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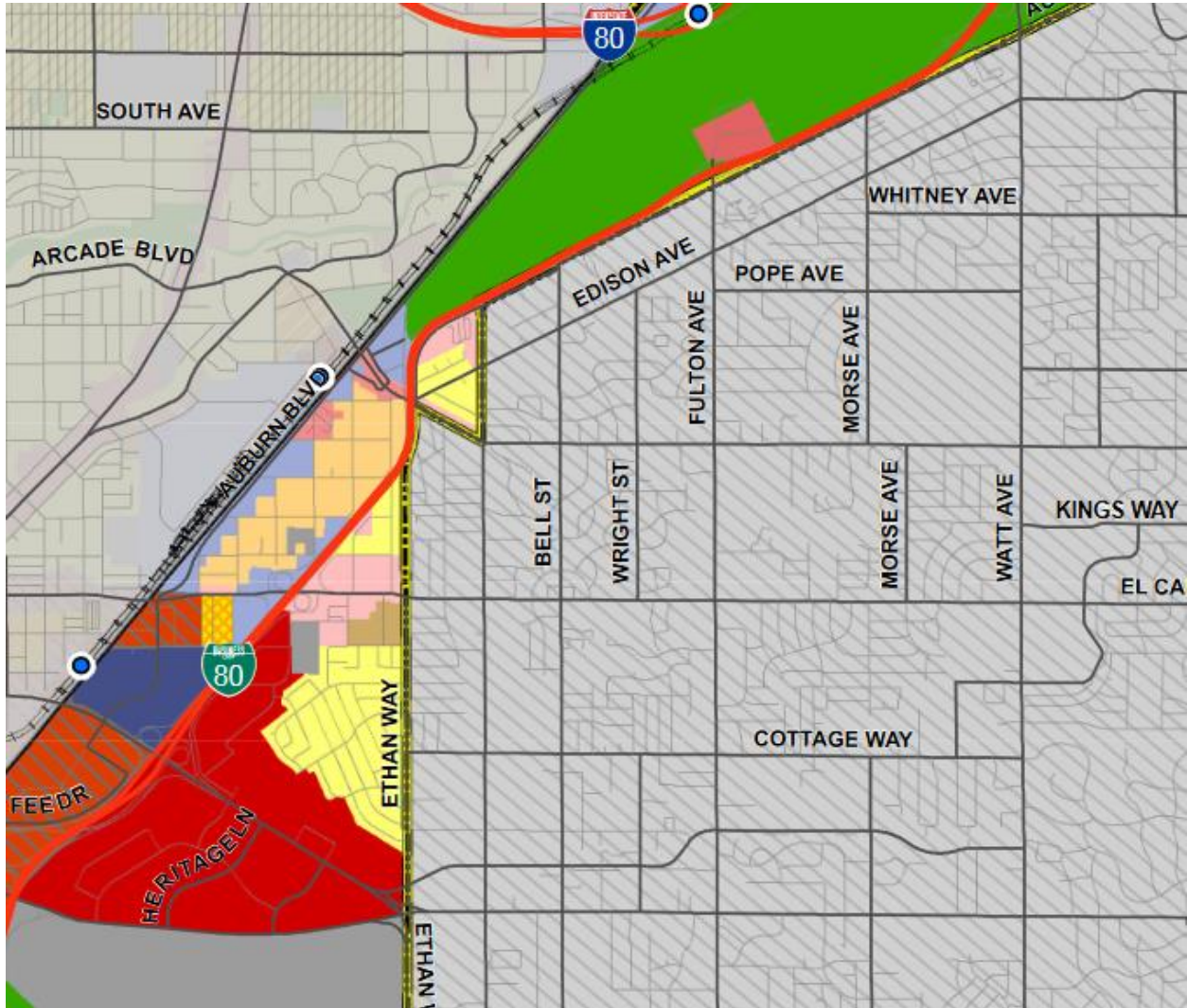
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City of Sacramento 2035 General Plan: Arden Arcade Community Plan (as referenced in Section 2.2.4, page 2-7)

http://www.per.saccounty.net/LandUseRegulationDocuments/Documents/Community%20Plans/Arden_Arcade_CP_0512SM.pdf

