

DRAFT

MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

for the

**PROPOSED KAMMERER/99
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT APPLICATION
to the
CITY OF ELK GROVE**

Prepared for:

Sacramento County Local Agency Formation Commission

January, 2018

PROPOSED KAMMERER/99 SOIA APPLICATION

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

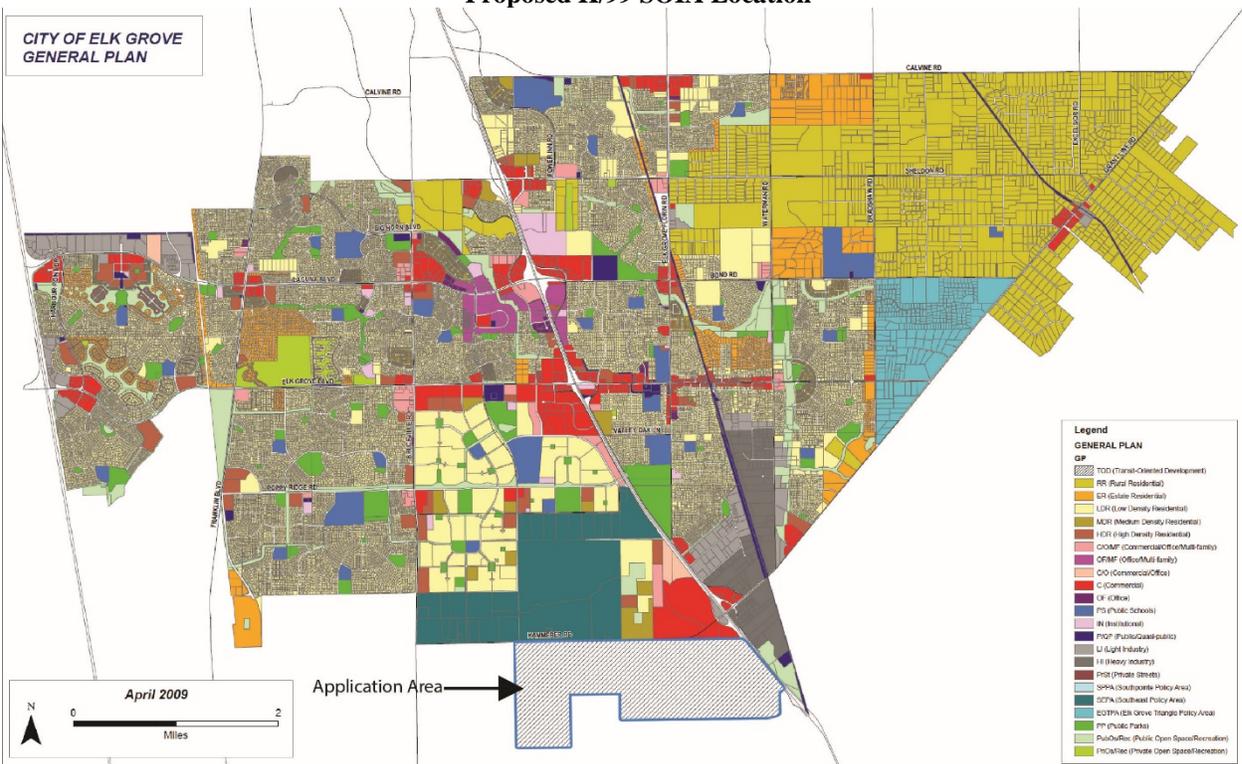
This Municipal Service Review (MSR) is prepared in support of the May 2015 Kammerer/99 Sphere of Influence Amendment (K/99 SOIA) application, which has requested the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) to amend the City of Elk Grove's Sphere of Influence (SOI). This MSR is prepared and submitted to provide assurance adequate public services can be provided within the proposed physical boundaries of the K/99 SOIA over the next 20 years, as required by California Government Code 56425.

1.2 PROPOSED K/99 SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT

In July 2014, the City of Elk Grove (City) completed environmental analysis and land use approvals for the last large unentitled area within the existing city limits. Consequently, the City has no more large land areas within its current City limits to plan, design and implement growth areas for the significant growth in population and workforce projected for the region over the next 20 years. To meet regional growth projections in a manner consistent with the City's need for additional employment, services and housing, additional growth areas are necessary.

The K/99 SOIA area provides for a logical extension of the City of Elk Grove. Adjacent to existing City limits and existing/planned industrial, retail and residential development to the north and east, it is situated in a location which is ideal for achieving employment and economic development goals important to the success of the City. Further, this area's proximity to SR99 and the Capital Southeast Connector provide for excellent access and its "urban" land designation within the SACOG Blueprint recognizes the regional importance of this area.

Proposed K/99 SOIA Location



Coupled with its ideal location and consolidated ownership, the K/99 SOIA area is included as a future growth area in the City’s 2003 General Plan, SACOG’s 2004 Blueprint and in the City’s current General Plan update process.

The proposed K/99 SOIA represents an addition of approximately 4.3% to the City’s existing sphere of influence. The existing acreage and the proposed acreages for the K/99 SOIA are summarized as follows:

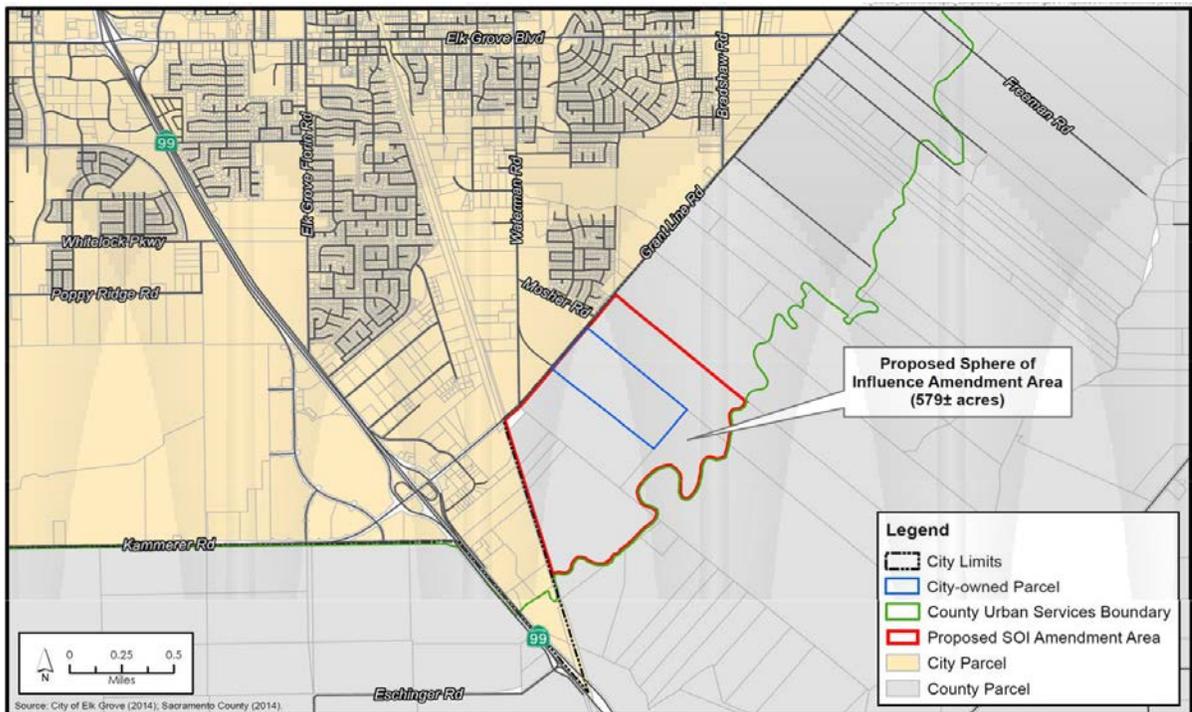
Proposed K/99 SOIA Acreage

Area	Acreage
Existing City Boundary/SOI	26,974
Proposed K/99 SOI Amendment	1,156
Percentage K/99 SOIA Addition	4.3%

1.3 ADDITIONAL CITY OF ELK GROVE SOIA PROPOSALS TO LAFCO

City of Elk Grove SOIA: The City has requested to amend its SOI in order to accommodate the future development of the Elk Grove Multi-Sport Park Complex (City Complex). The City Complex is planned to provide up to 16 multi-purpose sports fields, associated support services and facilities, and will also include features necessary to attract and host national and regional tournament competitions, camps, clinics, and showcase events. This complex is proposed to be situated on a 100-acre City-owned parcel; however, the City’s proposed SOIA includes an additional 479 acres consisting of seven properties surrounding the Park Complex site and toward the existing City limits to the southwest.

Proposed City of Elk Grove SOIA Location



Bilby Ridge SOIA: Private property interests have requested to amend the City’s SOI for approximately 479 acres, located along the south side of Bilby Road between Bruceville and Franklin Roads. This application states “It is expected this would be a master-planned community which will be planned as primarily residential development with possible commercial elements.”

Proposed Bilby Ridge SOIA Location



1.4 ABOUT THE CITY OF ELK GROVE

The City of Elk Grove (City) is located in the southwestern part of Sacramento County, between the urban lands of the City of Sacramento and the agricultural lands along the north side of the Cosumnes River. It was incorporated in 2000 with a council-manager form of government. The City provides a limited range of services, including law enforcement; land use planning and zoning; transportation; construction and maintenance of streets, roads, and infrastructure; and general administrative and support services. With a current population of approximately 169,800, the City has seen significant growth in the past three decades, primarily providing residential housing for the urban employment centers in the cities of Sacramento, Rancho Cordova and Folsom.

1.5 SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The following table shows the various municipal service providers located within or adjacent to the proposed K/99SOIA area, and includes the current status of each provider, as to which services are provided, and if services are provided to the proposed SOIA area.

The preferred urban service provider will typically be the service provider most capable of planning for and supporting urban service demands within the proposed SOIA area. Preference is based on current level of services provided, existing and proposed master plans for service expansion, and financing and service capabilities.

The future development of the SOIA Area will require adequate planning for service. If approved, the proposed SOIA will allow the service providers to plan for and ensure that adequate financing, services, and infrastructure are available. Future actions may include the amendment of an affected service provider's Sphere of Influence and/or annexation in order to fully plan for and support future service demand.

Summary of Existing and Potential Municipal Service Providers

Service Provider	Services Provided	Currently Providing Service in SOIA Area	Provider in the event of Annexation
County of Sacramento	Roadway	X	
	Law Enforcement	X	
	Animal Control	X	
	Code Enforcement	X	
City of Elk Grove	Roadway		X
	Law Enforcement		X
	Animal Control		X
	Code Enforcement		X
	Drainage		X
	Solid Waste ~ <i>collection</i>		X
Sacramento County Water Agency (County)	Water		X
	Urban Irrigation		X
Sacramento Area Sewer District	Wastewater – <i>collection</i>		X
Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District	Wastewater ~ <i>treatment</i>		X
Sacramento Department of Waste Management & Recycling	Solid Waste ~ <i>landfill</i>	X	X
Cosumnes Community Services District	Fire/Emergency Medical	X	X
	Parks and Recreation	X	X
Sacramento Public Library Authority	Library	X	X
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	Electricity	X	X
Pacific Gas and Electricity	Natural Gas	X	X

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

The Municipal Service Review (MSR) is used by LAFCo to assess if municipal service providers can feasibly finance and extend infrastructure, services and facilities into the proposed Sphere of Influence Amendment (SOIA) area to adequately serve projected future development within the next 20 years, with no adverse impact to current ratepayers, infrastructure, services and/or facilities. This MSR provides an analysis of the existing service capabilities of the City of Elk Grove and other municipal service providers in the vicinity that could be the likely future service providers.

A Sphere of Influence (SOI) is generally defined as a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency. This proposed K/99 SOIA, if approved, will facilitate the long-range planning efforts of the City in conjunction with its current General Plan update. This MSR, in support of the K/99 SOIA, may also serve to assist the City in development of a phased Comprehensive Annexation Program (CAP) for future annexation of this area. In addition, if approved, the proposed SOIA will provide direction to service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth considerations.

This MSR includes a discussion of the plans and ability of each provider to ensure continued adequate municipal service provision, as well as the means and capacity to serve future developments upon annexation into the City boundaries. Key sources for this study include publicly available documents, City Council hearings, master plans, and agency-specific information gathered through research and interviews.

This MSR has been prepared by the project proponents of the K/99 SOIA in collaboration with LAFCo in accordance with the requirements of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, the Sacramento LAFCo Municipal Service Review Guidelines, and applicable LAFCo policies as a means of identifying and evaluating public services related to the SOIA Area and possible amendments to the City's SOI.

2.2 BACKGROUND

The existing SOI for the City is currently coterminous with the City boundaries. The proposed K/99 SOIA area is comprised of approximately 1,156 acres consisting of 12 parcels under the ownership of two primary entities. It is located adjacent to and just south of the City's current southern boundary of Kammerer Road, and adjacent to and just west of State Route 99 (SR99) which forms the western City limits for that small portion of the City which is currently south of Grant Line Road on the east side of SR99.

The purpose of this K/99 SOIA is to amend the City's current SOI in order to accommodate its future land use planning. It is located within an area that the City's current General Plan identifies as an "Urban Study Area", which is an area envisioned for some urbanization, pending studies to determine its planning/development potential. This study area is currently within the jurisdiction of the County of Sacramento.

No changes in the existing land use within the K/99 SOIA area are proposed as part of this SOIA process. Existing Sacramento County General Plan and Zoning designations will remain in place. However, the City will use this proposed SOIA boundary, if approved, to cooperatively plan for future growth of the City, with interested parties, including the County, affected service providers, landowners, residents and stakeholders.

2.3 LAFCO'S ROLE

Sacramento County LAFCO's role is to implement the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act), commencing with Government Code Section 56000 et. seq., consistent with local Policies, Procedures and Guidelines. The CKH Act guides LAFCO's decisions. The major goals of LAFCO as established by the CKH Act include:

- Encourage orderly growth and development, which are essential to the social, fiscal, and economic well-being of the state;
- Promote orderly development by encouraging the logical formation and determination of boundaries and working to provide housing for families of all incomes;
- Discourage urban sprawl;
- Preserve open-space and prime agricultural lands by guiding development in a manner that minimizes resource loss;
- Exercise its authority to ensure that affected populations receive efficient governmental services;
- Promote logical formation and boundary modifications that direct the growth to those local agencies that are best suited to provide necessary services and housing;
- Make studies and obtain and furnish information which will contribute to the logical and reasonable development of local agencies and to shape their development so as to advantageously provide for the present and future needs of each county and its communities;
- Establish priorities by assessing and balancing total community services needs with financial resources available to secure and provide community services and to encourage government structures that reflect local circumstances, conditions, and financial resources;
- Determine whether new or existing agencies can feasibly provide needed services in a more efficient or accountable manner and, where deemed necessary, consider reorganization with other single purpose agencies that provide related services;
- Update SOI's as necessary; and
- Conduct a review of all municipal services by county, jurisdiction, region, sub-region or other geographic area prior to, or in conjunction with, SOI updates or the creation of new SOI's.

