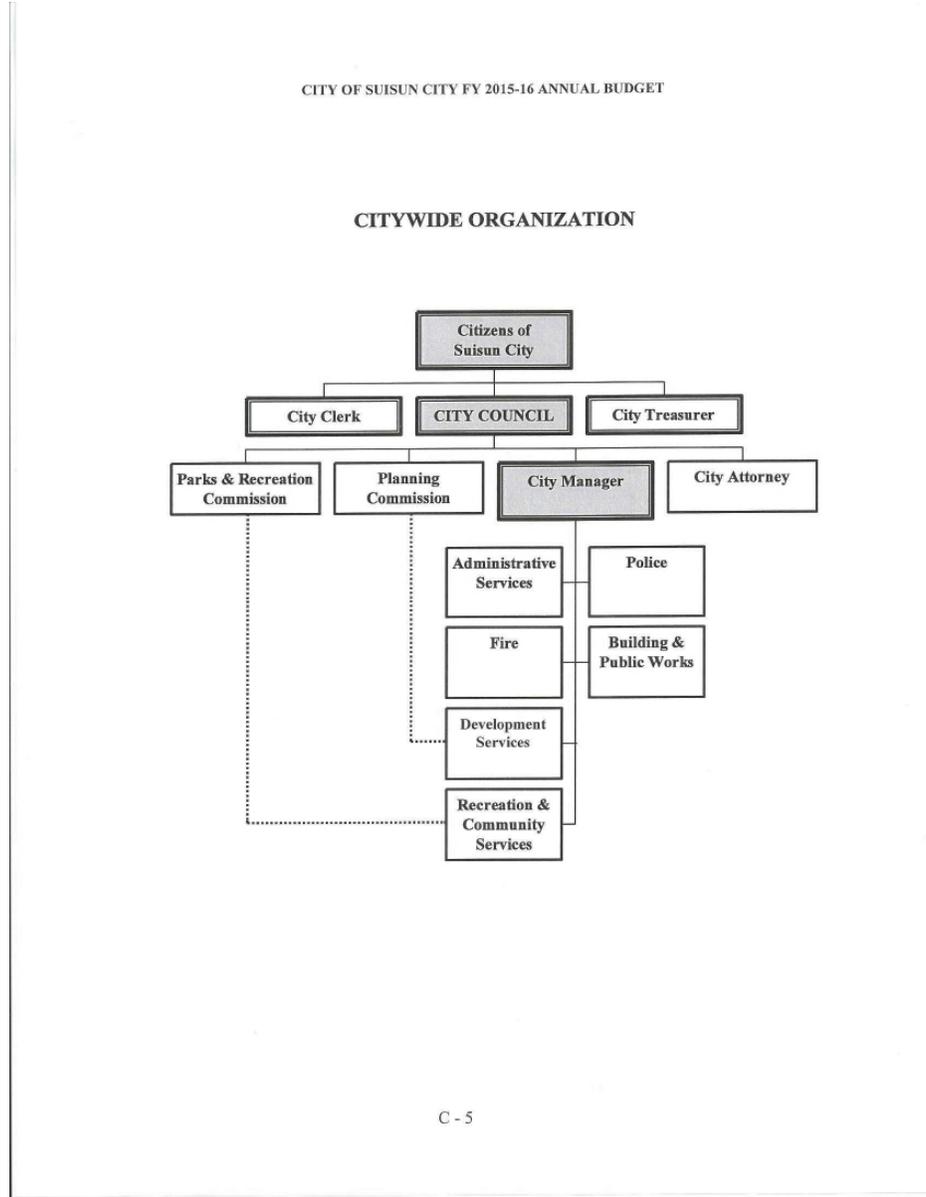
City residents may also be appointed to the Parks and Recreation Commission (PRC). The PRC is an advisory board to the Recreation Department, Public Works Department and the City Council. The PRC consists of five members that focus on leisure services and activities conducted within the City. Each Commissioner has a four year term which is staggered so there are experienced members at all times. The PRC meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

The City Manager oversees six departments, Administrative Services, Police, Fire, Public Works and Building, Recreation and Community Services and Development Services. The Development Services Department was newly created in December 2014 to bring together the City's Economic Development, Planning, and Housing Authority functions. The new structure is expected to result in a savings of approximately \$65,000 annually and allow the City to focus on Economic Development. A detailed organization chart is shown in Exhibit 7.