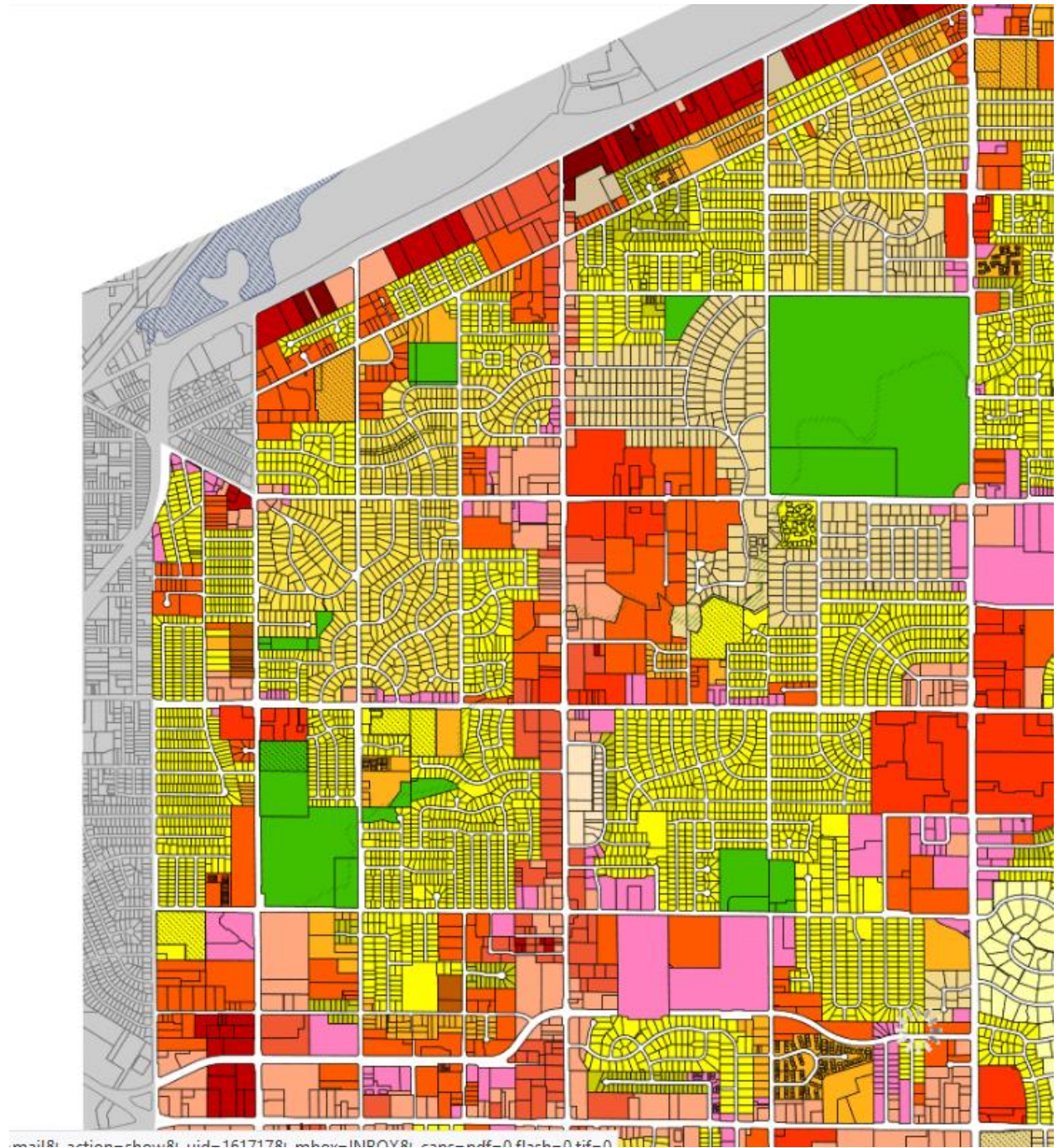


The areas in color are within the City of Sacramento and Fulton El Camino Recreation and Park District. The western and northern district boundary is Interstate 80. Red designates regional commercial land use, specifically Arden Fair Mall. Yellow indicates low to moderate density residential land use.

Appendix 2-2

County of Sacramento Arden Arcade Community Plan (as referenced in Section 2.2.4, page 2-7)

http://www.per.saccounty.net/LandUseRegulationDocuments/Documents/Community%20Plans/Arden_Arcade_CP_0512SM.pdf