To carry out State policies, LAFCO has the power to conduct studies, approve or deny proposals, modify and approve boundaries, and impose mitigation measures and terms and conditions on approval of proposals. LAFCO has no direct land use authority, although some of LAFCO's discretionary actions may indirectly affect land use. LAFCO conducts proceedings to weigh, balance, deliberate, and set forth the facts, findings and determinations of a specific action when considering a proposal.

2.4 SERVICES AND ISSUE REVIEW

This MSR analysis is presented in seven sections, as listed and described below. These sections represent the analysis and determinations required in the topic areas set forth in the CKH Act, as amended in 2011. The determinations are included at the end of each section, and compiled in the end of the report.

1. **Area Growth and Population** - This section reviews projected growth within the City and within the probable physical boundaries and service area of the City over the next 20 years.
2. **Services, Infrastructure, and Facilities** - This section analyzes whether sufficient infrastructure and capital are in place or can reasonably be expected to be in place in a timely manner, if adequate long-term planning has occurred, and reviews capabilities for accommodating future growth in service demands. Services studied include:
 - Water
 - Wastewater Collection, Conveyance and Treatment
 - Storm Drainage and Flood Control
 - Solid Waste and Recycling
 - Circulation and Roadways
 - Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Response
 - Law Enforcement
 - Animal Control
 - Code Enforcement
 - Parks and Recreation
 - Libraries
 - Electricity
 - Natural Gas

Some services will be provided by other agencies, which may necessitate amending the respective, existing SOI.

3. **Financing Ability** - This section examines the fiscal status of the City. The City's funding sources, rate structure, expenditures, and debts are evaluated to determine viability and ability to meet existing and expanded service demands.
4. **Sharing of Facilities** - This section evaluates sharing of facilities for needed infrastructure and improvements, including utilized opportunities and potential opportunities for shared facilities for City Departments and other agencies to reduce costs.
5. **Accountability, Structure, and Operations** - This section examines how well the City makes its processes transparent to the public and invites and encourages public participation. Overall management practices are discussed and considered. This section includes a discussion of the City's ability to meet its demands under its existing government structure, alternatives to the current government structure, boundaries, and future service areas.
6. **Municipal Service Review Determinations** - This section summarizes the required Municipal Service Review determinations for the five sections previously considered.
7. **Sphere of Influence Findings** - This section evaluates the proposed K/99 SOIA, relative to the capabilities of the service providers and future growth demands.

SECTION 3: AREA GROWTH AND POPULATION

This section analyzes the projected growth within the City and within the probable physical boundaries and service area of the City over the next 20 years.

3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

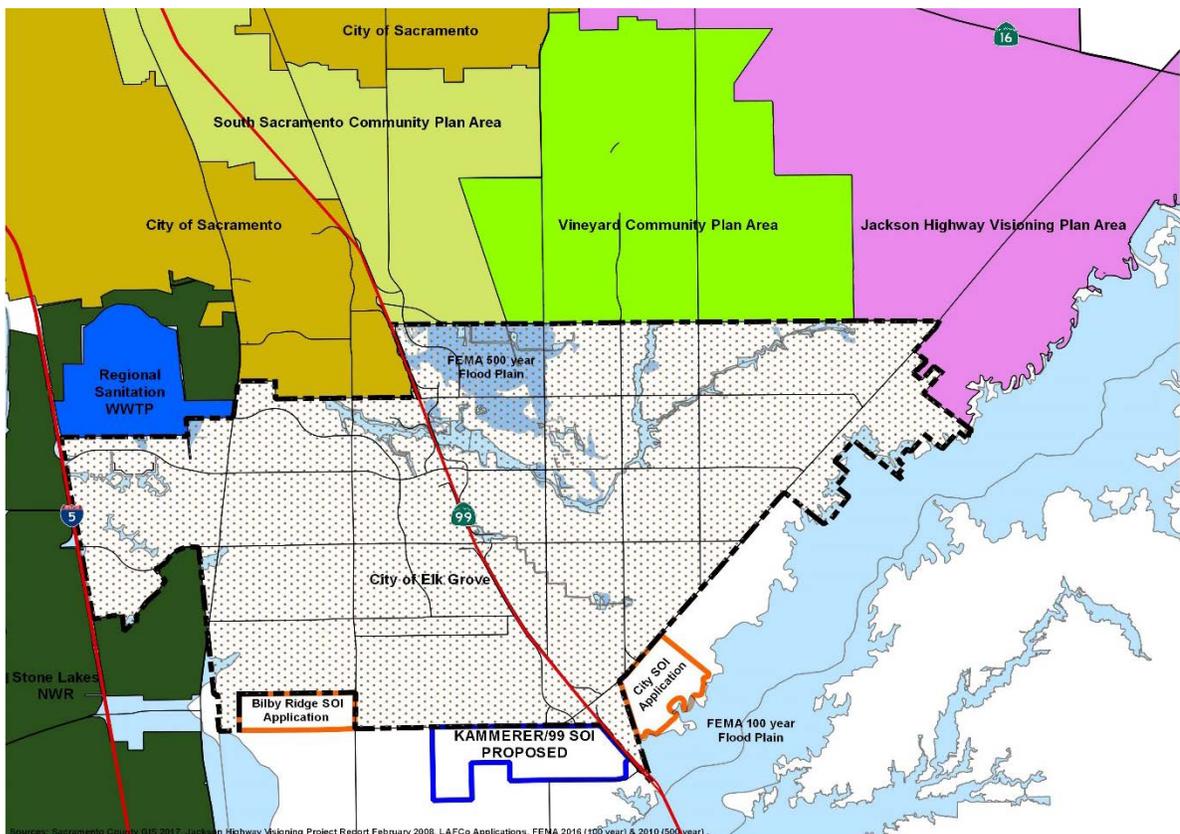
The City of Elk Grove is an incorporated suburban city with a growing population. The City is immediately south of the City of Sacramento and the urbanized unincorporated Sacramento County (Vineyards and South Sacramento Communities). The City was known for its rapid growth during the first decade of incorporation, while maintaining its distinct rural areas within the City. The City anticipates continued growth, while preserving its agricultural roots.

Much of the developed growth in the community has been for residential uses. Major growth areas were primarily west of State Route 99, while portions of the northeast City retained the rural character which once typified the entire community. Along with the residential growth, retail, commercial and office growth have also expanded. New retail centers have opened, and most neighborhoods have a wide variety of retail services nearby.

3.2 GROWTH CONSTRAINTS

There are several constraints that limit the City's expansion of boundaries. The potential major constraints are analyzed and discussed below.

Growth Constraints Surrounding Elk Grove



City of Sacramento

The City of Sacramento borders the City of Elk Grove immediately to the north on the west side of SR99, providing both a physical and political barrier to growth and expansion of the City of Elk Grove towards the north. In addition, the City of Sacramento's Sphere of Influence borders another portion of the City to the north. While not optimal, it should be noted that agency spheres may overlap, and the City of Elk Grove is permitted to request an SOIA that may overlap with the SOI of the City of Sacramento. Elk Grove is unable to expand into territory within the City of Sacramento.

Sacramento County South Sacramento and Vineyards Planning Areas

East of SR99, Sacramento County's South Sacramento and Vineyards Planning Areas are just north of the City, providing a political barrier to growth and expansion of the City towards the north. The Vineyard Planning Area currently consists of three separate plans to provide direction for existing and future growth in the area, which include the North Vineyard Station Specific Plan, the Vineyard Springs Comprehensive Plan, and the Florin-Vineyard Community Plan. The Vineyard area includes a mix of urbanized and non-urbanized areas, which have been planned by the County for urbanization. The South Sacramento Community Plan area includes mostly developed urbanized uses. Since there are existing plans from other jurisdictions for the South Sacramento and Vineyards areas, the City is unable to expand to the north.

Sacramento County Jackson Highway Visioning

Sacramento County's Jackson Highway Planning Area is just northeast of the City. Sacramento County's General Plan identifies the Jackson Highway area as a new growth area. Four major projects have filed development applications encompassing more than 9,000 acres. These projects are currently under review by Sacramento County.

Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge

The Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge is just west of the City, thus providing a protected natural barrier to growth and expansion of the City towards the west. The refuge project area currently encompasses approximately 18,200 acres, roughly west of Interstate 5 and east of the Sacramento River. The refuge was established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the conservation of wetlands, protection of fish and wildlife resources, use as an inviolate sanctuary for migratory birds, and for the conservation of endangered and threatened species.

100-Year/500-Year Floodplain

FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (FIRM Panels 0450H and 0475H, dated 8-16-12) shows the K/99 SOIA area is not within the FEMA-designated 100-Year Flood Zone. These Panels further provide this area with a Zone X designation, defined as "Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain." This may also be known as the 500-Year Flood Zone.

Cosumnes River

The Cosumnes River is located to the south of the SOIA Area. The FEMA 100-year floodplain is located between the southern boundary of the proposed K/99 SOIA area and Cosumnes River, which may provide a natural physical barrier between urbanization and the Cosumnes River corridor.

The closest FEMA 100-Year floodplain is generally located along the Cosumnes River to the south of the K/99 SOIA area. The channel for the Cosumnes River ranges from just over one-half mile to the southeast of this SOIA area at its closest point to one mile at its midpoint to just over two and one-half miles at its western end.

Sacramento County Urban Services Boundary

The proposed K/99 SOIA area is not within Sacramento County's Urban Services Boundary (USB),

which currently ends at the City's southern boundary along Kammerer Road. Unlike some other California counties, there is no overall city/county urban limit line mutually adopted among all Sacramento County land use jurisdictions and LAFCo. As a County policy, the USB is not binding on the land use authority of cities.

The County's USB was established in Sacramento County's General Plan prior to Elk Grove's incorporation. Subsequent to incorporation, the City adopted its own General Plan which superseded the County's General Plan within its boundaries. The County's General Plan policies are not applicable to areas within incorporated cities. Therefore, if the K/99 SOIA area is approved, and ultimately annexed to the City of Elk Grove, the City's General Plan would be applicable. The County may or may not choose to modify its General Plan to reflect the new jurisdictional boundary. However, the County's potential future action would be independent of the City's action, and should not be interpreted as a barrier to annexation and future development of the K/99 SOIA area by the City should this SOIA be approved by LAFCo.

South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan

The South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (SSHCP) has been a multiple jurisdiction effort underway since the late 1990's, and is being developed as a regional approach to addressing issues related to urban development, habitat conservation and agricultural protection. The City of Elk Grove is not a participant in the SSHCP.

3.3 PROJECTED GROWTH OF THE CITY

The purpose of the proposed K/99 SOIA is to amend the City's current SOI in order to accommodate future planning of this SOIA area. While the K/99 SOIA area may generate additional population growth, the growth projection information provided below is to only provide an overview of the City's expected future growth pursuant to the requirements of the SOIA application.

Population

Shortly after incorporation in July 2000, the population of Elk Grove was estimated by the California Department of Finance (DOF) to be 76,298 persons beginning on January 1, 2001. As indicated in the table below, from January 2001 through January 2015, the City experienced a 113.5 percent increase in population, growing from approximately 76,298 residents to 162,899 residents in 2015. It should be noted the City annexed the Laguna West area of Sacramento County in 2003, which was largely developed and accounted for an instant population increase of approximately 13,400 persons, or 55 percent of the total growth in the year 2003. The City's Economic Development Department's website (January 27, 2017) estimates its 2016 population at 169,800. Thus, since incorporation, the City's population has grown by 93,502 persons.

Population Estimates, 2001-2016

Year	Population ^{1,2}	Increase	% Change From Prior Period	% Change From 2001
2001	76,298	----	----	----
2005	125,703	49,405	64.8%	64.8%
2010	152,652	26,949	21.4%	100.1%
2015	162,899	10,247	6.7%	113.5%
2016	169,800	6,901	4.2%	122.6%

- 1) Population estimates as of January 1st of the respective year.
 2) The population estimates include the 2000 and 2010 decennial census counts.

Sources: State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Historical Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State 2001-2010, with 2000 and 2010 Census Counts, Revised November 2012; E-4 Historical Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2014, with 2010 Census Benchmark, May 2015; and City of Elk Grove Economic Development Department.

Based on these population estimates, the City’s population increased at an annual rate of about 1.5 percent per year from 2010-2015. Utilizing this 1.5 percent as an average annual population growth rate, the City’s current population may grow by 32.7 percent to 225,316 residents through the year 2035.

Elk Grove Population Projections

	Current Estimate	2035 Growth Projection*
Year	2016	2035
Population	169,800	225,316
Population Increase		55,516
Percent Increase		32.7%

² Population in 2035 is based on a linear trend utilizing average of last five years of CA DOF population growth estimates (2010 - 2015) as the annual rate.

Future Elk Grove Growth Areas

Future growth can only occur toward those areas where the City is not constrained by physical barriers, existing development, adjoining City boundaries or unincorporated area planned development. The City’s General Plan identifies areas to the south and southeast of the City limit as areas for future growth and refers to these areas as “Urban Study Areas”. These Urban Study Areas are envisioned by the City’s General Plan as areas in which future study should be conducted to determine the extent to which urban growth should occur. These areas are currently within the jurisdiction of the County of Sacramento.

3.4 EXISTING LAND USE PLANNING

Sacramento County General Plan

The Sacramento County General Plan Update designates the lands within the K/99 SOIA area as Agricultural Cropland.

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The City's General Plan addresses land uses in both the current City of Elk Grove's incorporated boundaries and a larger planning area outside the City. The Planning Area considered in the Elk Grove General Plan corresponds to the area selected by the Elk Grove City Council in October 2000 as the potential ultimate area, which could be included in the City's Sphere of Influence and/or City limits.

The General Plan does not identify a formal land use plan for these "Urban Study Areas", rather it directs future studies in cooperation with the public and other agencies. If approved, the City may utilize the approved SOIA Area to define an area that will be studied and planned.

Under Land Use Policy 16, the City's General Plan envisioned future growth in these areas to be generally in compliance with the following criteria:

- Development should be limited to areas outside of the 100-year floodplain.
- Development should take place in compliance with the goals and policies of this General Plan.
- Any study of potential land uses in these areas should be accomplished in cooperation with the County of Sacramento, the Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission, and other agencies and parties with ownership or jurisdiction of lands in and near the study area.
- Any study of land uses in these areas should be accompanied by an environmental evaluation of the potential impacts of development.
- Prior to the completion of land use studies, the City's policy is that the County of Sacramento's land use designations in effect as of December 31, 2002, are retained.

Under Land Use Policy 17, the City's General Plan requires the implementation of a comprehensive and citywide strategy for the preservation of open space, habitat and agriculture, both inside and outside the existing city limits.

3.5 GROWTH PLANNING AND ANTICIPATED USES

There are no changes to land use as part of this K/99 SOIA application. However, in order to facilitate environmental and MSR analysis, the City's current land planning strategies for residential and employment areas have been reviewed and considered. If approved, the City will be the ultimate land use authority and will conduct subsequent public planning processes to determine the solutions for their continuing needs for employment opportunities and expanding population.

The following offers a possible land use scenario from which residential and employment development holding capacities may be estimated and their potential environmental and municipal service impacts may be projected and analyzed.