Table 9-1 shows staff by department for FY 15-16. The Table shows that staffing has been fairly constant since FY 12/13 at approximately 160 PY +/- 1. The Table also shows the city relies very heavily on temporary and volunteer positions. Of the 160 positions for FY 15/16, 77

are permanent and 83 are temporary or volunteer. The Table also shows the Fire Department is primarily a volunteer department with 3 permanent positions, the Fire Chief and two Administrative Fire Captains, and 61 volunteers.

Exhibit 7: Organizational Chart



Source: City of Suisun City FY 2015-16 Annual Budget.

Table 9-1 Staffing Detail by Department

		FY12/13 Actual	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Amended	FY 15/16 Recommended
City Manager	Permanent	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20
	Temporary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Department Total	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20
Administrative Services	Permanent	7.55	6.55	6.55	6.65
	Temporary	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.80
	Department Total	7.55	7.35	7.35	7.45
Police Department	Permanent	34.00	33.00	33.00	34.00
	Temporary	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
	Department Total	34.71	33.71	33.71	34.71
Fire Department	Permanent	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Temporary	60.88	60.88	60.88	60.88
	Department Total	63.88	63.88	63.88	63.88
Building & Public Works Department	Permanent	20.82	19.82	19.82	19.72
	Temporary	0.92	1.67	1.67	1.66
	Department Total	22.87	22.83	22.41	21.38
Recreation & Community Services	Permanent	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
	Temporary	19.87	18.83	18.41	16.60
	Department Total	22.87	22.83	22.41	21.60
Development Services Department	Permanent	8.38	8.38	8.38	7.43
	Temporary	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.20
	Department Total	8.65	8.65	8.65	9.43
CITYWIDE	Total				
	Permanent	78.00	76.00	76.00	77.00
	Total Volunteer & Temporary	82.65	83.16	82.74	82.66
	TOTAL STAFFING	160.65	159.16	158.74	159.65

Determinations:

9.1 Suisun City is a general law city governed by a five member city council. Council members are elected at large to four year staggered terms. The Mayor is elected separately from the council to a four year term.

9.2 Council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday at 7 pm at city hall council chambers. Meetings are noticed according to the Brown Act, televised live, and recorded for the archive. Tapes of meetings are available to the public.

9.3 Residents are appointed to the Planning Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission. The Planning Commission consists of seven members appointed to four year staggered terms. The Parks and Recreation Commission consists of five members appointed to staggered terms.

9.4 The City communicates with residents through its website. The website communicates upcoming events, public meetings, and allows residents to pay their water bills.

9.5 The City Manager oversees six departments, administrative services, police, fire, public works, recreation and the development services. The City staff includes 77 permanent paid positions and 83 temporary and volunteer positions for a total of 160. Staffing has remained fairly constant over that last three years.

10: LAFCO Policies Affecting Service Delivery

Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg allows LAFCOs to establish policies to implement the law and process applications. Solano LAFCO has implemented eleven standards, six mandatory standards which mirror the requirements of CKH and five discretionary standards. Application of discretionary standards lies with the Commission.

Several of LAFCO's policies may affect the operation of the City. As the City updates and amends its general plan and sphere of influence the revised LAFCO sphere policy will guide the process. The new sphere policy allows for near term and long term spheres, where the near term sphere includes territory that will be proposed for annexation in the next five years. The long term sphere is designed to include territory that will be served in the next 5 to 20 years.

Each application that is received by LAFCO is reviewed by the eleven standards. As an example when LAFCO receives an application from a city for an annexation, Standard 5 requires pre-zoning of the territory as in Section 56375(a)(7) of CKH. Some examples of discretionary standards are Standard 9 and Standard 11.