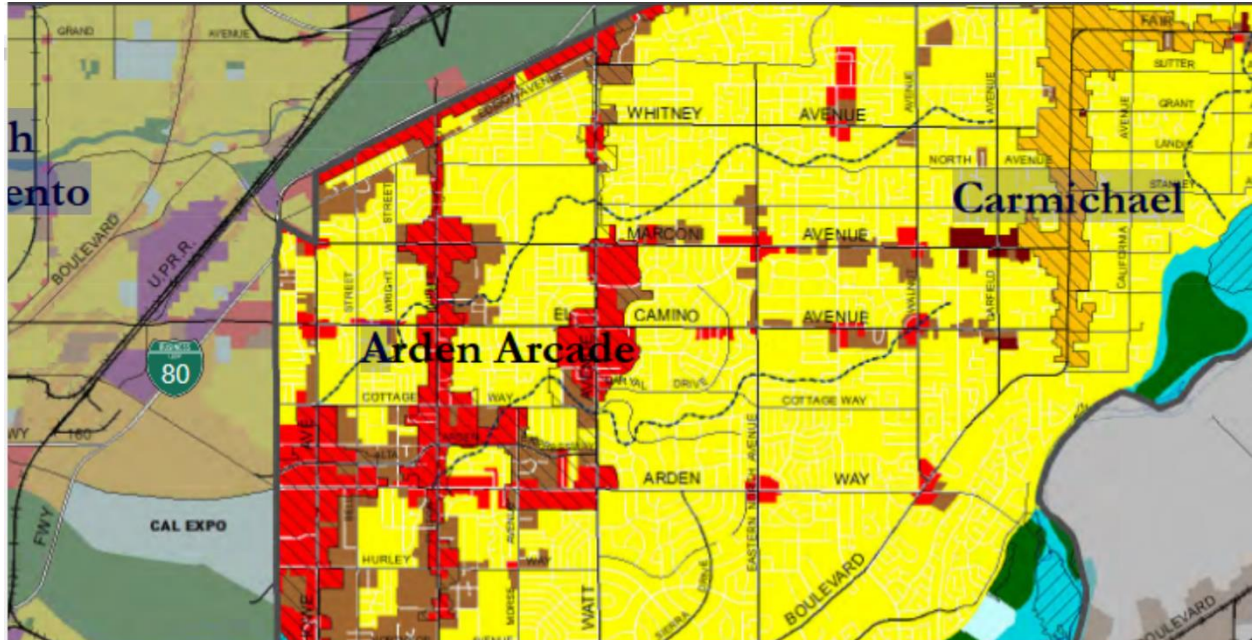


Appendix 2-3

County of Sacramento 2030 General Plan

http://www.per.saccounty.net/LandUseRegulationDocuments/Documents/General-Plan/GPLU2030_UPDATED_FINAL_0918.pdf

<http://www.per.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/Pages/GeneralPlan.aspx>



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Sacramento County Draft Environmental Justice Element Policies

Appendix 2-5

There's a lesson in Sacramento's spike in poverty, and it's more global than you think

By Eileen Thomas Special to The Bee October 05, 2017 09:30 AM

Updated October 07, 2017 05:23 PM

The headline was startling: "Poverty rose faster in this Sacramento suburb than anywhere else in California." Sadly, those of us who see the faces of poverty firsthand were not at all surprised by the [report last month in The Sacramento Bee](#).

The estimated jump in the poverty rate in Arden Arcade last year was the largest of any of the nearly 140 California cities examined in the 2016 American Community Report by the U.S. Census.

We have new neighbors who need our help. And we are not as different from each other as we may seem.

Between 2015 and 2016, the report found, poverty in the suburban neighborhood between Carmichael and North Sacramento jumped from 19.9 percent to 27.7 percent, the highest in at least a decade.

Part of the increase has to do with an influx of refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Russia. They have been housed in the Arden Arcade area by refugee resettlement groups because of its relative affordability.

These refugees have undergone years of vetting in order to arrive in the United States. They are in our country because they aided our military as interpreters and government contract workers.

In many cases, they have received a Special Immigrant Visa. They arrive with their families and not much else, and they are given a six-month time limit to learn our language, find a job and become self-sufficient.

Like others in low-income neighborhoods, these refugees may have a roof over their heads, but they struggle to provide nutritious and healthy food for themselves and their children. To assist them and all the food insecure in the Arden Arcade neighborhood, in fact, River City Food Bank is opening a second food distribution site at the Center at St. Matthew's located at Edison and Bell Streets.

Owned by the Episcopal Diocese of Northern California, the center also houses wraparound services, including a charter school that offers several levels of English classes, a day care center, and a small clothes closet that are already helping to address the new need.

Recently, I watched two little boys interact with each other in the lobby of River City's midtown food bank. Both were about 3 years old. One spoke English, the other Arabic.

Their attempt to communicate through language was quickly abandoned, but they worked to find common ground. They jumped up and down to see who could jump higher; they peeked around corners to see who could surprise who faster; they found nonsense syllables combined with silly faces to see who could make the other laugh first. They were so cute and amusing as they unknowingly entertained the entire lobby of adults waiting to receive food.

Seeing them, I was struck by two thoughts. Sadly, the first was that, like them, a quarter of the children in Sacramento County are food insecure. But the second was that they were completely oblivious to their differences. They simply found delight in playing together, as children do.

I think we can learn from those children. We have new neighbors who need our help. And we are not as different from each other as we may seem.