- An employment component near the Grant Line Road/SR99 interchange and along the Kammerer Road (future Capital Southeast Connector) corridor, providing approximately 18,000 to 20,000 job opportunities in office, industrial and commercial land uses (based on City and SACOG employment factors);
- An accompanying residential component implementing a broad array of housing types complementary to the needs of the employment component and the Elk Grove community, ranging from 4,000 to 5,000 units; and
- Supporting master-planned infrastructure providing transportation, public lands and associated retail land use elements oriented to employment areas within the K/99 SOIA area and along the

SECTION 4: SERVICES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND FACILITIES

This section addresses the adequacy of each provider's current services, major infrastructure and facilities to serve existing users in the K/99 SOIA Area and their abilities to extend services, in the event of annexation and related growth of the area. The adequacy of each provider's facilities is generally based on each provider's current and long-range plans and service standards consistent with local policies, standards and procedures. This self-assessment is augmented, where necessary and appropriate, by comparison to surrounding communities or industry standards.

The section is organized by service, with each of the urban services considered in relation to the availability of infrastructure to meet the existing and future service demands. Several municipal services are provided by public service providers other than the City of Elk Grove. Some service providers may require amendments to their respective service areas to provide service.

Within each service area, the analysis is presented in two ways; by the current level of service and the planned future level of service. The current level of services analyzes the service provider's current infrastructure and the services presently being provided. The future level of service assesses current plans, if any, for upgrades and expansions of services to serve future growth within the K/99 SOIA area.

4.1 WATER

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area is not located within the service area of any domestic water purveyor. Since this proposed SOIA area's existing land uses are primarily agricultural, the primary water service demands in the area are for irrigation water. Domestic demand is currently met with private onsite wells.

Any urbanized development in the proposed SOIA Area would require adequate municipal and industrial (M&I) water service. The Sacramento County Water Agency's (SCWA) M&I service area does extend to the northern boundary of this SOIA area. Should SCWA become the service provider in the proposed SOIA Area, action would be required by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors in their role as the SCWA Board of Directors, including any annexations to its service area.

Existing water use in this area is primarily for agricultural purposes, as the majority of the 1,156 acres are actively farmed and irrigated via groundwater wells and runoff reuse. A minor portion of water use is attributed to a small retail winery on the eastern edge of the area. Irrigation varies depending on the type of crop, soils condition and intensity of use in any given year. Estimating a 75% crop coverage, its annual agricultural water use could range from 2,600 acre-feet (3.0 acre-feet/acre/year for alfalfa, AF/AC/YR) to 1,100 acre-feet (1.25 AF/AC/YR for grapes).

This proposed SOIA area currently has seven (7) water wells. They average approximately 200' in depth and range from 650 to 2,200 GPM (average of 1,150 GPM). Current use ranges between approximately 2,000 to 2,500 acre-feet/year, with an overall irrigation yield capability of 12,000 to 15,000 acre-feet/year.

Individual well information, as provided by the current agricultural operators, may be summarized as:

Location by APN	Pump # (if known)	Well Diameter, In.	Well Depth, Ft.	Pump HP	Production (GPM)
132-0151-013	#1	12 – 14	200	75	1,300 – 1,500
132-0151-013	#2	10	200	30	700 – 750
132-0151-013	#3	7	200	30	650 – 750
132-0151-020	625198	<i>Not provided</i>	Approx. 190 – 210	100	2,200
132-0151-022	617049	<i>Not provided</i>	Approx. 190 – 210	100	2,200
134-0220-062	313289	<i>Not provided</i>	Approx. 190 – 210	75	1,700
134-0220-063	609761	<i>Not provided</i>	Approx. 190 – 210	50	1,400

Sacramento County Water Agency – General Information

SCWA provides municipal water to approximately 50,000 households. SCWA is responsible for operating and maintaining its public water system, and is currently providing M&I water to the northern and western portions of the City of Elk Grove and various unincorporated portions of Sacramento County.

Historically, SCWA relied primarily on groundwater to provide water service to its customers. Existing groundwater pumping capacity, plus a small amount of surface water through the Franklin intertie, had been sufficient to meet system-wide water demands. With the completion of the Freeport Regional Water Authority’s surface water intake project in 2010 and the Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant, SCWA is now able to more fully implement a conjunctive use program that results in a variation of the mix of surface water and groundwater supplies based on the water year type.

According to the Water Forum Agreement, the annual average long-term sustainable yield of the groundwater basin is 273,000 acre-feet. Current groundwater pumping from the basin is below this threshold. The basin is not considered to be in overdraft. Historically, intensive groundwater extraction from the basin has resulted in a general lowering of groundwater elevations near the center of the basin away from the sources of recharge. This has resulted in a cone of depression centered near Elk Grove. To address this and other groundwater related issues, the Central Sacramento County Groundwater Management Plan was adopted in 2006 for the groundwater basin containing basin management objectives designed to protect the productivity and integrity of the basin. Implementation of this program is the responsibility of the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA).

The remaining water demand is met by surface water supplies – consistent with the Water Forum Successor Effort. Customers in various parts of the SCWA service area receive a portion of their drinking water from surface water (American and Sacramento River) from the City of Sacramento via the Franklin Intertie with SCWA and the Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant via the Freeport Regional Water Project.

SCWA's Zone 40 provides for the planning and construction of major water supply facilities in the urban and urbanizing areas of the Elk Grove, Vineyard and Rancho Cordova communities, generally located in the central part of the County. Major facilities are funded by development and utility charges.

In addition, SCWA owns and operates more than 60 wells and more than 10 water treatment plants. Major services include water supply planning and capital facilities design and construction.

SCWA – Infrastructure Planning

Zone 40 is guided by certain primary documents for the planning of future infrastructure and services:

- Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the 2002 Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan (EDAW, November 2003, SCH 2002122068);
- Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan (SCWA/MWH, February 2005);
- Central Sacramento County Groundwater Management Plan (Central Basin GMP) (MWH, February 2006); and
- Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan (SCWA/MWH, November 2006).
- Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan Update (September 2016).

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

There are a variety of federal, state, and local laws which guide the design and operation of municipal water systems. Listed below are the applicable regulatory rules for the water treatment and conveyance system.

Federal:

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 gave the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to set standards for contaminants in drinking water supplies. The EPA was required to establish primary regulations for the control of contaminants that affect public health and secondary regulations for compounds that affect the taste, odor, or aesthetics of drinking water. Under the provisions of the SDWA, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) has the primary enforcement responsibility. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations establishes DHS authority and stipulates State drinking water quality and monitoring standards.

State:

Urban Water Management Planning Act

In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (WMPA, Water Code Sections 10610 – 10656). The WMPA requires that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually shall prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Water suppliers are to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan within a year of becoming an urban water supplier and update the plan at least once every five years. The WMPA also specifies the content of a UWMP.

It was the intention of the legislature to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the number of customers served and the volume of water supplied. The act states that urban water suppliers should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The act also states that the management of urban water demands and the efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the State and their water resources.

Senate Bill (SB) 610 and Assembly Bill (AB) 901

During the 2001 regular session of the State Legislature, SB 610 and AB 901 – Water Supply Planning, were signed and became effective January 1, 2002. SB 610 amends Public Resources Code Section 21151.9, requiring any EIR, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration for a qualifying project to include consultation with affected water supply agencies (previous law applied only to Notices of Preparation). SB 610 also amended the following: Water Code 10656 and 10657 to restrict state funding for agencies that fail to submit their Urban Water Management Plan to the Department of Water Resources; and Water Code Section 10910 to describe the water supply assessment that must be undertaken for projects referred under PRC Section 21151.9, including an analysis of groundwater supplies. Water agencies would be given 90 days from the start of consultation in which to provide a water supply assessment to the CEQA lead agency; Water Code section 10910 would also specify the circumstances under which a project for which a water supply assessment was once prepared would be required to obtain another assessment. AB 901 amended Water Code section 10631, expanding the contents of the Urban Water Management Plans to include further information on future water supply projects and programs and groundwater supplies.

Senate Bill (SB) 221

SB 221 adds Government Code Section 66455.3, requiring that the local water agency be sent a copy of any proposed residential subdivision of more than 500 dwelling units within 5 days of the subdivision application being accepted as complete for processing by the City or County. It adds Government Code Section 66473.7, establishing detailed requirements for establishing whether a “sufficient water supply” exists to support any proposed residential subdivisions of more than 500 dwellings, including any such subdivision involving a development agreement. When approving a qualifying subdivision tentative map, the City or County must include a condition requiring a sufficient water supply to be available. Proof of availability must be requested of and provided by the applicable public water system. If there is no public water system, the City or County must undertake the analysis described in Section 66473.7. The analysis must include consideration of effects on other users of water and groundwater.

Local:

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures require that any proposed annexations are consistent with applicable service elements of the Sphere of Influence of the City and any affected agencies and that adequate services be provided within the timeframe needed for the inhabitants of the annexation area (Section I, Standard Number 4). A Municipal Services Review is prepared to meet these requirements. In addition, LAFCo requires that any annexation provides for the lowest cost and highest quality of urban services (Section I, Standard Number 5). As discussed further below, it is anticipated that the various service providers would be able to provide adequate municipal water supply services for the urbanization consistent with LAFCo provisions. Where local policies may be silent, the Commission will make findings pursuant to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH), which establishes procedures for local government changes of organization, including annexations. Included among the factors to be considered in the review of a proposal is the timely availability of water supplies adequate for projected needs.

SCWA Urban Water Management Plan and Water Supply Master Plan

Every urban water supplier that provides water to more than 3,000 customers or supplies more than 3,000 AF/Year is required to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that describes the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The plan describes the sources of supplies and the major infrastructure required to meet those demands.

Additionally, the UWMP identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier and the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortages. SCWA is responsible for developing the UWMP for their service area.

The Master Plan was prepared in 2005 by SCWA with the Water Forum Agreement as its foundation. It provides a flexible plan of water management alternatives, which can be implemented and revised as availability and feasibility of water supply sources change in the future.

Water Forum Agreement

The Water Forum is a diverse group of business and agricultural leaders, citizen groups, environmentalist, water managers and local governments in Sacramento County. The Water Forum was developed to address water related issues facing the Sacramento region, which include water shortages, environmental degradation, groundwater contamination and reliability, and economic prosperity. The Water Forum resulted in the establishment of principles to guide regional development and the development of the Water Forum Agreement (WFA) and related Successor Effort. The comprehensive WFA allows the region to meet its needs in a balanced way through implementation of seven elements. The elements include detailed understandings among stakeholders on how this region will deal with key issues, which include groundwater management practices, water diversions, dry year water usage, water conservation measures, and the protection of the Lower American River. The understandings were included in the Memorandum of Understanding for the Water Forum Agreement, which created the overall political and moral commitment to the WFA.

The WFA established the following two main coequal objectives: “Provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region’s economic health and planned development to the year 2030” and “Preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the Lower American River.”

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The following City of Elk Grove General Plan public water service policies are applicable:

PF-1: Except when prohibited by state law, the City shall require that sufficient capacity in all public services and facilities will be available on time to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.

PF-3: Water supply and delivery systems shall be available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City’s satisfaction.

PF-6: The City shall seek to protect the quality and quantity of groundwater resources, including those which serve households and businesses which rely on private wells.

PF-7: The City shall require that water flow and pressure be provided at sufficient levels to

meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

The K/99 SOIA area currently requires no municipal water services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. Approval by LAFCo of this SOIA area will cause no additional immediate demand for municipal water service, water supplies or infrastructure.

Possible development of this SOIA area will require municipal water service. Providing municipal water service to this SOIA area will require adequate planning to ensure that the financing, services and infrastructure are available.

If approved, the proposed SOIA will provide direction to municipal water service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth. This will allow the affected agency to conduct the necessary planning, if funding is available, to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available. Should SCWA become the exclusive service provider in the proposed SOIA Area, action would be required by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors in their role as the SCWA Board of Directors.

Sacramento County Water Agency

SCWA is a logical M&I water service provider for future urban land uses in the proposed K/99 SOIA area. As SCWA is the M&I service provider for the majority of the portions of Elk Grove west of SR99, it would require the least planning to extend infrastructure and services to fully serve this SOIA Area. The Sacramento County Board of Supervisors would oversee any changes to the SCWA service area.

Adequacy of Existing Water Supply

The possible need for additional surface water and groundwater supplies, in continuation with SCWA's conjunctive use program, would be determined as part of such a future Water Supply Master Plan update following a LAFCo approval of this SOIA area and as a part of its formal annexation process to the City. This update will also include analysis of the availability of recycled water and the discontinuation of the current agricultural water uses.

In November 2013, SCWA prepared a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for the City's Southeast Policy Area as part of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (SEPA DEIR) for that project. The results of Table 9 of the WSA, "Zone 40 Water Supply Sufficiency Analysis in Five-Year Increments" projects a bottom line sufficiency (supply minus demand) ranging from 13,000 acre-feet/year in 2015 to 31,000 acre-feet/year in 2035.

Further, and as part of its monitoring groundwater usage within the Central Basin, the SCGA prepared the "South American Subbasin Alternative Submittal (Final Draft, Dec. 14, 2016). The Executive Summary of this document (Pg. ES-9) states:

"A recharged area in the western portion of the subbasin (RA-1) underlying the City of Elk Grove and surrounding areas is the result of in-lieu recharge from the construction of large conjunctive use and surface water infrastructure facilities, following and urban development of historically irrigated agricultural lands, increased use of recycled water, and water conservation. The increase in storage in this portion of the subbasin has filled the long-term cone of depression and has eroded the ridge of higher groundwater separating it from the Cosumnes Subbasin."

Infrastructure Extensions

Should SCWA serve this area, additional water supply and distribution infrastructure would be required. This may include a ground water treatment plant and storage facilities, water wells and transmission/ distribution mains. Such facility needs would be determined as part of a future formal annexation process, which will require an update and amendment to the existing SCWA Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan.

SCWA's nearest water transmission mains to the K/99 SOIA area are located in Promenade Parkway and Kammerer Road adjacent to the north boundary of this SOIA area. Additional water transmission mains are scheduled to be constructed as part of the City's infrastructure development for the Southeast Policy Area, just north of this SOIA area. SCWA is capable of evaluating expanding infrastructure and services to provide adequate municipal water services in the proposed SOIA area through the Master Plan Amendment.

Domestic Water Estimate

If the K/99 SOIA area is approved and moves forward in the City's land use planning, an annual domestic water demand may be projected by using current SCWA Zone 40 water demand factors (September 2016), in combination with the land use percentages used by the City in planning its 2014 Southeast Policy Area.

Potential Annual Domestic Water Demand

Land Use Category	SCWA Zone 40 Gross Unit Water Demand Factors (1,2) (AF/AC/YR)	Elk Grove SEPA Land Use % & Potential K/99 SOIA Equivalent Acres (approx.)	Potential K/99 SOIA Annual Demand (AC)
Employment ~ Commercial/Industrial/Office	2.02	35 / 405	818
Mixed-Use ~ Commercial/Residential	2.15	3 / 35	75
Residential ~ High Density	3.33	6 / 69	230
Residential ~ Medium Density	2.44	8 / 92	224
Residential ~ Low Density	2.13	19 / 220	467
Residential ~ Estate	1.37	5 / 58	80
Public Recreation/Open Space	2.80	8 / 92	258
Rights-of-Way for Roads & Utilities	0.18	16 / 185	33
TOTALS		100 / 1,156	2,185

- (1) SCWA Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan Update (September 2016). Water loss is not included in the unit water demand factors.
- (2) Recent more stringent State-mandated water efficiency standards now imposed on new development may be found to reduce future Water Demand Factors. Such potential reductions will be dependent on actual water use monitoring by SCWA Zone 40 in its newer development areas.