Standard 9 states that urban growth should be guided away from prime agricultural land. It also encourages infill development before annexing territory outside city limits.

Standard 11 provides for mitigation of the loss of property tax when unincorporated territory is annexed to a full service city, such as Suisun City. Often when an area is developed it is detached from the Suisun Fire District. LAFCO's Standard 11 allows for the fire district to be compensated for loss of revenue. The compensation formula is determined by the City and the fire district. If no agreement is reached the LAFCO Commission makes the final decision.

The City on occasion receives requests for out of area services. Government Code Section 56133 describes conditions that LAFCO may allow out of area services. The conditions are that the area must be within the sphere or a health and safety issue.

Determinations:

10.1 The City will be affected by LAFCO's Sphere of Influence Policy and the eleven standards adopted for evaluating proposals that are submitted for LAFCO review.

11: Summary of Determinations

Growth and Population Projections

- 4.1 The estimated population of Suisun City in 2014 was 28,549.
- 4.2 Based on recent growth and ABAG projections, over the term of this service review, the population can be expected to grow 4-4.5% (29, 235- 29,800) by 2020.
- 4.3 At buildout in 2035, the General Plan projects a population of 32,400.

Disadvantaged and Unincorporated Communities

- 5.1 There are no disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities

Animal Control

- 6.1 The City is one of five cities that provides animal control through an agreement with Humane Animal Services.
- 6.2 The City has signed a MOU with Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Vacaville and Solano County for the maintenance and operation of the Claybank animal shelter in Fairfield.
- 6.3 Current capacity of animal control facilities accommodates 141 canine kennels and 77 feline cattery cages. The expansion of the facility will result in the addition of 128 canine kennels and 69 cattery cages, and overall increased holding capacity of the facilities.

Fire

- 6.4 The Suisun City Fire department is staffed by a Fire Chief, two Captains and 38 volunteers. With this staffing the department runs one engine 24/7 and a second engine 70% of the time. The department operates from a single station at 621 Pintail Dr.
- 6.5 The fire department provides basic life support and contracts for advanced life support with Medic Ambulance. Over the last three years the department has responded to 1,799, 1,922, and 1,915 calls for service. Most of the calls are for rescue and EMS. The City Council has set a goal of a response time of 5 minutes or less 90% of the time. The City is currently striving to meet that goal. The City has received an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 3 out of 10 with an ISO rating of 1 being the best.
- 6.6 The City has mutual aid agreements with all other departments in the County.
- 6.7 The City plans to build two new fire stations, to accommodate expected growth. One of the new stations will replace an existing one.

Law Enforcement

- 6.8** The city police department operates from two facilities, a main location next to City Hall and the Burdick Center Substation which houses records.
- 6.9** In 2014 the staffing ratio was 0.75 sworn officers per thousand residents, responding to an average of 909 calls each.
- 6.10** Average response time ranged from 3 minutes 10 seconds for Priority 1 calls for service with an immediate threat to people and property to 4 minutes 7 seconds for Priority 4 calls for service for late reports of crimes or assistance with general questions.

Parks and Recreation

- 6.11** The City maintains over 100 acres of parkland that includes two community parks of 10 to 38 acres, eleven neighborhood parks of 1 to 6 acres and five mini/pocket parks of 0.1 to 1.1 acres.
- 6.12** The city has established a standard of 3 acres of parkland per thousand residents. They currently exceed the standard with an average of 3.4 acres per thousand.
- 6.13** The City also operates a community center, a senior center, a boat launch, a community theater as well as system of hiking and biking trails.
- 6.14** The City funds new facilities through development agreements and impact fees. The city is in the process of updating its development impact fees.