In Arden Arcade, this is a time for individuals, businesses, organized groups and government entities to work together. We can address this new need as neighbors all over the world do, with a friendly hand and sufficient food, safety and security until they get their bearings. This is an opportunity for all of us to think globally and act locally.

Eileen Thomas is executive director of the River City Food Bank in Sacramento. Reach her at ethomas@rivercityfoodbank.org.

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Poverty rose faster in this Sacramento suburb than anywhere else in California

By Anita Chabria, Jim Miller And Steve Magagnini

achabria@sacbee.com September 14, 2017 04:00 AM Updated September 15, 2017 01:29 PM

Arden Arcade, a patchwork neighborhood of mansions, car lots and aging apartments between north Sacramento and Carmichael, saw the largest one-year jump in poverty of any large place in California, according to newly released U.S. census data.

About one in four residents in Arden Arcade qualifies as poor, an increase of close to 8 percentage points between 2015 and 2016. While the poverty rate in Arden Arcade has fluctuated over time, the recent figures are the highest in at least a decade.

The startling jump in Arden Arcade's estimated poverty rates – from 19.9 percent in 2015 to 27.7 percent in 2016 – was the largest of any of the nearly 140 California cities and census-designated places covered by Thursday's release of the U.S. census's 2016 American Community Survey 1-year report.

The survey has a margin of error of 4.7 percentage points for the Arden Arcade data and an annual sample size of 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico. It is conducted in every county in the nation.

Nationally, the poverty level declined slightly. In Sacramento County as a whole, it remained about the same, with 17 percent of residents falling below the threshold of \$12,228 for an individual and \$24,563 for a family of four.

The specific causes of rising poverty in the older, unincorporated suburb were not included in the census report. But people who work in the community said the recent influx of thousands of Afghan, Iraqi, Syrian and Russian refugees may be contributing, along with rising rental prices in surrounding areas that may be pushing more low-income renters into Arden Arcade.

Danielle Lawrence, director of nonprofit Mutual Assistance Network, said the population in the area can be “transitory,” and that wealthy areas such as Sierra Oaks often overshadow the problems of less well-known areas.

“It is definitely a neighborhood that has a mix of struggling business and mix of struggling families and a mix of families that are doing well. The problem is there is not an interconnection between all that,” said Lawrence. “I do think that what is happening is that you are seeing a lot of people who are being priced out (of other areas) moving to the neighborhood.”

Many of the roughly 40-43,000 refugees who have come to Sacramento since 1980 have been resettled in the Arden Arcade area in part because housing is relatively affordable there, said Kirt Lewis, director of World Relief, Sacramento’s largest resettlement agency. The neighborhood has likely received the largest percentage of arrivals over the past seven years, Lewis said, noting that last year his agency resettled the majority of new arrivals outside of Arden Arcade.

Median gross rent in 2016 in Arden Arcade was \$897, up a little from 2015. It consumed an estimated 36.3 percent of household income, a slight increase from the year before.

That compares to a median gross rent of \$1,118 in Sacramento County, which represents an estimated 32.5 percent of household income.

“When refugees initially arrive, all of them are living below the poverty level and on public assistance,” Lewis said.

Assemblyman Ken Cooley, who represents the area, said he believes that while the influx of refugees may be contributing to the poverty numbers, he sees those families pushing to improve their circumstances as they settle into a new country.

“You’ve got families who are ... trying to get their kids on the education train,” said Cooley.

Sacramento County Supervisor Susan Peters, who represents Arden Arcade, was not available for comment on the census report.

In Arden Arcade, the affordable housing prices may be linked to the quality of apartments. The area was largely developed after World War II with housing for those stationed at the nearby McClellan Air Force Base. Over time, scores of inexpensive apartment buildings joined the mix. Some residents say those complexes and an influx of businesses such as liquor and check cashing stores have led to a decline in the neighborhood.

“There has been, we think, some bad zoning allowed in Arden Arcade,” said Carl Dolk, head of community group Advocates for Arden Arcade. “It has created a lot of adverse reactions from neighbors.”

Covering about 18 square miles, with about 106,000 people, the area has 38 of the 180 rental buildings on the county’s problem property registry, according to a Bee investigation. The Arden Arcade complexes have more than 2,000 units, one-third of the county’s most troubled rental housing.

According to the census, about 56 percent of the housing units in Arden Arcade were renter-occupied in 2016 . That’s the highest rate for the Sacramento-region areas covered by Thursday’s report.

That compares to about 53.3 percent of Arden Arcade housing units that were renter-occupied in 2014.

In Sacramento County as a whole, about 45 percent of housing units are renter-occupied, about the same as in 2014.