As noted in Section 4.1 above, the current agricultural uses in the SOIA area, estimating a 75% crop coverage, could range from 2,600 acre-feet (3.0 acre-feet/acre/year for alfalfa, AF/AC/YR) to 1,100 acre-feet (1.25 AF/AC/YR for grapes).

Potential for Recycled Water Use

SRCSA's Draft Environmental Impact Report for its South Sacramento County Agriculture and Habitat Lands Recycled Water Program (July 2016) designates most of the lands south of Kammerer Road, north of Twin Cities and between I-5 and SR99 as part of its Recycled Water Service Area (RWSA). Being in this RWSA would provide the K/99 SOIA area the opportunity to irrigate parks, landscape corridors and open space area land uses with non-potable water, which would decrease the annual domestic water demand.

4.2 WASTEWATER

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area is not located within the service area of any wastewater service district. As this proposed SOIA area's existing land uses are primarily agricultural, the primary domestic wastewater service demands in the area are currently met with private onsite septic systems.

Urbanization in this proposed SOIA area will require adequate municipal wastewater service. As no municipal wastewater services are currently provided to the proposed SOIA Area, future extension of wastewater service will require annexation into a wastewater service provider's boundaries. Some service providers may require amendments to the respective service areas to provide service.

Sacramento County Environmental Management Department

Septic Systems

Existing agricultural and rural residential land uses are served by individual septic systems. Thus, all land uses within the proposed SOIA area are served by private septic systems. The Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) provides mandated regulatory services in food service, hazardous materials, solid waste facilities and septic service. Conventional septic systems use seepage pits of varying depths.

The SASD Sewer Ordinance sets requirements for sewer connections for customers currently on septic systems. Future urban development in the K/99 SOIA area will require connection to the SASD sewer collection system. Any service conversion from on-site septic system to available municipal service would also entail proper abandonment of the septic system.

Sacramento Area Sewer District

Wastewater Collection

The Sacramento Area Sewer District provides local wastewater collection and conveyance services and infrastructure throughout the Sacramento region. SASD maintains and provides wastewater collection and conveyance from the local residences and businesses in the urbanized, unincorporated areas of the County, the cities of Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova, Citrus Heights, portions of the City of Sacramento and a very small area in the City of Folsom. The service area covers approximately 270 square miles and has a population of over 750,000. The smaller local pipelines that SASD operates connect to the larger regional pipelines maintained by Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District.

The SASD Board of Directors approved the most current SASD planning document, the 2010 System Capacity Plan Update (SCP) in January 2012. This SCP is available for review on the SASD website at www.sacsewer.com/devres-standards.

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

Wastewater Collection

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) provides conveyance from SASD's local trunk sewers to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP) through large pipelines called interceptors. The Regional San Board of Directors adopted the Interceptor Sequencing Study (ISS) in February 2013. This ISS updated the SRCSD Master Plan 2000 and is available for review on the SRCSD website at www.regionalsan.com/ISS.

Wastewater Treatment

SRCSD's Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plan (SRWTP) has a permitted capacity of 181 MGD ADWF (average dry weather flow). The facility's current ADWF is approximately 140 MGD. SRCSD received its latest National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in December 2010.

The SRWTP provides secondary treatment using an activated sludge process. Incoming wastewater flows through mechanical bar screens through a primary sedimentation process. This allows most of the heavy organic solids to settle to the bottom of the tanks. These solids are later delivered to digesters. Next, oxygen is added to the wastewater to grow naturally occurring microscopic organisms which consume the organic particles in the wastewater. These organisms eventually settle on the bottom of the secondary clarifiers.

Clean water then pours off the top of the clarifiers and is chlorinated, removing any pathogens or other harmful organisms that may still exist. Chlorine disinfection occurs while the wastewater travels through a two-mile "outfall" pipeline to the Sacramento River, near the town of Freeport. Before entering the river, sulfur dioxide is added to neutralize the chlorine.

The design of the SRWTP and collection system was balanced to have SRWTP facilities accommodate some of the wet weather flows while minimizing idle SRWTP facilities during dry weather. SRCSD designed the SRWTP to accommodate some wet weather flows with the storage basins and interceptors designed to accommodate the remaining wet weather flows.

In adopting the new Discharge Permit, the RWQCB initially required SRCSD to meet significantly more restrictive treatment levels over its current levels. SRCSD began the necessary activities, studies and projects to meet the permit conditions in August 2014. They must complete construction of the new treatment facilities to achieve the permit and settlement requirements by May 2021 for ammonia and nitrate and May 2023 to meet the pathogen requirements.

Recycled Water

SRCSD currently owns and operates a 5-mgd Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) that has been producing Title 22 tertiary recycled water since 2003. The WRF is located within the SRWTP property in northwest Elk Grove. SRCSD uses a portion of the recycled water at the SRWTP and the rest is wholesaled to the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA). SCWA retails the recycled water, primarily for landscape irrigation use, to select customers in the City of Elk Grove.

It should be noted SRCSD currently does not have any planned facilities that could provide

recycled water to the K/99 SOIA area or its vicinity. Additionally, SRCSD is not a water purveyor and any potential use of recycled water in this proposed SOIA area must be coordinated between the key stakeholder; e.g. land use jurisdictions, water purveyors, users and the recycled water producers.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

Federal:

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit

Discharge of treated wastewater to surface water(s) of the United States, including wetlands, require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In California, the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) administers the issuance of these federal permits. Obtaining an NPDES permit requires preparation of detailed information, including characterization of wastewater sources, treatment processes, and effluent quality. Whether or not a permit may be issued, the conditions of a permit are subject to many factors such as basin plan water quality objectives, impaired water body status of the receiving water, historical flow rates of the receiving water, effluent quality and flow, the State Implementation Plan (SIP), the California Toxics Rule (CTR), and established Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL) rates for various pollutants. These factors are highly specific to the potential discharge point. Obtaining an NPDES permit is generally considered difficult in inland areas and may not be possible in sensitive areas.

Local:

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures take into consideration whether the affected agency or agencies are able to demonstrate that adequate services will be provided within the time frame needed, at the lowest cost and highest quality. These provisions also require any proposed annexations are consistent with applicable service elements of the Sphere of Influence of the City and affected agencies. As discussed further below, SRCSD and SASD are anticipated to be the appropriate wastewater services provider for the K/99 SOIA area, consistent with LAFCo provisions.

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

SRCSD, under the direction of the Sanitation District's Board, provides public wastewater treatment, and disposal in the unincorporated and urbanized portions of Sacramento County within the USB as well as other member agencies. SRCSD was formed in 1973, and in 1982 the SRWTP began service. SRCSD is governed by a 17-member Board of Directors representing the jurisdictions served. SRCSD has prepared the following documents to guide the development of wastewater facilities in Sacramento County:

- **Sanitary Sewer Management Plan:** SRCSD is required to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2006-0003, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The purpose of the Order is to require agencies to prepare a plan and schedule for measures to be implemented to reduce sanitary sewer overflows, as well as measures to effectively clean-up and report sanitary sewer overflows. Supporting documentation for the Sanitary Sewer Management Plan includes the 2000 Interceptor Master Plan, as described below.
- **Regional Interceptor Master Plan 2000:** SRCSD has prepared a long-range master plan for the large diameter interceptors that transport wastewater to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and includes interceptor upgrades/expansions to accommodate

anticipated growth through 2035.

- **Interceptor Master Plan 2000 (MP2000):** This plan uses land use and population projections to determine wastewater needs. Plan 2000 uses geographically based sewer-billing information to predict existing flows and Sacramento Council of Governments (SACOG) geographically based population projections to predict areas of future growth and development densities.
- **Interceptor Sequencing Study (ISS):** This study was prepared to evaluate the proposed interceptor facilities identified in Regional San's Interceptor System Master Plan 2000, to determine if there were other alternatives including delaying, realigning, or eliminating proposed interceptors.
- **SRCSD EchoWater Project:** In 2010, SRCSD was issued stringent new treatment requirements from the State of California requiring it to make the most significant upgrade to its wastewater treatment plant since its original construction. This new system, which must be in place by 2021-2023, will produce cleaner water for discharge to the Sacramento River, as well as for potential reuse as recycled water (e.g., for landscape and agricultural irrigation). The EchoWater Project is among the largest public works projects in Sacramento's history. When completed, it will keep SRCSD in compliance with its regulatory permits and improve water quality by resulting in a nearly 95 percent reduction in ammonia discharged to the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Ultimately, EchoWater will be capable of meeting the Sacramento region's wastewater needs and protecting our region's waterways for generations to come.
- **Sacramento Area Sewer District 2010 Sewer System Capacity Plan:** The overall goal of the SASD 2010 Sewer System Capacity Plan (2010 SCP) is to estimate the future capital improvement needs of the SASD trunk sewer system, both in capacity relief projects for the existing system and expansion projects to serve newly developed areas. This plan provides for sewerage facilities and relief sewers to address future development within SASD's service area and to minimize the risk from potential sewer overflows that could occur during storm events. This plan also addresses the financial aspects of the SASD Trunk Expansion Program.
- **South Sacramento County Agriculture and Habitat Lands Recycled Water Program:** This program, currently in the Environmental Impact Report review process, proposes to provide Title 22 disinfected tertiary treated recycled water for irrigation, groundwater recharge and habitat enhancement in the southern portion of Sacramento County and to the Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) managed wetlands.

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The following City of Elk Grove General Plan public wastewater service policies are applicable:

PF-1: Except when prohibited by state law, the City shall require that sufficient capacity in all public services and facilities will be available on time to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.

PF-2: The City shall coordinate with outside service agencies—including water and sewer providers, the Elk Grove Community Services District, and the Elk Grove Unified School District—during the review of plans and development projects.

PF-8: Sewage conveyance and treatment capacity shall be available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction.

PF-14: Independent community sewer systems may not be established for new development.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area currently does not require municipal wastewater services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. Future development of this SOIA area would require municipal wastewater service. Providing municipal wastewater service will require adequate planning to ensure the financing, services, and infrastructure are available.

If approved, the proposed SOIA area and City would provide direction to municipal wastewater service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth. This would allow the affected agencies to conduct the necessary planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available.

Sacramento Area Sewer District

SASD would be the local wastewater collection service provider for development in the proposed SOIA Area. The City of Elk Grove would need to annex the unincorporated portion of the proposed SOIA Area into the Regional San and SASD service areas. Infrastructure and services would need to be extended to fully serve the entire SOIA Area.

Infrastructure Extensions

SASD's service area would need to be expanded for its infrastructure and services to provide adequate local wastewater conveyance services in this proposed SOIA area. In general, development projects are required to design and build project-specific infrastructure, sized appropriately for anticipated demand. These improvements typically consist of underground pipelines that connect to the overall conveyance systems, through varying pipeline sizes and pump stations.

Currently there are no SASD trunk facilities located in or planned to serve the K/99 SOIA area. All existing SASD facilities adjacent to this SOIA area convey wastewater north. In accordance with Sacramento County and SASD policy, only lands within General Plans or USB's are master planned for service, thus the existing SASD facilities in the area are not designed to accommodate additional flows from the K/99 SOIA area. If approved, the K/99 SOIA area will need to plan, design and construct new facilities or upgrade the existing SASD facilities in coordination with SASD Development Services.

The new facilities may be phased such that the need for inordinate upfront capital requirements may be minimized. SASD will require the preparation of a Level One Sewer Study prior to approving detailed land use entitlements.

The facilities envisioned herein to serve the K/99 SOIA area are generally not described in the SASD or SRCSD master plans.

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

SRCS D is the most appropriate regional wastewater treatment service provider for development in the proposed K/99 SOIA area. SASD conveys wastewater to SRCSD's regional interceptors for treatment at the regional wastewater treatment plant, located within the City boundaries just east of Interstate 5. The City would need to annex this proposed SOIA area to the SRCSD service area in order to receive regional wastewater treatment services.

Infrastructure Expansions

SRCS D's 2000 Master Plan originally planned for the area located within the USB to be served by the South Interceptor. All wastewater from the proposed SOIA Area is anticipated to travel through

SASD's pipelines, then to Regional San's pipelines to the treatment plant. SRCSD will issue sewer permits to connect to the system if it is determined capacity is available and the property has met all other requirements for service. SRCSD has completed an Interceptor Sequencing Study that included study of the potential impacts that areas outside the County's USB may have on future facilities. SRCSD staff has stated future sewer service to these areas cannot be planned until annexation into SRCSD has occurred.

4.3 STORM DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area is located outside of both the City of Elk Grove and the Sacramento County drainage maintenance districts. Storm drainage control within this SOIA area has historically been achieved as part of the various agricultural operations, flowing into highly maintained agricultural ditches which generally follow field boundaries. An old SR99 borrow pit has been modified as a storm/irrigation runoff holding facility that is fully maintained on the southeastern part of the area, providing irrigation to the eastern vineyards.

This SOIA area is considered the upstream portion of the Elk Grove Shed C Drainageway – South Tributary. It naturally drains westerly, where runoff from the agricultural ditches passes through a series of additional unnamed ditches/irrigation canals and eventually drains to Stone Lake and Snodgrass Slough, which connect directly to the Sacramento River.

Sacramento County Water Agency – Storm Drainage

The Sacramento County Water Agency – Storm Drainage (SCWA-SD) provides for the construction of major drainage facilities in the urban and urbanizing areas of the unincorporated county and the cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove and Rancho Cordova. A majority of the City of Elk Grove is within SCWA-SD's Zone 11A. Fees collected within this zone at the time of development fund the construction of the major drainage infrastructure in the urbanizing areas.

The K/99 SOIA area is not within the SCWA-SD's active service area.

SCWA-SD Development Review staff evaluates new development proposals to ensure improvement plans are in compliance with the County's storm drainage and floodplain management policies. New development is required to conform to County standards, drainage ordinances and floodplain development policies. SCWA-SD also administers the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for the unincorporated portions of Sacramento County.

SCWA-SD has also established the Local Floodplain Management Plan (2001). The Local Floodplain Management Plan outlines policies and mitigations for minimizing localized flooding potential from new development within most areas of Sacramento County.

City of Elk Grove Development Services Group/Water Resources Division

The City of Elk Grove provides local storm drainage services to development within the City's boundaries. The Water Resources Division (Division) is responsible for storm drainage, flood control, stormwater quality, and long-term stormwater and urban runoff planning within the City. The Division's mission is to protect the City's residents and businesses from the threat and damage of flooding, preserve natural areas, and protect water quality throughout the City.

The Division operates and maintains 66 miles of open channels, 330 miles of drainage pipes, 6 pump stations, over 8 miles of levees, and 22 flood control and stormwater quality/detention basins.

The Division's activities include:

- Pipeline, channel, and creek clearing and repairing;
- Detention basin and pump station maintenance, rehabilitation, and replacement;
- Response to drainage and flooding problems during storms;
- Complying with state and federal permitting requirements; and
- Engineering and Planning.

The Division reviews drainage studies and plans for new development to ensure new storm drainage facilities meet the goals of the City of Elk Grove's Storm Drain Master Plan to accommodate the stormwater runoff generated from new development and roads and safely convey the stormwater to the Sacramento region's major waterways. The Division also works to protect the City from seasonal flooding.