Public Works

- 6.15** The Public Works and Building Department is responsible for local streets system within the City of Suisun City. The pavement condition index is a way to measure the conditions of roadways. The City has an average PCI of 56 which is considered fair condition.
- 6.16** The city contains and maintains Class I, Class II and Class III bikeways. The City is seeking additional funding to improve local routes and connections with regional bicycle and pedestrian travel ways. Several additional bike routes are planned to improve connections with Suisun City and to the rest of the region.
- 6.17** Suisun City is served by Amtrak, Greyhound, Rio Vista Breeze bus service and by Fairfield and Suisun Transit (FAST) services. FAST operates four local and one intercity route through Suisun City. The intercity route is line 90, which connects Suisun City to the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) commuter rail system. FAST also operates demand-response paratransit service in the Suisun City and Fairfield areas.
- 6.18** The local bus system is projected to be able to accommodate anticipated growth in ridership. Though intercity buses run closer to capacity, with the purchase of new buses in the near future, they similarly will be able to manage perceived growth, as well.

Solid Waste

- 6.19** Suisun City contracts with Republic Services for collection of solid waste, yard waste and recyclable materials. Solid waste is transported to the Potrero Hills Landfill. In 2014 Suisun's contribution to the landfill was 2.3%. The landfill has the capacity of 55.865 million cubic yards. It currently has 33.815 million cubic yards available and not expected to reach capacity until 2045.

Stormwater

- 6.20** The City's storm drainage system can protect the city from flooding during a 100 year storm event through four pumping stations located strategically throughout the City.

Wastewater

- 6.21** The City and FSSD jointly operate and maintain the wastewater collection system that serves the City. FSSD owns and operates the trunk sewer system, which includes all 12-inch and larger sewers and the major pump stations and force mains that convey wastewater to the District's wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater flows by gravity or is pumped by smaller stations to four major pump stations which pump wastewater to the treatment plant.
- 6.22** Suisun City is served by Suisun Pump Station and three smaller stations: Lawler I Pump Station, Lawler II Pump Station, and Crystal Street Pump Station. Capacity at the Suisun Pump Station was recently upgraded to a capacity of 38.3 MGD. Typical dry weather flow is 8.1 MGD and wet weather flow is 27 MGD. Along with the smaller pump stations there is sufficient capacity.
- 6.23** The FSSD recently completed a treatment plant expansion that increased the average dry weather capacity from 17.5 mgd to 23.7 mgd and reliable peak-flow capacity from 34.8 mgd to 52.3 mgd.

Water

- 6.24** Suisun City and Solano Irrigation District (SID) formed a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement in 1976 to provide a long-term water supply for the City. In 1990, the partnership became a full Joint Powers Authority named the Suisun-Solano Water Authority (SSWA). Water sources are primarily surface water from the Solano Project and the State Water Project.
- 6.25** The City currently serves 8,100 connections. The total projected water demand at buildout of the 2035 General Plan would be approximately 4,251 acre-feet per year (afy) while the estimated normal year supply in 2035 is 8,035 afy. Water demand is anticipated to be less than available water supplies through 2035 in normal water years. Water supply in single-dry and multiple-dry water years is insufficient to meet demand within the SSWA service area over the 20-year planning period. A joint powers agreement between SID and Suisun City ensures that water will be provided from the

SID water supplies and therefore there will be sufficient water supplies to meet demands.

- 6.26** The City operates two treatment plants at Cement Hill and Gregory Hill with a combined capacity of 10.56 MGD. The City also maintains four storage tanks with a capacity of 6.5 million gallons. These facilities would provide a peaking storage of 20% and an emergency storage of approximately one full anticipated maximum day demand, and will also provide fire storage of 420,000 gallons.

Financial Ability to Provide Services

- 7.1** Over the past three years the structural status of the General Fund has evolved, trending from significant structural deficits to a modest structural surplus in FY 2015-16. Although expenditures have increased from about \$10 million to about \$11 million, revenues, including transfers in, increased at a slightly higher rate, from approximately \$9.6 million to about \$11 million for FY 2015-16.
- 7.2** Vehicle license fees, property tax and sales tax account for a large portion of revenues. Building and public works, law enforcement, and development services account for 30%, 27%, and 18% of expenses respectively.
- 7.3** The 2015-16 CIP includes 18 projects over the span of five years. Over 69 percent of all project funding is devoted to Public Infrastructure projects.
- 7.4** Sources for funding CIP include eight maintenance assessment districts, Mello Roos districts, AB 1600 fees, sewer and water connection fees, development agreements and state and federal grants.
- 7.5** The City of Suisun City has five enterprise funds, also known as internal service funds. The internal service funds are composed of the Motor Vehicle Repair, Motor Vehicle Replacement, Network Maintenance, Public Works Operating Costs, and the Self-Insurance Funds, respectively. In three of the last 5 years expenses have exceeded revenues, but it is difficult to tell from the data whether rates are sufficient for services provided.