11:14

Afghan allies from war on terror struggle to find the American dream

The State Department offers Special Immigrant Visas to Afghans who risked their lives translating and providing other services to U.S. and allied forces during the war on terror. Sacramento's ethnic diversity and mild climate have made it a magnet for these refugees, making California’s capital city home to 2,000 Afghans with these special visas. Their transition has been difficult. They’ve faced poverty and violence, and some long for their war-torn homeland.
Jessica Koscielniak McClatchy

The Bee’s Philip Reese and Brad Branan contributed to this report.

<http://www.sacbee.com/news/local/article173222226.html>

Appendix 2-6

NRPA, Homelessness in Parks

Appendix 2-7

Sacramento Bee Article on Homelessness Among School Kids

Why are schools in Sacramento seeing more homeless kids?

By Cynthia Hubert chubert@sacbee.com April 17, 2018 12:01 AM

A growing number of children who attend Sacramento County public schools are homeless or living in unstable housing conditions, new figures show.

At a time when [affordable housing](#) is scarce and rents are high, the number of students without a stable place to sleep surged 15 percent last year and has risen more than 20 percent since 2011, according to data collected by school districts in the county.

Districts use federal guidelines to identify children who are in unstable households, including those who are sleeping in motels, campgrounds, shelters or “doubled up” in the homes of friends or relatives.

In the 2016-17 school year, schools tallied 12,995 Sacramento County youngsters from infants through 12th-graders who fell into those categories, compared to 11,306 the previous year.

The numbers likely are artificially low, said Alyson Collier, coordinator of the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program within the [Sacramento County Office of Education](#).

Collier said schools attempt to identify the housing status of students during the registration process and try to follow up with families to get further information.

“I think it’s a good snapshot,” she said. “It’s a really strong effort to identify homeless students, but we’re never going to capture them all.”

Although school districts are required to have “homeless liaisons” and compile statistics on homeless students, many lack the funding to do follow-up work, said Shahera Hyatt, director of the [California Homeless Youth Project](#).

“Districts that have more funding tend to do a better job of documenting this,” Hyatt said.

Four of the 10 schools with the highest number of homeless students in Sacramento County are in the Twin Rivers district in Sacramento's north area. They are Frederick Joyce High, Grant Union High, Village Elementary and Northwood Elementary.

The Sacramento County data show that fewer than 30 percent of the students counted in the homeless report are living outdoors or in shelters. Most are crowded into homes with more than one family, said Bob Erlenbusch of the [Sacramento Regional Coalition to End Homelessness](#).

“Some might say that people who are 'doubled up' or even 'tripled up' aren't technically homeless because they have a roof over their heads,” Erlenbusch said. “But they are highly vulnerable.”

They could be out on the streets in two seconds. They may not be sleeping in their cars, but they have very little control over their future."

Children who live in such conditions are far more likely to struggle in school, suffer mental health issues related to fear and isolation, and become homeless as adults, studies have shown.

"The experience itself can be traumatic to children," said Collier. "We know that this sense of insecurity and trauma can impact learning."

Federal and state legislation has sought to accommodate homeless children who are forced to move from school to school and have gaps in their education, she pointed out. Schools are required to assist them with transportation, for example, and to offer backpacks and other supplies. They can receive free lunches without having to prove that they are poor.

The most recent statistics available suggest that the numbers of homeless students are rising not only in Sacramento but statewide and nationally.

According to data from the 2015-16 school year, 246,296 students were homeless in California, an increase of more than 10,000 from the previous year. Nationwide, 1.3 million homeless students were enrolled in public schools in 2015-16, according to the National Center for Homeless Education.

"The numbers have steadily gone up over time," said Hyatt.

The Recent Increase of Sacramento County's K-12 Homeless Students

School Year	Number of Homeless Students
2011-2012	10,749
2012-2013	9,288
2013-2014	11,924
2014-2015	10,181
2015-2016	11,306
2016-2017	12,995

Michele Steeb, chief executive officer of [Saint John's Program for Real Change](#), which shelters and offers employment and counseling services to homeless women and children, said she is not surprised by the reported increase in students who are without stable housing.

On any given day this year, she said, the agency maintains a waiting list of about 400 women and children, compared to around 300 people a year ago.

In Sacramento County, the biggest contributors to child homelessness are high rents, low wages and a lack of affordable housing, said Steeb and others.

"We've seen some of the highest rent increases in the country here," said Hyatt. "It's great that we're seeing lots of new housing in the city, but those mostly accommodate people with higher incomes."

Increasingly, graduates of Saint John's jobs program "are getting work and working hard, but they can't find affordable housing," said Steeb. Despite a legislative push for more housing for lower-income people, "there isn't much coming on line in the near future," she said. "So I'm prepared for things to get a lot worse during the next few years."