The City is a partner in the Sacramento Storm Water Quality Partnership, comprised of the County of Sacramento and cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Folsom, Rancho Cordova, Elk Grove and Galt. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region issued members in the partnership a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system (NPDES) Municipal Storm Water Permit to allow the lawful discharge of Sacramento area urban runoff into local creeks and rivers. The Storm Water Permit, a result of federal regulations driven by the Clean Water Act, requires the members in the Partnership to reduce pollutants in urban storm water discharges to maximum extent practicable.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

Federal and State:

Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Clean Water Act (CWA), initially passed in 1972, regulates the discharge of pollutants into watersheds throughout the nation. Section 402(p) of the Act establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. Section 402(p) requires that storm water associated with industrial activities that discharges either directly to surface waters or indirectly through municipal separate storm sewers must be regulated by an NPDES permit.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is responsible for implementing Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and does so through issuing National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to cities and counties through regional water quality control boards. Sacramento County is located within a portion of the State that is regulated by the Sacramento Main Office of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

The SWRCB has issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ) for construction activities within the State. The Construction General Permit (CGP) is implemented and enforced by the RWQCBs. The CGP applies to construction activities that disturb one acre or more and requires the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that requires control of pollutant discharges that utilize the best available technology (BAT) economically feasible and best conventional pollution technology (BCT) to meet water quality standards.

The SWRCB has also issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ) for regulating storm water discharges associated with industrial activities. This General Permit requires the implementation of management measures that will achieve the performance standard of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). It also requires the development and implementation of a SWPPP, a monitoring plan, and the filing of an annual report.

Certain actions also need to conform to a General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 5-00-175) that requires a permit be acquired for dewatering and other low threat discharges to surface waters, provided that they do not contain significant quantities of pollutants and are either (1) four months or less in duration, or (2) the average dry weather discharge does not exceed 0.25 mgd. Examples of activities that may require the acquisition of such a permit include well development water, construction dewatering, pump/well testing, pipeline/tank pressure testing, pipeline/tank flushing or dewatering, condensate discharges, water supply system discharges, and other miscellaneous dewatering/low threat discharges.

The SWRCB has renewed a NPDES Permit (Renewed Waste Discharge Requirements NPDES No. CAS082597) for the County of Sacramento and the Cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt and Sacramento. This permit is for storm water discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The City and County are participants in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), a Federal program administered by FEMA. Participants in the NFIP must satisfy certain mandated floodplain management criteria. The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 has adopted as a desired level of protection an expectation that developments should be protected from floodwater damage of the Intermediate Regional Flood (IRF). The IRF is defined as a flood that has an average frequency of occurrence on the order of once in 100 years although such a flood may occur in any given year. Communities are occasionally audited by FEMA and DWR to insure the proper implementation of FEMA floodplain management regulations.

Local:

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures require that any proposed annexations are consistent with applicable service elements of the Sphere of Influence of the City and affected agencies, and that adequate services be provided within the time frame needed for the inhabitants of the annexation area (Section I, Standard Number 4). In addition, LAFCo requires any annexation provide for the lowest cost and highest quality of urban services (Section I, Standard Number 5).

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The following City of Elk Grove General Plan drainage and flood control policies are applicable:

SA-12: The City opposes the construction of flood control facilities that would alter or reduce flows in the Cosumnes River and supports retention of the Cosumnes River floodplain in non-urban uses consistent with location in an area subject to flooding.

SA-13: The City shall require that all new projects not result in new or increased flooding impacts on adjoining parcels on upstream and downstream areas.

SA-14: The City shall give priority to the designation of appropriate land uses in areas subject to flooding to reduce risks to life and property. Construction of new flood control projects shall have a lower priority, unless land use controls (such as limiting new development in flood-prone areas) is not sufficient to reduce hazards to life and property to acceptable levels.

SA-15: Development shall not be permitted on land subject to flooding during a 100-year event, based on the most recent floodplain mapping prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or updated mapping acceptable to the City of Elk Grove. Potential development in areas subject to flooding may be clustered onto portions of a site which are not subject to flooding, consistent with other policies of this General Plan.

SA-16: A buildable area outside the 100-year floodplain must be present on every residential lot sufficient to accommodate a residence and associated structures. Fill may be placed to create a buildable area only if approved by the City and in accordance with all other applicable policies and regulations. The use of fill in the 100-year floodplain to create buildable area is strongly discouraged, and shall be subject to review to determine potential impacts on wildlife, habitat, and flooding on other parcels.

SA-17: Vehicular access to the buildable area of all parcels must be at or above the 10-year flood elevation.

SA-18: Creation of lots whose access will be inundated by flows resulting from a 10-year or greater storm shall not be allowed. Bridges or similar structures may be used to provide access over creeks or inundated areas, subject to applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

SA-20: Parcels should not be created on which the presence of easements, floodplain, marsh or riparian habitat, or other features would leave insufficient land to build and operate structures. This policy shall not apply to open space lots specifically created for dedication to the City or another appropriate party for habitat protection, flood control, drainage, or wetland maintenance.

SA-23: The City shall require all new urban development projects to incorporate runoff control measures to minimize peak flows of runoff and/or assist in financing or otherwise implementing Comprehensive Drainage Plans.

CAQ-20: Fill may not be placed in any 100-year floodplain as delineated by currently effective FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps or subsequent comprehensive drainage plans unless specifically approved by the City. No fill shall be permitted in wetland areas unless approved by the City and appropriate state and federal agencies.

CAQ-21: Development adjacent to a natural stream(s) shall provide a “stream buffer zone” along the stream.

CAQ-23: Uses in the stream corridors shall be limited to recreation and agricultural uses compatible with resource protection and flood control measures. Roads, parking, and associated fill slopes shall be located outside of the stream corridor, except at stream crossings.

CAQ-24: Open space lands within a stream corridor shall be required to be retained as open space as a condition of development approval for projects that include a stream corridor. Unencumbered maintenance access to the stream shall be provided.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

Discussions with SCWA-SD personnel and with the Elk Grove Water Resources Division revealed the proposed K/99 SOIA area may be served by either of the agencies once approved for development. In order to be developed, this property will need to be annexed to one or the other of these agencies. As part of its Southeast Policy Area, the City is in the process of detaching the portion of the Shed C Drainageway – North Tributary and its shed area that is within the City from the jurisdiction of SCWA Zone 11A. It is then likely they will seek to do the same for the portion of Shed C – South Tributary with this SOIA area.

If approved, this proposed SOIA will provide direction to storm drainage and flood control service providers about the location and extent of the City’s growth. This will allow the service provider to conduct the necessary planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available. Future actions may include the expansion of the service provider’s facilities, which are not subject to LAFCo purview.

Development in this SOIA area will increase runoff and alter existing drainage patterns in the current agricultural area. As part of a future development entitlement process, a formal drainage system will need to be identified to collect and convey storm runoff from the development areas to a multi-use stormwater quality/detention facility(s). Given the relatively flat nature of this SOIA area, a series of open channels will likely need to be developed within the area to convey stormwater runoff flows across the site.

Stormwater quality/detention facility(s) will do the following:

- Reduce peak runoff from the 10-year and 100-year storms to existing levels prior to discharge into the existing creek system.
- Detain small storm flows to existing levels through the use of extended duration hydromodification storage. This storage detains low intensity storm flows to existing levels to prevent degradation of downstream channels from erosion and sediment transport that may result in destroying downstream aquatic habitat.
- Treat the storm runoff from urban areas to remove urban pollutants from the development.
- Release the detained flows into the downstream ditch system.

4.4 SOLID WASTE, RECYCLING, AND GREEN WASTE

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority

The Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority (SWA) is a joint powers authority between two agencies, the County and the City of Sacramento. SWA regulates commercial solid waste collection by franchised haulers through the SWA Code. The proposed K/99 SOIA area is currently within the service boundaries of the Sacramento County Municipal Services Agency, Department of Waste Management & Recycling.

Service is provided by mostly private franchised hauling companies for the commercial and industrial customers. The private hauling companies are under a franchise agreement with the Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority to perform collection and disposal at properties and convey waste to landfills and recycling stations, as appropriate. Private providers do not fall under the jurisdiction of LAFCo.

Sacramento County has contracted out residential solid waste services in the unincorporated area south of Calvine Road, which includes the proposed SOIA Area, to Central Valley Waste Services (dba Waste Management), a private commercial hauler. These services include solid waste management and recycling services.

The commercial solid waste collected by various private franchised haulers are sent to private transfer stations to be processed and disposed at various facilities, including the Sacramento County Kiefer Landfill, Yolo County Landfill, and L and D Landfill.

City of Elk Grove, Neighborhood Services Group, Integrated Waste Department

The Integrated Waste Department manages the City's residential solid waste franchise and plans, coordinates, promotes and implements citywide solid waste reduction, recycling, composting, and public education activities.

Solid waste diversion information indicates the City discarded 3.5 pounds/person/day of solid waste in the year 2014, exceeding the 50% diversion requirement of CalRecycle, and complying with AB939. Approximately 101,212 tons of solid waste was disposed of by Elk Grove residents and businesses in 2014. This volume of waste could double within 25 years.

The City's solid waste is currently managed under an exclusive franchise agreement by Republic Services. In April 2014, the City's Special Waste Collection Center was opened, which accepts typical household hazardous waste. As of April 2015, the Collection Center received over 123 tons of household hazardous waste.

The City of Elk Grove has contracted out residential solid waste services to Allied Waste Services of North America, LLC (subsidiary of Republic Services, Inc.), a private commercial hauler. Allied Waste Services provides solid-waste collection services under an exclusive franchise agreement with the City. These services include collection of all solid waste, residential recyclables, used motor oil and yard trimmings, along with other services. Residential garbage service is provided on a weekly basis. Green waste and mixed recycling are collected on an alternating week basis. Green waste and mixed recycling are collected on an alternating week basis; green waste is collected one week and mixed recycling the next. Refuse from residences are collected by an automated truck collection system.

The City of Elk Grove has contracted out commercial solid waste services to a variety of commercial

haulers. All commercial waste haulers operating, conducting business, or providing solid waste services within the City's boundaries must register with the City and receive a registration decal placed in their vehicles in order to operate. Businesses may select which commercial hauler to utilize for solid waste services.

Current solid waste facilities being utilized include the Kiefer Landfill, Elder Creek Transfer & Recovery Inc., BLT Enterprises, Florin-Perkins Landfill Inc., Jackson Road Landfill, and Sacramento Recycling & Transfer Station.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

State:

California Integrated Waste Management Act

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

Solid waste plans are required to explain how each city's AB 939 plan will be integrated with the respective county plan. They must promote (in order of priority) source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal. Cities and counties that do not meet this mandate are subject to \$10,000 per day fines. As a result, each community in the State has developed a number of recycling programs for residents and businesses.

Local:

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures require that any proposed annexations are consistent with applicable service elements of the Sphere of Influence of the City and that adequate services be provided within the time frame needed for the inhabitants of the annexation area (Section I, Standard Number 4). In addition, LAFCo requires that any annexation provide for the lowest cost and highest quality of urban services (Section I, Standard Number 5). As discussed further below, it is anticipated the various solid waste service providers will be able to provide adequate solid waste services for the proposed K/99 SOIA area consistent with LAFCo provisions.

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The City's General Plan does not have any solid waste policies applicable to this proposal.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

Any future growth or change in organization is not anticipated to significantly affect the current solid waste services provided. Solid waste collection and disposal for commercial, industrial, and multifamily residential units would be serviced by the current private haulers. It is anticipated single family residential customers would be served by the City contractors.

While specific solid waste generation rates are not available for the area, the average per capita rate is six pounds per day. AB 939 and the County Integrated Waste Management Plan will continue to apply to the proposed SOIA Area, require recycling programs that result in a 50% diversion away from landfills.

4.5 CIRCULATION AND ROADWAYS

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

The K/99 SOIA area benefits from excellent existing and future roadway access. Currently, this SOIA area may be accessed or traversed by several existing roadways:

- Kammerer Road (Capital Southeast Connector corridor alignment) abuts the length of the SOIA area along its north boundary, from its interchange at SR99/Grant Line Road west approximately 2 miles to the future alignment of Big Horn Boulevard;
- W. Stockton Boulevard abuts the width of the SOIA area along its easterly boundary, from Kammerer Road south approximately 2/3 mile to Eschinger Road;
- Promenade Parkway intersection with Kammerer Road, approximately 1/4 mile west of the SR99 interchange;
- Lent Ranch Parkway intersection with Kammerer Road, approximately 1/2 mile west of the SR99 interchange; and
- Eschinger Road abuts the eastern 1/2 mile of the south boundary of the SOIA area.

Continued development of the City's Southeast Policy Area (SEPA), approved in 2014, will also provide extensions of existing roadways in the City south to Kammerer Road: Lotz Parkway, SEPA Collector 1 and Big Horn Boulevard will have intersections with Kammerer Road, approximately 1, 1.5 and 2 miles west of the SR99 interchange, respectively.

Existing access to the agricultural buildings, residences and fields within the SOIA area are provided by private driveways from W. Stockton Boulevard, Kammerer and Eschinger Roads.

The Sacramento County Department of Transportation currently maintains the local roadways within the County, including the south half of Kammerer Road. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) maintains one highway near the proposed SOIA Area; State Route 99 (SR-99) located to the east. Roadway infrastructure considered herein includes roadways, sidewalks, traffic signals, signage, and other facilities located within the right-of-way for local and regional roadways.

The City, in partnership with Sacramento County and Caltrans, has initiated work on the Kammerer Road Widening and Extension Project to extend and widen Kammerer Road between Highway 99 and Interstate 5, providing an east-west connector bypassing downtown Sacramento and alleviating traffic on Laguna and Elk Grove Boulevards. The City plans to widen Kammerer Road to four lanes, and include a grade separated crossing at the Union Pacific Railroad Tracks.

The City is also involved with the Capital Southeast Connector Project (Connector), a 35-mile-long multi-modal, limited access transportation facility that will link communities in Sacramento and El Dorado Counties, including Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova, Folsom, and El Dorado Hills. A Joint Powers Authority (JPA) has been formed for the project that consists of the Cities of Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova, and Folsom, and Sacramento and El Dorado Counties. The Connector will consist of 4 and 6 lane thoroughfare/expressway segments that will serve the regional transportation needs, as well as providing a link between residential and employment centers. The Connector will extend from the Interstate 5 (I-5)/Hood-Franklin Road interchange in southwest Sacramento County approximately 35 miles northeastward, terminating at U.S. Highway 50 (US 50) in the community of El Dorado Hills. Both Kammerer Road and Grant Line Road will serve as part of the Connector corridor within Elk Grove.

Sacramento County Department of Transportation

The Sacramento County's Department of Transportation is responsible for planning, improving, operating and maintaining a transportation system. The County currently maintains the south half of Kammerer Road (City maintains north half).

City of Elk Grove Public Works Department

The City of Elk Grove's Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining the City's transportation infrastructure, which includes engineering, construction, parking, and street maintenance services. The Department maintains and repairs over one-thousand miles of City roads, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, streetlights, signalized intersections, traffic signs, landscaped medians and right-of-way throughout the City. The City is responsible for maintaining over 1,000 miles of lane roadway.