Status and Opportunities for Shared Facilities

- 8.1** The City works cooperatively with other cities and the County to provide more efficient services. The City collaborates for most services. They participate in the Humane Animal Services contract for animal control. They have mutual aid agreements with surrounding agencies for fire services. They provide transportation services by participating in the Solano Transportation Authority. Some parks and recreation services are provided by working with state and federal agencies that manage Suisun Marsh. The City shares the Potrero Hills Landfill for solid waste disposal with other cities

in the region. They work with the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District to provide wastewater treatment and with the Suisun-Solano Water Authority to provide water.

- 8.2** The City continues to analyze opportunities to improve upon operational efficiency and the utilization of resources.

Government Structure and Accountability

- 9.1** Suisun City is a general law city governed by a five member city council. Council members are elected at large to four year staggered terms. The Mayor is elected separately from the council to a four year term.
- 9.2** Council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday at 7 pm at city hall council chambers. Meetings are noticed according to the Brown Act, televised live, and recorded for the archive. Tapes of meetings are available to the public.
- 9.3** Residents are appointed to the Planning Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission. The Planning Commission consists of seven members appointed to four year staggered terms. The Parks and Recreation Commission consists of five members appointed to staggered terms.
- 9.4** The City communicates with residents through its website. The website communicates upcoming events, public meetings, and allows residents to pay their water bills.
- 9.5** The City Manager oversees six departments, administrative services, police, fire, public works, recreation and the development services. The City staff includes 77 permanent paid positions and 83 temporary and volunteer positions for a total of 160. Staffing has remained fairly constant over that last three years.

LAFCO Policies Affecting Service Delivery

- 10.1** The City will be affected by LAFCO's Sphere of Influence Policy and the eleven standards adopted for evaluating proposals that are submitted for LAFCO review.

12: References

- Association of Bay Area Governments.2015a.Bay Area Census Cities. Website:
<http://www.bayareacensus.ca.gov/cities/SuisunCity.htm>. Accessed December 21, 2015.
- Association of Bay Area Governments.2015b.Bay Area Census Counties. Website:
<http://www.bayareacensus.ca.gov/counties/SolanoCounty.htm>. Accessed December 21, 2015.
- California Department of Finance.2015. California State Data Center Census 2010.Website:
http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/state_census_data_center/census_2010/#CQR.
Accessed October 23, 2015.
- CALTRANS.2014.Solano County Economic Forecast. Website:
http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/eab/socio_economic_files/2014/Solano.pdf
- City of Suisun City. 2006. Petersen Ranch Annexation Staff Report. Prepared by John Kearns.
May 9, 2006.
- City of Suisun City. 2012. "Resolution No. 2012-100 [On the Memorandum of Understanding
on Provision of Animal Care Services Between the County of Solano and Solano County
Cities.]" City Council Resolution. Adopted on December 4, 2012.
- City of Suisun City. 2016. *Recycling and Solid Waste*. Available online at:
<http://www.suisun.com/departments/building-public-works/recycling-solid-waste/>. Accessed
January 22, 2016.
- City of Suisun City. December 30, 1993. *1993 Updates to Park Improvement Program and
New Construction Fees and Off Site Street Improvement Program*. Prepared by Recht Hausrath
& Associates. Adopted February 1, 1994.
- City of Suisun City. 2014. City of Suisun City Annual Budget Business & Financial Plan FY
2014-15. May 21, 2013.
- City of Suisun City. 2015. City of Suisun City Annual Budget Business & Financial Plan FY
2015-16. June 15. Website: [http://www.suisun.com/wp-content/files/FY_2015-
16_Annual_Budget_-_Suisun_City.pdf](http://www.suisun.com/wp-content/files/FY_2015-16_Annual_Budget_-_Suisun_City.pdf). Accessed October 23, 2015.
- City of Suisun City. 2015. Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Fiscal Year Ended June 30,
2012.
- City of Suisun City. 2016. Finance Department- General Fund Revenues and Expenditures.
February 17, 2016.
- City of Suisun City.2015b.City of Suisun City 2035 General Plan. Adopted May 5, 2015.
- City of Suisun City.2015b.City of Suisun City 2035 General Plan- Environmental Impact Report.
Adopted May 5, 2015.
- City of Suisun City. December 21, 2015. *Police Department Average Response Times*. (2013-
2014) Generated by Computer Aided Dispatch.