Collier said schools are seeing similar trends, with more parents who have jobs but earn less than they need to obtain decent housing.

"A minimum-wage job or a part-time job delivering pizzas doesn't pay the rent," she said.

"As educational institutions, we are doing a lot more for these kids than we used to do," said Collier. "But we're not in a position to provide housing, and that's what they need. They need stability. That's a larger community issue."

<http://www.sacbee.com/news/local/homeless/article208741089.html>

Appendix 2-8

Park Planning In Sacramento County, An Explanation

PARK PLANNING IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Planning for parks, recreation, and open space facilities to serve Sacramento County residents is a multi-jurisdictional process. The master planning of local parks and open space is accomplished by the individual recreation and park districts at the neighborhood and community levels, while the master planning of regional parks and open space is a function of the County Department of Regional Parks. The urban planning consultants who help plan new communities work in collaboration with the affected local park districts, community advisory groups, and County staff to plan for parks and open spaces within County designated urban growth areas (e.g., the North Vineyard Station Specific Plan).

At the broadest level of regional parks, the County Department of Regional Parks is the service provider. *It operates with a goal to provide a total of 20 acres of regional parks and local parks per 1,000 residents from various sources. Of the 20 acres per 1,000 population target, County Regional Parks strives to provide 12 acres per 1,000 residents in its inventory of regional parks and open space while the balance is to be provided by local park districts and other entities, including the State of California, federal agencies, and conservation/land trust organizations. The 12 acres of regional parks targeted by the County are divided into 5 acres for active uses and 7 acres for passive open space and conservation uses.*

Local parks (pocket, neighborhood, and community) are primarily planned by the 14 local park districts serving the urbanized communities in the unincorporated County and by the three rural area park County Service Areas (CSAs) staffed by County Regional Parks. *Most local park districts have master plan policies calling for 5 acres of local parks for every 1,000 residents, which is a standard recognized statewide and nationally.*

California State law in the Quimby Act (Government Code Section 66477) provides an enabling statute allowing counties and cities on behalf of local park agencies to exact from new residential subdivision development the dedication of land for parks or payment of fees in lieu. The law prescribes a standard for these exactions that is consistent with the existing level of service circumstances of each park district based on a minimum of 3 acres and a maximum of 5 acres of parks per 1,000 in population. The Quimby Act requirements are insufficient to provide both the land for park sites and the funding to install the necessary recreational improvements on the sites. Sacramento County's Department of County Engineering and Planning administer the Quimby requirements enacted in Title 22 of the County Code for the unincorporated area of the County.

Park Types And Functions

There are five basic types of parks. Each has a different size, service area population, service area radius, and acreage to population standard (see Table 2, below). In addition, residents of Sacramento County have access to other parks and open space opportunities associated with several State Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and open space preserves managed by conservancy organizations.

Pocket Parks: Pocket Parks are smaller mini parks, less than two acres in size. They can be used in constrained development areas or areas with unique recreation opportunities.

Pocket Parks have limited facilities such as picnic areas, arbors or sitting areas.

Mini Park: Conventionally these small parks have been publicly owned sites of 2-5 acres with recreation facilities that serve residents within a radius of about 1/3 mile. They are located within easy walking distance for a parent with child or an elderly person. Increasingly, such pedestrian oriented recreation sites will be designed as integral components of urban infill and mixed use development, where they may take the form of urban plazas. Good visual access from surrounding homes and businesses, as well as by vehicular and pedestrian traffic is essential. Mini parks typically provide children's play areas, tables, shade structures, walkways, and landscaping, but urban plazas may also include such features as fountains, public art, performance spaces and community gardens.

Neighborhood Park: Neighborhood parks are publicly owned sites typically of 5 to 10 acres in size providing recreation facilities that serve residents within a radius of about 2/3 mile to one mile. Usually the service area is the residential neighborhood in which these medium-sized parks are located. Often neighborhood parks are situated adjacent to public schools and may be operated under joint use agreements between the applicable park and school districts. They should be within walking distance of the residents they serve, without access barriers such as drainage channels, inaccessible street patterns, or heavy vehicle traffic. Neighborhood parks typically provide playgrounds, playfields, and court game areas. Some neighborhood parks may have off-street parking areas and restrooms, but many do not.

Community Park: Community parks are publicly-owned sites typically larger than 10 acres in size providing recreation facilities to serve residents within a radius of up to three miles or more. The service population may include 10,000 to 25,000 residents. For ease of access by the service population, community parks are usually located by a major arterial and within bicycling distance of the people they serve. Community parks typically have off-street parking and restrooms and provide specialized facilities such as swimming pools, sports complexes, and community center buildings, in addition to basic neighborhood type park facilities.