The Department provides adequate roadway maintenance services. The Annual Pavement Resurfacing Program provides for the primary resurfacing treatments based on the recommendation of the City's computerized Pavement Management System. Roadways that are identified are overlaid (a new layer of asphalt placed on top of existing pavement) and slurry sealed (sealing the entire street surface with an asphalt emulsion/sand slurry). In addition, the City has on-going annual Capital Improvement Programs to maintain and improve the current roadway system within the City.

The Department provides adequate pedestrian and bicycle facilities. The Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Program provides various bicycle and pedestrian related improvements throughout the City in accordance with the City's Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Trails Master Plan. This program is used to fund a wide array of improvements, including but not limited to new bike trails/lanes, new sidewalks, sidewalk replacement, curb ramp improvements, high-visibility crosswalks, countdown pedestrian signals, and pedestrian refuges.

City of Elk Grove – E-Tran

The City of Elk Grove provides fixed-route bus service, known as "e-tran", and a paratransit/dial-a-ride service, known as "e-van". All e-tran routes are coordinated with Sacramento Regional Transit (RT) bus and light rail service, and South County Transit/Link (SCT/LINK) service, to areas outside of the City. The City's e-van service is limited to locations within the City's defined boundaries.

The City owns its bus fleet and contracts with a transit provider for the operation and maintenance of its e-tran and e-van services. E-tran's fixed route service is split into both a local and commuter service. Currently, the local fixed route service" operates 5 days a week and includes local routes and a weekend shuttle service. The commuter fixed route service provides a connection to downtown Sacramento and to Rancho Cordova. E-van provides demand responsive, door-to-door, shared ride service, as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and for seniors age 75 years old and older that are unable to ride e-tran.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

State:

State of California Transportation Concept Reports

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining all state-owned roadways in Sacramento County. Federal highway standards are implemented in California by Caltrans. Any improvements or modifications to the state highway system within the Sacramento County or the City of Elk

Grove need to be approved by Caltrans, and the County or City has no ability to unilaterally make improvements to the state highway system.

Caltrans operates and maintains State Route 99 (SR-99), Interstate 5 (I-5), SR-16, and SR-160, which provides regional access to the City and the SOIA Area. Additionally, the Caltrans Division of Planning has four major functions including the Office of Advance Planning, Regional Planning/Metropolitan Planning Organization, Local Assistance/IGR/CEQA, and System Planning Public Transportation. For planning purposes, Caltrans has established LOS D as the minimal acceptable LOS for all roadways under their jurisdiction.

Local:

Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy 2035 Update

In April 2012, the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) adopted the Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy 2035 Update (MTP/SCS 2035 Update), which is a long-range planning document for identifying and programming roadway improvements throughout the Sacramento region, and also establishes a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide incentives for projects that are consistent with the SCS goals. As the MTP was customarily a stand-alone document, the SCS component was combined with the MTP as a result of the passing of Senate Bill 375 and the requirement for the MTP to include a SCS component. The SCS generally integrates regional land use, housing, transportation and climate change into an incentive program that provides for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) incentives for projects that are consistent with the established MTP/SCS map. The MTP provides the regional vision for surface transportation, within the constraints of funding the region can reasonably expect to receive. The MTP/SCS 2035 Update provides a 20-year transportation vision and corresponding list of projects. If a city, county, or public agency in the region wants to use of federal or state transportation funding for projects or programs, the projects must be contained in, or be consistent with the MTP/SCS 2035 Update.

As the MTP component is required to be updated every four years, SACOG is currently in the process of updating the MTP/SCS 2035 document. Referred to as the 2016 MTP/SCS Update, the document updates are to focus on the implementation challenges and commitments of the current MTP/SCS Plan. It is anticipated the SACOG Board will adopt the final updated plan in early-2016.

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The following City of Elk Grove General Plan circulation and roadway policies are applicable.

PF-1: Except when prohibited by state law, the City shall require that sufficient capacity in all public services and facilities will be available on time to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.

PF-2: The City shall coordinate with outside service agencies—including water and sewer providers, the Elk Grove Community Services District, and the Elk Grove Unified School District--during the review of plans and development projects.

CI-6: The City shall require that transit service is provided in all areas of Elk Grove, including rural areas, so that transit dependent residents of those areas are not cut off from community services, events, and activities.

CI-13: The City shall require that all roadways and intersections in Elk Grove operate at a minimum Level of Service “D” at all times. The City acknowledges the Capital Southeast Connector has identified higher LOS standards for certain segments. The City has stated it will

strive to achieve these standards to the extent feasible and will work with the JPA as necessary.

CI-15: Development projects shall be required to provide funding or to construct roadway/intersection improvements to implement the City's Circulation Master Plan. The payment of established traffic impact or similar fees shall be considered to provide compliance with the requirements of this policy with regard to those facilities included in the fee program, provided that the City finds that the fee adequately funds all required roadway and intersection improvements. If payment of established fees is used to provide compliance with this policy, the City may also require the payment of additional fees if necessary to cover the fair share cost of facilities not included in the fee program.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area currently requires no internal circulation and roadway services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. Future development would require providing circulation and roadway services which would require adequate planning to ensure the financing, services, and infrastructure are available.

The City would be the most appropriate circulation and roadways service provider for this proposed SOIA area upon urbanization. If approved, the proposed SOIA would allow the City to adequately plan for major infrastructure and services in this area of the City's growth.

Any future private development projects will be responsible for the design and construction of certain improvements, typically ranging from street frontage improvements (curb, gutter, and sidewalk construction) to full-street improvements (new streets created by subdivisions). Developer Impact Fees, also known as the Elk Grove Roadway Fee, can provide funding for the City to design and construct future roadways to support urbanized uses. The City uses collection of State gas taxes and local Mello-Roos funds for roadway maintenance programs.

4.6 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE

The proposed K/99 SOIA area is within the service boundary of the Cosumnes Community Services District (CCSD). Any future annexations by the City are not anticipated to change the fire protection service provider.

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

Cosumnes Community Service District – Fire Department

The CCSD provides fire protection, fire prevention, and emergency medical and rescue services to the cities of Elk Grove and Galt, as well as unincorporated areas in the region covering over 157 square miles. The CCSD Fire Department (CCSD-FD) operates out of eight fire stations: six in Elk Grove and two in the City of Galt, and a state-of-the-art fire training facility in Elk Grove. The fire stations are currently located in Elk Grove, East Franklin, East Elk Grove, Laguna Creek, Lakeside, the Elk Grove–West Vineyard area and Galt.

Service Response

CCSD-FD responds to various emergencies throughout the community including fires, vehicle collisions, hazardous materials spills, and medical and public assistance calls. It has approximately 165 personnel in the Operations Division, which has units devoted to Fire Suppression, Training and Emergency Medical Services. CCSD-FD currently staffs eight Type 1 engine companies (designed to fight structure fires), one ladder truck company, seven ambulances and a command vehicle each day on a 24-hour basis. Also in the Elk Grove area, six Type III engines (for fighting wildland/grass fires) and other specialty apparatus are staffed using these personnel as seasons and emergency

circumstances dictate their use. Specialty apparatus includes one heavy foam unit, a heavy rescue unit, a mass decontamination trailer, a mass casualty incident trailer, two flood boat response trailers (containing eight flood boats total) and a swift water rescue boat.

CCSD-FD provides ambulance transportation and pre-hospital care for the cities of Elk Grove, Galt, and portions of the unincorporated area of Sacramento County and employs over 100 paramedics/firefighters and an additional 47+ emergency medical technicians (EMTs). Ambulances with these personnel are staffed and operate 24 hours a day.

Three additional fire station locations have been designated by the CCSD-FD and the City:

1. Station 77 is designated to be near the intersection of Poppy Ridge Road and Big Horn Boulevard, approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the K/99 SOIA area;
2. Station 78 is designated to be in the Sterling Meadows subdivision, approximately one-half mile north of Kammerer Road and just east of the future Lotz Parkway alignment; and
3. Station 79 is designated to be near the intersection of Bradshaw Road and Grant Line Road, approximately 2 miles northeast of the K/99 SOIA area.

Service Standards

CCSD-FD is currently handling more emergency response calls than the state average, due to substantial growth and increases in traffic volumes and traffic congestion. It has established a response time goal of arriving on scene within seven minutes of the 911 call 90 percent of the time.

CCSD-FD has been given an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 2 in “watered” areas and 2Y in “unwatered” areas. The ISO rating is the recognized classification for a fire department or district’s ability to defend against major fires. A rating of 10 generally indicates no protection; whereas an ISO rating of 1 indicates high firefighting capability. The proposed SOIA Area is considered “unwatered”. According to the ISO, newly developing urban areas should have a fire station opened within 1.5 miles of all commercial development and 2.5 miles from all residential development when “build-out” exceeds 20% of the planned area.

CCSD-FD is the primary fire protection and emergency medical response service within the K/99 SOIA area. Sacramento Metro Fire District (SMFD), the City of Sacramento Fire Department (SFD) and the CCSD-FD share common jurisdictional boundaries and participate in a regional automatic/mutual aid agreement. The CCSD-FD also has a mutual aid agreement with the surrounding volunteer fire districts in southern Sacramento County, including the Wilton, Courtland, Walnut Grove and Herald Fire Districts. As a result of the existing automatic and mutual aid agreements, the closest unit available is dispatched to an incident and fire district boundaries are thus not an issue when an incident occurs.

If this proposed SOIA is approved, the area may develop over time. As the recognized primary service provider for fire protection and emergency medical and rescue services, the CCSD-FD and the City will be encouraged to work together closely to identify fire station locations, equipment and personnel needs to support any increased demands on the CCSD-FD. The development review process should minimize service impacts to joint responder agencies, such as SMFD and SFD.

Fire Communications Services

Fire and emergency services in Sacramento County have developed a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for a unified dispatch system. The Sacramento Regional Fire and EMS Communications Center dispatches for all fire agencies in Sacramento County, thereby eliminating transfer delays. The Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS Communications Center is comprised of the following:

- Sacramento Fire Department ISO Class 2/2Y Rating
- Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District ISO Class 2/2Y/3/3Y3 Rating
- Cosumnes Community Service District, Fire Department ISO Class 2/2Y Rating
- Folsom Fire Department ISO Class 3 Rating

The ISO Class Ratings listed above are for their respective service areas with established water distribution systems and hydrants.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

State:

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 8 Sections 1270 “Fire Prevention” and 6773 “Fire Protection and Fire Equipment”, the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA) has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include, but are not limited to, guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials, fire hosing sizing requirements, restrictions on the use of compressed air, access roads, and the testing, maintenance and use of all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (CFC), which is contained in Title 24, includes regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The Fire Code Official and the Fire Inspectors interpret and apply the regulations found in the CFC and other national standards to achieve the highest possible levels of life safety.

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 *et seq.* of the California Health and Safety Code, which includes regulations for building standards (as set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers, smoke alarms, high-rise building, childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

Per the California Health and Safety Code, the Fire Code Official is both authorized to perform life safety inspections and is responsible for the enforcement of panic and life safety regulations adopted by the California State Fire Marshall in the California Building Standards. The Fire Prevention Bureau performs plan reviews and provides comments and field inspections on all construction projects within the jurisdiction. The Fire Inspectors also inspect occupancies and hazardous operations as required by the California Health and Safety Code.

State of California Emergency Medical Services regulations are set forth in Division 2.5 of the Health and Safety Code (Section 1797-1799), which is known as the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act. The regulations include system administration, certification, medical control, facilities and other facets of emergency medical care.

Local:

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

LAFCo Policies, Standards and Procedures require that proposed annexations are consistent with applicable service elements of the Sphere of Influence of the City or affected agency, and that adequate services be provided within the timeframe needed for the inhabitants of the annexation area (Section I, Standard Number 4).

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The following City of Elk Grove General Plan fire protection policies are applicable:

PF-1: Except when prohibited by state law, the City shall require sufficient capacity in all public services and facilities will be available on time to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.

PF-2: The City shall coordinate with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the CCSD, and the Elk Grove Unified School District during the review of plans and development projects.

SA-32: Cooperate with the CCSD Fire Department to reduce fire hazards, assists in fire suppression, and promote fire safety in Elk Grove.

PF-7: The City shall require water flow and pressure be provided at sufficient levels to meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA Area currently requires minimal fire protection and emergency medical response services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. Future development will require fire protection, fire prevention and emergency medical response services, and will require adequate planning to ensure the financing, services, and infrastructure are available.

If approved, the proposed SOIA will provide direction to fire protection service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth. This will allow the provider to conduct the necessary planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available.

CCSD-FD has not estimated the need for additional facilities (beyond those station locations listed herein), equipment, or staff, as future land uses and growth are not fully known. Urbanization of this proposed SOIA area will require an enhanced level of fire protection, fire prevention and emergency medical services. Possible improvements could include the construction of additional fire stations, purchase of additional fire engines and equipment, hiring of additional firefighters, paramedics and fire prevention personnel and the installation of appropriate fire hydrants as a part of development. CCSD-FD will be the most appropriate fire protection and emergency medical response service provider for the K/99 SOIA Area when growth occurs.

4.7 LAW ENFORCEMENT

The proposed K/99 SOIA area is within the service boundaries and served by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department. The City of Elk Grove's Police Department also provides certain law enforcement services through a mutual aid agreement.

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

Sacramento County Sheriff's Department

This proposed SOIA Area is currently served by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department (SCSD) which provides specialized law enforcement services to Sacramento County and local police protection to both the incorporated and unincorporated areas. Specialized law enforcement includes providing court security services, operating a system of jails for pretrial and sentenced inmates, and operating a training complex. Local police protection includes response to calls and trouble spots, investigations, surveillance, and routine patrolling.

There are six patrol districts in the unincorporated area of the County covering approximately 880 square miles. The SCSD consists of roughly 1,300 sworn officers.

Patrol Services operate the SCSD towing and parking enforcement, and community resources and service centers. The patrol function is staffed 24 hours each day and is broken into three different ten-hour shifts.

City of Elk Grove Police Department

The City of Elk Grove Police Department (EGPD) provides comprehensive police services throughout the City including emergency and routine call response, follow-up investigations of crime, traffic enforcement, specialized anti-gang initiatives, and other crime prevention activities. During the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-2017, EGPD's staffing consisted of 139 sworn positions and 86 non-sworn positions. This is equivalent to a staffing ratio of approximately 0.82 sworn officers per 1,000 residents, a number similar to other, comparable, agencies in the region.

The Police Department operates out of one police station, located at 8400 Laguna Palms Way, part of the City Hall complex. As part of this facility, EGPD operates a Community Service Center to report non-urgent or ongoing crimes, to have crime reports taken, and to take fingerprints and process other, routine requests for information. The Department handles approximately 100,000 service calls per year with a goal of handling Priority One calls (those involving a violent crime in-progress or other life-threatening emergency) within five minutes. During FY 2016-2017, EGPD's actual average Priority One response time was 5.3 minutes.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

Local:

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The following City of Elk Grove General Plan law enforcement policies are applicable:

PF-1: Except when prohibited by state law, the City shall require that sufficient capacity in all public services and facilities will be available on time to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life.