City of Suisun City. February 2014. *Sewer System Management Plan*.

City of Suisun City. 2015. Website: www.suisun.com/government/commissions. Accessed October 20, 2015.

City of Suisun City. 2015a. City of Suisun City 2015-2023 Housing Element. Website: http://www.suisun.com/wp-content/files/Suisun_City_Housing_Element_Final_Draft.pdf. accessed 12-21-2015. March 2015.

Fairfield- Suisun Sewer District. October 5, 2015. *Average Annual Dry Weather Influent Flow Projected to 2055*. Generated by FSSD Staff.

Fairfield- Suisun Sewer District. October 5, 2015. *Pump Station Data*. Generated by FSSD Staff.

Pacific Municipal Consultants.2005. City of Suisun City Municipal Services Review Comprehensive Annexation Plan. April.

Resolution No. 2012-100: A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Suisun city Authorizing the City Manager to Execute a Successor Memorandum of Understanding on Provision of Animal Care Services Between the County of Solano and Solano County Cities. December 4, 2012.

Solano County Registrar of Voters. 2015. Solano County Elected Officials. Website: www.solanocounty.com/depts/rov/default.asp. Accessed October 23, 2015.

Solano County Sherriff's Office Invoice Fy 14/15 Payment.

Suisun Solano Water Authority. 2011. *Urban Water Management Plan*. Prepared by Maddaus Water Management and SSWA Staff. Final June 14, 2011.

Suisun Solano Water Authority. 2012. *Water System Design Review*. Prepared by Summers Engineering, Inc. Consulting Engineers. Final December 2012.

U.S.Census.2010 American Fact Finder. Website: http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml Accessed 10-29-15.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5 Year-Estimates).

Personal Communications

Cullen, Kevin. Senior Environmental Engineer. Fairfield- Suisun Sewer District.

Davis, Randy. Recreation and Community Services Department Interim Director. City of Suisun City Recreation and Community Services Department.

Dum, Amanda. Management Analyst. City of Suisun City Public Works Department.

Evans, Lee. Associate Engineer/ Project Manager. City of Suisun City Public Works Department.

Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District. July 7, 2015. Letter to: Dan Kasperson. *2015/16 Drainage Maintenance Budget*.

Jessop, Mick. Recreation and Community Services Director. City of Suisun City Recreation and Community Services Department.

Kearns, John. Associate Planner. City of Suisun City Development Services Department.

Lapira, Katrina. Planning Specialist. City of Suisun City Development Services Department.

Lozano, Nick. Associate Engineer. City of Suisun City Public Works Department.

Luna, Elizabeth. Accounting Services Manager. City of Suisun City Administrative Services Department.

Mattos, Tim. Police Chief. City of Suisun City Police Department.

McSorley, Tim. Public Works Director. City of Suisun City Public Works Department.

O'Brien, Mike. City of Suisun City Fire Chief. City of Suisun City Fire Department.

Raymos, Cathy. Lieutenant. Solano County Sherriff's Department -Animal Care Division.

Romero, Uriel. Assistant Civil Engineer. Solano Irrigation District.

Vigil, Shaun. Transportation Planner. City of Fairfield.