Regional Parks: Regional parks typically provide a specialized recreation function such as a golf course, a regional trail system, or an interpretive center. A regional park often serves to preserve natural areas and cultural, historical, or archaeological features of countywide significance. Regional parks are usually greater than 75 acres in size, with a large service area and population, encompassing the entire County and extending to the Sacramento Region.

Other Park Types: Aside from regional parks operated by the County, local park districts may establish and maintain open space preserves, parkways along creeks and other drainage or power line corridors, and associated trails. Parks and open space resources located in Sacramento County that are administered by agencies other than the County or local park districts include State Parks (e.g., Folsom Lake State Recreation Area), wildlife refuges (e.g., Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge), and other open space preserves (e.g., Howard Ranch unit of the Cosumnes River Preserve). Protected acreage in these park and open space areas is considerable and serves to raise total park acres in the County to a level substantially above 20 acres per 1,000 residents.

Appendix 2-9

COUNTY GENERAL PLAN CIRCULATION ELEMENT POLICIES RELEVANT TO PATHWAYS:

P. 1 The main theme of the Circulation Element of this General Plan is to provide for mobility through choices. Rather than invest in one or two modes of travel, the intent is to invest in all modes of travel so that the residents of Sacramento County have access to multiple viable and efficient transportation alternatives. This integrated and balanced transportation system requires investment in not only the roadway and transit system, but also substantial investment in bicycling and pedestrian modes of travel.

P. 10: Wildlife Corridor/Trails Grade Separation

Grade separation allows pedestrians or bicyclists and motor vehicles to cross at different levels, avoiding potential collisions. Grade separated crossings can also reduce pedestrian and vehicle travel times. Trails for pedestrians and bicyclists are generally routed over or under the roadway and vehicles will cross at grade. Bridges, elevated walkways, and skyways are examples of overpasses. Pedestrian tunnels and below grade pedestrian networks are examples of underpasses. Underpasses usually provide more access than overpasses because they require less change in elevation. Underpasses should be designed to provide adequate sight lines (from both a seated and standing position), adequate levels of illumination and adequate vertical clearance. Grade separation also allows wildlife to cross over or under an intersecting roadway. A wildlife over crossing, also called an ecoduct, wildlife bridge, green bridge or biobridge, should be covered with vegetation and must be designed to facilitate movement of wildlife over a roadway. Wildlife may also pass over a roadway when a tunnel is constructed for traffic to pass through, allowing undisturbed vegetation and soil on top. An underpass bridge allows wildlife to pass under an intersecting roadway. The bridge forms part of the roadway and is typically at least 20 feet long. A culvert is another means by which a grade separation allows wildlife to cross a roadway. A culvert is a conduit covered with embankment around the entire perimeter. It may or may not convey water.

P. 14: Bicyclists and pedestrians will be accommodated on a separated, class I (multi-use path) facility with graded shoulders. Consideration shall be given to providing either an undercrossing or overcrossing of the Class I (multi-use path) at grade-separated interchanges. The Class I (multi-use path) will also include some bicycle/pedestrian overcrossing/undercrossings at key locations between the interchange locations to provide connectivity to local development. A typical right-of-way width of 200 feet is required for a Connector expressway segment to accommodate the planned improvements. A right-of-way width greater than 200 feet will be necessary at intersections and/or interchange locations.

Thoroughfare Segment.

The Connector thoroughfare segments consist of four to six traffic lanes separated by a raised landscaped median. Left-turn movements would only be allowed at at-grade signalized intersections. Access to and from the Connector roadway will be minimized and strictly controlled so as to preserve the through travel mobility of the Connector. Direct access to the

roadway will be minimized and planned and existing driveways will be consolidated or eliminated where feasible.

Bicyclists and pedestrians will be accommodated on a separated Class I (multi-use path) facility. Bicyclists will also be accommodated with Class II bike lanes on the roadway. A typical right-of-way width of 146 feet is required on Connector thoroughfare segments to accommodate the planned improvements. A right-of-way width greater than 146 feet will be necessary at intersections and/or interchange locations. Special Segment. The Connector Special Segment is located along Grant Line Road in the Sheldon area and will consist of four traffic lanes with paved shoulders and a center median. Access to and from the Connector roadway will be minimized and controlled so as to preserve the through travel mobility of the Connector. Access will be limited to where it is feasible, with left-turns allowed only at signalized intersections. Bicyclists and pedestrians will be accommodated on a Class III shoulder as well as a separated Class I (multi-use path) facility. The right-of-way width will likely vary due to the existing, built infrastructure that will be preserved in this Connector Special Segment.