PF-2: The City shall coordinate with outside service agencies, including water and sewer providers, the CCSD, and the Elk Grove Unified School District during the review of plans and development projects.

SA-29: The City shall regularly monitor and review the level of police staffing provided in Elk Grove, and ensure that sufficient staffing and resources are available to serve local needs.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area currently requires minimal law enforcement services, as the area

remains primarily agricultural. Future development will require law enforcement services, and will require adequate planning to ensure the financing, services, and infrastructure are available.

If approved, the proposed SOIA will provide direction to the service provider about the location and extent of the City's growth. This will allow the service provider to conduct the necessary planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available.

The Police Department has not estimated the need for additional facilities, equipment, or staff, as future land uses and growth are not fully known. Urbanization of the proposed SOIA area would require an enhanced level of law enforcement services. Possible improvements could include hiring of additional officers, and the purchase of additional police cars and equipment.

The City's Police Department would be the most appropriate law enforcement service provider for this proposed SOIA area upon development of the area. The Department has indicated that they are able to increase services and adequately serve the area as the demand arises from growth. Police services provided by the City's Police Department are expected to result in improved service in the proposed SOIA Area because of the proximity and shorter response times from a police station located closer to the area.

4.8 ANIMAL CONTROL

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area is currently served by Sacramento County's Animal Care and Regulation. The City of Elk Grove may eventually become an appropriate animal control service provider.

Sacramento County Animal Care and Regulation

Sacramento County's Animal Care and Regulation provides animal control services for the unincorporated areas of Sacramento County and to cities that contract with the County for service. The County's Animal Care facility, located at 3839 Bradshaw Road, receives more than 18,000 animals a year.

The County cares for, licenses, regulates animals, and prevents rabies. They also investigate, quarantine, and help prosecute cases of vicious and dangerous animals, as well as animal cruelty. They patrol for, impound, and, whenever possible, find homes for the thousands of unwanted animals. The County is a member of the Humane Society of the United States.

City of Elk Grove Animal Services

The City's Animal Services Division provides animal control services for the entire City. The Division currently has four Animal Services Officers. Services include investigating public nuisance, investigating bite reports, licensing, pick-up, and checking on the humane conditions of animals.

The City currently has a contractual relationship with the Sacramento County Animal Care and Regulation Department regarding sheltering of animals. The current contract will end in July 2019. In preparation, the City is currently designing its own animal shelter, to be located at the City's Corporate Yard off Iron Rock Road. Financing for construction comes from the City's Capital Facilities Impact Fee (among other sources) and operations for this increased service will come from the impending wind-down of revenue neutrality payments back to the County from incorporation.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

Local:

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The City of Elk Grove's General Plan does not have any animal control policies applicable to this proposed SOIA.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area currently requires minimal animal control services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. Future development would require additional animal control services staffing, and will require adequate planning to ensure the financing, services, and infrastructure are available.

Future urbanization of the SOIA Area may increase demand for animal control services, as potential future residents come into contact with pets and other animals. This would result in additional demands for animal control staff and related field equipment to ensure a safe community.

There is no planned level of service or improvements specifically applicable to the area. It is anticipated the responsible service provider, either the City or the County, would be able to handle increased demands for services upon anticipated growth.

4.9 CODE ENFORCEMENT

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area is currently served by the Sacramento County Code Enforcement Division.

Sacramento County Code Enforcement Division

Sacramento County's Code Enforcement Division is organized under three geographical teams to enforce housing, zoning, and vehicle abatement. Services the Division provides include boarding of structures, removal of junk and rubbish, abatement of junk vehicles, civil and criminal citations, and demolition of dangerous buildings.

City of Elk Grove Code Enforcement & Code Compliance

The City of Elk Grove's Code Enforcement provides code enforcement services to residents within the City. The Division focuses on concerns and service requests regarding unsafe, unsanitary, or blighted conditions within dwellings and neighborhoods throughout Elk Grove. The 6 Code Enforcement Officers work in close association with other departments and service providers to maintain high community standards and address violations of the Elk Grove Municipal Zoning and Housing Titles of the Municipal Code.

The Division has been able to meet its service request response goals with 6 Code Enforcement Officers and 1 Code Enforcement Manager. The Division strives to respond to new service requests within 24 working hours and maintain a response level of 100 percent for all new service requests within the 24 hour time frame. In 2014, all service requests received a 24 hour next business day or same day response, within stated goals. Division staff responded to and resolved 3,288 new service request cases in 2014. In addition, the Division achieves an 85 percent voluntary compliance within 30 days of contact with the property owner.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

All regulations and standards are set by the City's municipal codes. Regulations and standards are also set by the State. The City is responsible for enforcing the various City municipal codes and State regulations relating to blight, nuisance, health, safety, and businesses.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

The proposed K/99 SOIA area currently requires minimal code enforcement services, as the area remains primarily undeveloped. Future development would require additional code enforcement services staffing, and will require adequate planning to ensure the financing, services, and infrastructure are available.

Future urbanization of the SOIA area would increase demand for code enforcement compliance, as structures are completed. New growth could add additional demand for code enforcement staff to ensure compliance with the various state and local codes and ordinances applicable to the development. Increasing demand for code enforcement services is expected to occur many years after development as buildings become dangerous, substandard, blighted, or vacant.

It is anticipated the City would be able to accommodate increased demands for services upon additional growth.

4.10 PARKS AND RECREATION

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

The Cosumnes Community Services District (CCSD) is the current authorized parks and recreation service provider in the proposed K/99 SOIA area. Although there are no existing parks and recreation facilities within this proposed SOIA area, the CCSD does provide a myriad of leisure classes, before- and after-school programs, preschool classes, sports programs and community-wide special events that are offered to the current residents within the proposed SOIA area. The CCSD also provides parks and recreation services to City residents as the sole provider, with the exception of parks and recreation facilities located in the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan (LRSP), Southeast Policy Area (SEPA), Silverado Village and Sterling Meadows developments. These exceptions will be developed and maintained per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the City and CCSD. The City is responsible for funding the development and operations of the park and recreation facilities and the CCSD is responsible for the development and operations of the facilities. In addition, the CCSD will solely own and maintain the facilities. This MOU excludes the future Civic Center Community Park located in the LRSP, which will be solely owned and operated by the City.

The CCSD and City (cooperatively and individually) have existing facilities either constructed or planned immediately north of this proposed SOIA area. This includes parks, open space, trails, community centers, specialized recreation facilities and maintenance facilities that serve the park and recreation needs of the various communities where the facilities are located. These facilities were sized to serve the population of the existing/planned community.

City of Elk Grove

The City of Elk Grove is authorized to provide parks and recreational services within the City. As mentioned, the City will construct the future Civic Center Community Park, which will be jointly constructed with the City's future Civic Center located in the LRSP.

Cosumnes Community Services District

The CCSD provides parks and recreation programs to residents of the City of Elk Grove and certain unincorporated areas of the County within the CCSD boundaries. CCSD encompasses roughly 157

square miles and an estimated population of 191,000 people. CCSD currently operates over 94 parks, two community centers, four recreation centers and two aquatic complexes

CCSD is active in planning for and constructing park sites and recreational facilities to meet service demands. CCSD follows a 10-step process to plan, design, and construct park projects. On average, it requires 2 years and 3 months to complete a small park project, 3 years and 6 months for larger projects.

CCSD has established a Parks Master Plan to plan for future parks and recreational facilities over the next 10 – 15 year period. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan focuses on land, facilities and program needs, including a complete analysis of its operational policy and funding mechanisms.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

State:

Quimby Act

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) was established by the California legislature in 1965 to preserve open space and parkland in the rapidly urbanizing areas of the State. This legislation was in response to California's increased rate of urbanization and the need to preserve open space and provide parks and recreation facilities for California's growing communities. The Quimby Act authorizes local governments to establish ordinances requiring developers of new subdivisions to dedicate land for parks, pay an in-lieu fee, or perform a combination of the two.

The Quimby Act provides two standards for the dedication of land for use as parkland. If the existing area of parkland in a community is greater than three acres per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of up to five acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. If the existing amount of parkland in a community is less than three acres per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of only three acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. The Quimby Act requires a city or county to adopt standards for recreational facilities in its General Plan recreation element if it is to adopt a parkland dedication/fee ordinance.

The City and CCSD have established a Quimby rate of five acres of active parkland per 1,000 persons. The household size information used to calculate required parkland for new development areas is updated annually based upon the latest Census data, consistent with State law.

Both the County and the City collect Quimby Act in-lieu fees. These fees contribute to a fund that would be used to acquire properties for parkland. The City's standards for parkland dedication under the Quimby Act are further provided in the discussion of local regulations below.

Local:

Cosumnes Community Services District Parks Master Plan

The Cosumnes Community Services District Parks Master Plan was first adopted in 2008/2010, and was amended by the CCSD and the City in 2016. The Park Master Plan takes a system-wide approach to address recreation needs in the community and provides infrastructure direction for all areas in the CCSD/City service area. The CCSD had coordinated efforts with the City to update the Master Plan and ensure the document's vision, standards, and strategies meet the needs of both agencies. Both entities are currently preparing a comprehensive update to the Master Plan, scheduled for adoption in late 2017.

Applicable City of Elk Grove General Plan Provisions

The following City of Elk Grove General Plan for parks and recreation policies are applicable:

PF-23: The City will coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, reclamation, water, transit, electric and other service districts, in developing financial and service planning strategies.

PTO-4: New residential developments may be required to, at a minimum, provide parks consistent with the Quimby Act (CA Govt. Code Section 66477), through land dedication, fees in lieu, or on- site improvements at a standard of five (5) acres of land for parks per 1,000 residents. Land dedication and/or payment of in-lieu fees shall be required consistent with state law. Land dedication and/or fees may be required pursuant to other policies in this Element with or without the use of the authority provided in the Quimby Act, or in combination with the Quimby Act and other legal authority.

PTO-15: The City views open space lands of all types as important resource which should be preserved in the region, and supports the establishment of multipurpose open space areas to address a variety of needs, including, but not limited to:

- Maintenance of agricultural uses;
- Wildlife habitat;
- Recreational open space;
- Aesthetic benefits; and
- Flood control.

To the extent possible, lands protected in accordance with this policy should be in proximity to Elk Grove to facilitate use of these areas by Elk Grove residents, assist in mitigation of habitat loss within the City, and provide an open space resource close to the urbanized areas of Elk Grove.

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures require any proposed annexations are consistent with applicable service elements of the Sphere of Influence of the City and affected agencies, and that adequate services be provided within the time frame needed for the inhabitants of the annexation area (Section I, Standard Number 4). In addition, LAFCo requires that any annexation provide for the lowest cost and highest quality of urban services (Section I, Standard Number 5).

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

The proposed SOIA Area currently requires minimal parks and recreation services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. Future development will require additional parks and recreation services staffing, and will require adequate planning to ensure the financing, services, and infrastructure are available

If approved, the proposed SOIA will provide direction to the responsible parks and recreation service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth. This will allow the service provider to conduct the necessary planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available.

The CCSO is capable of providing parks and recreational services to the proposed SOIA Area to serve development, as the number of residents increase.

Parks and recreation services would need to be developed based on the needs of the community. Typical facilities could include:

- Local, Neighborhood, Community and Regional Parks;
- Greenbelts/Trails/Paseos;
- Open Space/Natural Areas;
- Community Centers;
- Special Use Parks;
- Aquatic Centers and Sports Complexes; and
- Maintenance Operations Facilities

4.11 LIBRARIES

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

The Sacramento Public Library Authority is the library services provider for most of the Sacramento area, including the proposed K/99 SOIA area. There are no expected changes in the library service provider.

Sacramento Public Library Authority

The Sacramento Public Library Authority (SPL) is governed by a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between the County of Sacramento and the Cities of Citrus Heights, Galt, Isleton, Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova and Sacramento. The purpose of the Sacramento Public Library Authority is to provide public library services that provide open access to diverse resources and ideas that inspire learning, promote reading, and enhance community life to all citizens in member jurisdictions. The SPL operates 28 branches and bookmobiles to provide a variety of library services to residents of the City of Elk Grove and Sacramento County, serving over 1.3 million residents. The Library's total collection houses approximately 2,000,000 volumes of print, including books and periodicals, in addition to providing over 100,000 audio-visual items, with approximately 1.62 library holdings per capita.

The SPL has conducted adequate long-range planning to assess current needs and for planning future library facilities. SPL has established a Library Facilities Master Plan, which the plan utilizes population projections to project future service needs in an area. Libraries are typically planned and built to accommodate increasing populations in the area, and may include expansion potential on existing sites.

Currently, no physical library services are provided within this proposed SOIA area. As the proposed SOIA area is currently undeveloped, there is little to no demand for library services. There are two library branches near the proposed SOIA area, the Elk Grove branch and the Franklin Community branch, and both are located within the current City limits.

The Elk Grove Library, located at 8900 Elk Grove Boulevard, serves Elk Grove east of SR99. The library is located at the entrance to Old Town Elk Grove, near a number of schools and along two major thoroughfares for the eastern side of the City. The 13,785 square foot, City owned, two-story building opened in December 2008 and includes a group study room, a community meeting room, and public access computers. In 2007, the Elk Grove City Council approved a ten-year lease agreement with the Sacramento Public Library Authority to staff and operate the library. The branch is expected to serve a population of approximately 70,000.

The Franklin Community Library, located at 10055 Franklin High Road, serves Elk Grove west of SR99. The 19,621 square foot branch was built in 2002, is jointly operated by Elk Grove Unified

School District and SPL. The branch is conveniently co-located with Toby Johnson Middle School and Franklin High School. The branch is expected to serve a population of approximately 70,000.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

Federal and State:

There are no federal or state policies regarding library services that are directly applicable to the proposed SOIA.

Local:

Sacramento Public Library Authority Facility Master Plan 2007 – 2025

The Sacramento Public Library Authority has developed a tiered three level approach to planning standards, with a Threshold, Target, and Prime standard. The current Threshold requirement is 0.40 square feet of library space per 1,000 residents.

City of Elk Grove General Plan

There are no specific policies associated with libraries that would apply to the proposed SOIA.

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

SPL continually plans for future library service needs. SPL's Library Facilities Master Plan defines the new facilities needed through the year 2025, based on current demands and projected population growth. The Master Plan states that SPL expects significant growth in the southern and northeastern parts of the City. Although the current Master Plan does not locate any library facilities within the SOIA area, three new branches are being planned within the City. Two of those new branches are anticipated to be located near the proposed SOIA area, in the southern and western edge of the City. SPL staff has stated that master planning of library services for this area will occur as more definitive information is available.

The proposed K/99 SOIA area will remain served by locations some distance away until sufficient demand for library services arises in the area. Currently, there is little to no demand for library services, and as such, no library services are being provided in the area. When there is sufficient demand, it is expected that SPL will be able to provide library facilities in the proposed SOIA Area.

4.12 ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

Existing Levels of Service and Improvements

Electricity is currently supplied by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). Containerized Natural Gas service is the primary gas service currently available in the proposed K/99 SOIA area. However, Pacific Gas & Electricity (PGE) does have a minor gas line installed and is providing service to a few structures along W. Stockton Boulevard. The proposed SOIA area could be fully supplied by PGE, a private, investor owned provider, overseen by the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

Sacramento Municipal Utility District

SMUD is currently providing electricity service to customers in Sacramento County and a small part of Placer County. SMUD has sufficient electricity generation capacity to provide adequate electrical supplies from its power plants, including hydroelectric, natural gas, wind, and solar-power electrical

generation facilities. In addition, SMUD is able to purchase additional electricity as the need arises.