P. 20, COUNTY GENERAL PLAN CIRCULATION ELEMENT:

The Circulation Element and the Land Use Element both support the concept of complete streets. Complete streets are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users and for all modes of travel. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders, including users of all ages and abilities such as the elderly, children and people with disabilities are able to safely move along and across complete streets.

GOAL:

Provide mobility for current and future residents of Sacramento County through complete streets and through a balanced and interconnected transportation system which includes all modes of travel -automobile, transit, pedestrian and bicycling.

Policies:

CI-1. Provide complete streets to provide safe and efficient access to a diversity of travel modes for all urban, suburban and rural land uses within Sacramento County except within certain established neighborhoods where particular amenities (such as sidewalks) are not desired. Within rural areas of the County, a complete street may be accommodated through roadway shoulders of sufficient width or other means to accommodate all modes of travel.

CI-2. Promote continued mobility for individuals whose access to automobile transportation is limited by age, illness, income, desire, or disability.

CI-3. Travel modes shall be interconnected to form an integrated, coordinated and balanced multi-modal transportation system, planned and developed consistent with the land uses to be served.

CI-4. Provide multiple transportation choices to link housing, recreational, employment, commercial, educational, and social services.

Appendix 2-10

Truancy In Schools and Statewide Ranking

Truancy in Schools Served by FEC

This table enumerates students who were reported as being truant at least one time during the academic year. Per Education Code Section 48260, a truant is defined as "a pupil subject to compulsory full-time education or to compulsory continuation education who is absent from school without a valid excuse three full days in one school year or tardy or absent for more than a 30 minute period during the school day without a valid excuse on three occasions in one school year, or any combination thereof..."

Truancy in Schools served by FEC 2015-16					
School	District	Census Enrollment	Cumulative Enrollment	Truant Students	Truancy Rate
D. W. Babcock Elementary	Twin Rivers	398	480	198	41.25
Cottage Elementary	San Juan	335	372	88	23.66
Dyer-Kelly Elementary	San Juan	433	566	218	38.52
Encina Preparatory High	San Juan	911	1,210	638	52.73
Howe Avenue Elementary	San Juan	703	832	248	29.81

<https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SuspExp/TruancyReport.aspx?cYear=2015-16&cType=All&cLevel=School&cChoice=TruRate&cCDS=34765056033351&cName=D.%20W.%20Babcock%20Elementary>

<https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SuspExp/TruancyReport.aspx?cYear=2015-16&cType=All&cLevel=School&cChoice=TruRate&cCDS=34674476034441&cName=Cottage%20Elementary>

<https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SuspExp/TruancyReport.aspx?cYear=2015-16&cType=ALL&cCDS=34674476034524&cName=Dyer-Kelly%20Elementary&cLevel=School&cChoice=TruRate&ReportCode=TruRate>

<https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SuspExp/TruancyReport.aspx?cYear=2015-16&cType=ALL&cCDS=34674473432838&cName=Encina%20Preparatory%20High&cLevel=School&cChoice=TruRate&ReportCode=TruRate>

<https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SuspExp/TruancyReport.aspx?cYear=2015-16&cType=ALL&cCDS=34674476034623&cName=Howe%20Avenue%20Elementary&cLevel=School&cChoice=TruRate&ReportCode=TruRate>

District/County/Statewide Truancy Comparisons				
Name	Census Enrollment	Cumulative Enrollment	Truant Students	Truancy Rate
San Juan District Total	49,564	54,045	14,778	27.34
Twin Rivers District Total	31,137	35,916	15,279	42.54
County Total	242,725	255,588	106,929	41.84
State Total	6,226,737	6,410,668	2,182,978	34.05

<https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SuspExp/TruancyReport.aspx?cChoice=TruRate&ReportCode=TruRate&cType=All&cName=San+Juan+Unified&cCounty=34&cCds=3467447000000000000&cYear=2015-16&cLevel=District>

<https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SuspExp/TruancyReport.aspx?cChoice=TruRate&ReportCode=TruRate&cType=All&cName=Twin+Rivers+Unified&cCounty=34&cCds=3476505000000000000&cYear=2015-16&cLevel=District>

STATEWIDE RANKING OF SCHOOLS SERVED BY FEC

Statewide Ranking of Schools Served by FEC, 2016-17			
<i>School</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total Enrollment</i>	<i>Statewide Rank of 5,692 California Schools</i>
Babcock	Twin Rivers	416	3785 th
Cottage	San Juan	357	5520 th
Dyer-Kelly	San Juan	445	5684 th
Encina Prep	San Juan	988	1658 th of high schools
Howe Avenue	San Juan	726	5607 th

Sources: <https://www.schooldigger.com/go/CA/schools/0133204149/school.aspx?t=tbTestScores>
<https://www.schooldigger.com/go/CA/schools/3462005765/school.aspx>