Pacific Gas and Electricity

The proposed SOIA area is within the service area of PGE, which currently has limited existing natural gas facilities within this proposed SOIA area. PGE is currently providing natural gas service to most of northern California. PGE has an extensive natural gas distribution pipeline network to provide adequate service in the Sacramento area. All construction and maintenance activities for natural gas facilities are the responsibility of PGE. PGE is an investor owned utility, subject to the oversight of the CA PUC instead of the purview of LAFCo.

Plans and Regulatory Requirements Affecting Service

Local:

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures require that any proposed annexations are consistent with applicable service elements of the Sphere of Influence of the City and that adequate services be provided within the timeframe needed for the inhabitants of the annexation area (Section I, Standard Number 4). In addition, LAFCo requires any annexation provides for the lowest cost and highest quality of urban services (Section I, Standard Number 5).

Proposed SOIA Area Planned Level of Service and Improvements

Sacramento Municipal Utility District

SMUD is able to expand services to provide adequate electrical services in the proposed K/99 SOIA area. Specific planning will be conducted when service demands require an expansion of services in the area to ensure adequate facilities to serve the area. Electrical facilities could be extended from nearby facilities to serve this proposed SOIA area. SMUD is expected to remain the future electrical service provider, as SMUD is the electrical service provider for the area.

SMUD routinely plans for future electrical service needs. SMUD's Systems Plan is updated annually and is based on the latest summer peak information. The information is used to determine which projects are needed over the next five years in order to continue reliable service.

Pacific Gas and Electricity

PGE has stated natural gas service can be provided to this proposed SOIA area in the event of development. PGE is capable of expanding services to provide adequate natural gas services. Area specific planning would be conducted when service demands require an expansion of services in the area to ensure adequate facilities to serve the area. Natural gas facilities could be extended from nearby facilities to serve the proposed SOIA area. PG&E is the current natural gas service provider for this SOIA area, and would be expected to be the future natural gas service provider.

SECTION 5: FINANCING ABILITY

This section examines the fiscal status of the City of Elk Grove, including financial statements, audits, and other budgetary documents, to assess the long-term financial viability of the City to provide future services. The City’s latest released financial information is contained in its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) – Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016.

It should be noted that services which may be provided by other affected agencies will be subject to the policies, infrastructure and finance planning of the respective agencies. Such discussion is not addressed in this MSR.

CITY OF ELK GROVE FINANCES

Financial Stability: The City appears to be financially stable, as the City has sufficient assets and funds available for its continued operation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, the City’s CAFR’s financial highlights included:

- The City’s assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the 2015-16 fiscal year by nearly \$1.3 billion (*Net Position*). Of this amount, \$48 million (*unrestricted Net Position*) may be used to meet ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors; \$217 million is restricted for capital projects, debt service and legally segregated taxes, grants and fees; and \$1 billion is invested in capital assets.
- As of June 30, 2016, the governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$235 million, all of which is available to meet the City’s current and future needs (*Restricted, Committed, and Unassigned balances*).
- At fiscal year end the committed amount in the General Fund for stabilization totaled \$11.6 million, or nearly 18% of total general fund expenditures. Capital project reserves totaled \$8.1 million, or nearly 14% of total general fund expenditures. The General Fund has an additional unassigned amount of \$7.5 million or nearly 13% of total expenditures.
- Governmental capital assets increased by nearly \$21.2 million prior to depreciation in comparison with the prior year representing capital street improvements, facilities, and equipment. The increase is reflected in the net investment in capital assets.
- The City’s total governmental long-term liabilities increased by \$10.2 million compared to the prior year. This increase is due to the refunding of debt and realizing new debt proceeds for two special districts, East Franklin and Poppy Ridge, in the fiscal year.

Revenues

Taxes account for the City’s largest single revenue source. Most of the taxes received are not restricted and are used for general city purposes in the general fund. These taxes include property tax, sales tax, utility user’s tax, and franchise tax. For FY 2015-2016, the City’s CAFR’s revenues included:

Revenues FY 2015-16

Major Revenue Sources	Amount, in millions
Taxes	\$46.8
Licenses, fees, and permits	\$23.5
Intergovernmental	\$42.8
Fines and forfeitures	\$0.4
Charges for services (Business-type activities)	\$2.5
Investment earnings	\$4.0
Other	\$1.0
Total	\$121.1

Most City services are supported by the General Fund. The General Fund contains all the City’s general revenues that are not specifically levied or collected for other City functions and related expenditures. The General Fund provides support to such areas as general governmental operations, public safety, roadways and community development.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, the City’s CAFR presents a total general fund balance of \$27.9 million, with \$7.5 million unassigned for a specific use.

Specific municipal services, which depend on usage, are almost entirely supported by enterprise funds. Services include drainage, solid waste and transit. Enterprise funds are generally sufficient to cover existing operating costs. Unlike most enterprise funds that are fully funded from user fees, the City’s transit operations receives its operating revenue from multiple sources, including transit grants, local transportation funding and user fees.

The major sources of revenues for the City include the following:

- Property Tax - The State Constitution (Proposition 13) sets the base property tax rate at 1 percent of assessed value. The City receives a portion of the property tax generated in the City, with the majority of the revenue going to the County.
 - Under the terms of incorporation, the City transfers a percentage of its property tax revenues from the original City boundary to Sacramento County for a period of 25 years, pursuant to the revenue neutrality arrangement as conditioned by LAFCo. As demonstrated in the following table, for FY 2015-16 the City was in its 16th year and received 25% of the property tax. In FY 2018-19 the City’s share will increase to 30%.

Revenue Neutrality Tax Agreement

Years	County	City
1-5	90%	10%
6-10	85%	15%
11-14	80%	20%
15-18	75%	25%
19	70%	30%
20	60%	40%
21	50%	50%
22	40%	60%
23	30%	70%
24	20%	80%
25	10%	90%
26+	0%	100%

- Sales and Use Tax – The City receives its local share of taxable items sold within the City limits. Sales Tax is the largest single General Fund revenue source, with major portions from the auto sector (approximately one fourth of the total). The City has experienced increases in sales tax generation since the end of the recent economic downturn, but has not returned to the amounts experienced prior to that downturn.
- Enterprise Funds – The City receives funds that are used to account for self-supporting activities which provide services on a user-fee basis. Fees collected support operating and capital improvements costs for drainage, solid waste, and transit.
- Other Revenue – The City receives other significant revenues from the transfer tax, motor vehicle in-lieu (VLF) fee, interest, highway users tax (gasoline tax), and grant monies.

Expenditures

Most of the City’s expenditures were for providing public services to residents. Major expenditures for the City included the following:

Expenditures FY 2015-16

Major Expenditure Categories	Amount, in millions	Activity	Amount, in millions	Percent
General Governmental Activities	\$127.2	General Government	\$18.1	11.5%
		Public Safety	\$32.3	20.6%
		Public Works	\$60.7	38.6%
		Community Development	\$9.7	6.2%
		Debt Service	\$6.4	4.0%
Business-Type Activities	\$29.9	Solid Waste	\$15.7	10.0%
		Transit	\$10.8	6.9%
		Drainage	\$3.4	2.2%
Total	\$157.1	Total	\$157.1	100.0%

The City has continued its practice of funding operations with current revenues and draws down on its reserves for one-time expenditures. However, the City’s revenues and expenditures fluctuate each year, and the City closely monitors and adjusts its planned expenditures during the year to maintain a balanced budget. The City’s current Revenue Neutrality arrangement with the County of Sacramento helps alleviate some of the net negative impact of decreases in property tax that occurred since the recent economic downturn. Assessed valuation growth was expected to return in FY 2015-16 and increase in FY 2016-17.

The City’s Annual Budget for FY 2016-2017 reflects moderate growth in the City’s major revenue sources and commensurate growth in operating expenses. The General Fund budget, which primarily funds public safety, administration, and governance, proposes balanced operations with one-time use of reserves on a limited basis and anticipates no significant changes in compensation for employees.

Employee concessions currently in place will remain. The current five-year forecast for the General Fund indicates that fund balance may be needed to maintain daily operations and potential special projects in years two and three.

The City Annual Budget for FY 2016-2017 designates \$190 million in funds for new transportation, drainage and facilities projects over the next five years through its 2016-21 Capital Improvement Program. Significant capital improvement projects continuing in project development include Kammerer Road Widening and Extension, the Aquatics Center-Senior Center-Veterans Hall projects at the Civic Center, Elk Grove Multi-Sport Park Complex, the Elk Grove Animal Shelter, intersection improvements along Sheldon Road, the Old Town Plaza and the New Growth Area Infrastructure Projects. More details can be found in the City’s 2016-21 Capital Improvement Program within the City’s 2016-17 adopted budget.

Long Term Debts

The City continues to pay off its long-term debt obligations. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, the City’s CAFR’s presents total primary government debt, excluding unamortized insurance premiums, totaling \$109.8 million, consisting of \$90.6 million in Special Assessment Bonds and \$19.2 million in Lease Revenue Bonds. These current long-term debt obligations are not a significant burden for the City and

repayment is funded from a variety of sources, including user fees, community facility districts and the General Fund. Cities generally incur long-term debt to finance projects or purchase assets, which will have useful lives equal to or greater than the related debt. The City has not defaulted on any of these debts and is able to continue making regular payments while maintaining a strong level of fund debt service reserves.

Future Growth Impacts

Future growth is not expected to have a significant negative impact on the City's financing of needed infrastructure. Although future growth areas will require municipal services, they will also contribute funds to the City and affected agencies to construct the required infrastructure to serve new development, offsetting costs. Future growth is required to pay its fair share to upgrade and expand municipal utilities to adequately serve new development, resulting in no negative financial impacts to current residents regarding the expansion of new infrastructure. The City has established comprehensive finance programs to allow the City to collect sufficient funds on time in order to allow major new projects. As the City is currently financially stable, it is anticipated that the City will remain financially stable as new growth occurs.

The City has the following General Plan policies to ensure adequate financing for development projects:

PF-19: Public facilities should be phased in a logical manner which avoids "leapfrog" development and encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities. The City shall not provide public financing or assistance for projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities. Interim facilities may be used only if specifically approved by the City Council.

PF-20: The City shall require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms in order to provide for the completion of required major public facilities at their full planned widths or capacities in one phase.

PF-21: New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.

PF-23: The City will coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, reclamation, water, transit, electric and other service districts, in developing financial and service planning strategies.

Services provided by the City of Elk Grove are primarily funded by taxes and fees. Fees are charged for services such as drainage, solid waste, and transit. The City is financially stable, as operational expenditures are consistently monitored not to exceed revenues. Capital project expenses are expected in some years to exceed Capital revenues which would be expected as revenues are collected to fund future projects.

Future growth is not expected to have a significant negative impact on the City's future financial status. Although future growth areas will require municipal services, future developments are required to contribute to offset the costs of new infrastructure and services required.

SECTION 6: SHARING OF FACILITIES

This section evaluates sharing of facilities for needed infrastructure and improvements, including implemented measures and potential opportunities for shared facilities for City Departments and other agencies to reduce costs while improving service levels.

CITY OF ELK GROVE

Law Enforcement

Prior to 2005, the City contracted for law enforcement services from the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department. The City now provides its own law enforcement services. Both agencies provide mutual aid and collaborate on several operational areas. Jail services for the booking and housing of City prisoners is provided by agreement with the Sheriff's Department as are radio services. The two agencies periodically evaluate potential opportunities for the sharing of facilities, but none are presently under consideration.

Solid Waste and Public Transit

The City currently contracts with private providers for solid waste and public transit services. In April 2014, the City opened its Special Waste Collection Center that accepts typical household hazardous waste. The City is also a signatory to a Memorandum of Understanding with Sacramento County, and the cities of Sacramento, Rancho Cordova and Galt to allow the drop off of household and small business hazardous waste at any special waste collection center located within the participating local jurisdictions.

For the City's public transit system (E-Tran), transit routes are coordinated with Sacramento Regional Transit (RT) bus and light rail services, and South County Transit/Link (SCT/LINK) service, to areas outside the City. In addition, E-Tran also coordinates with RT for the use of bus stops located within RT's service area. The Public Works Department has not identified any other potential opportunities for the sharing of facilities with another agency.

COSUMNES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Response

As the only fire and emergency services provider for the area, there are no opportunities for the CCSD to share facilities with another agency. However, fire and emergency services in Sacramento County have developed automatic and mutual aid agreements with all the career and volunteer fire agencies in Sacramento County and a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for a unified dispatch system. Under the JPA, the closest unit available is dispatched to an incident and fire district boundaries are not an issue when an incident occurs. The JPA is comprised of the City of Sacramento Fire Department, Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, Folsom Fire Department and CCSD Fire Department. The Wilton Fire Protection District (WFPD) and Herald Fire Protection District (HFPD) are located east of the proposed K/99 SOIA area, south/east of the Cosumnes River, and are staffed primarily with volunteers. The Courtland and Walnut Grove Fire Districts (CFD, WGFD) are west and southwest of this SOIA area, and are also staffed primarily with volunteers. All of these districts participate in automatic/mutual aid agreements.

COSUMNES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT/CITY OF ELK GROVE

Parks and Recreation

Both CCSD and the City currently provide parks and recreational services. Currently, CCSD and the City do not share any parks and recreational facilities with exception to those located in the Laguna Ridge Specific

Plan (LRSP). Recently, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed between the City and CCSD, in which both agencies would work jointly and cooperatively on the development of new parks within the City. This would include new parks in the LRSP, Silverado, Sterling Meadows and the Southeast Policy Area. The City would provide the funding of parks via development impact fees.

Upon construction, park ownership is typically transferred to the CCSD. An exception is the Civic Center Community Park in the LRSP, which is planned to be owned and maintained by the City.

SACRAMENTO AREA SEWER DISTRICT/SACRAMENTO REGIONAL COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

Wastewater

Areas served by the Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD), which includes the City of Elk Grove, City of Rancho Cordova, City of Citrus Heights, City of Folsom, and City of Sacramento are benefiting from SRCSD through the cost and administrative benefits of sharing one regional network and facility, rather than operating their own treatment plants. Services are more efficient and costs are shared among a larger population who benefit.

The two agencies have a Master Interagency Agreement with other agencies regarding wastewater management. The facilities are already being shared across multiple agencies and jurisdictions. SASD provides services to unincorporated areas of Sacramento County, the cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova, as well as portions of the cities of Folsom and Sacramento. SRCSD provides wastewater treatment for SASD and the cities of Elk Grove, Citrus Heights, Rancho Cordova, Folsom, Sacramento, and West Sacramento and much of unincorporated Sacramento County

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Water

The Sacramento County Water Agency (SWCA) works closely with Sacramento County's Municipal Service Agency, Department of Water Resources. SWCA is considered a dependent special district that is overseen by the County Board of Supervisors. SWCA frequently utilizes the County's staff and resources, including various facilities and equipment. Because it is a County agency, the SCWA is not subject to LAFCo purview.

In addition, SCWA works with the Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) by providing wholesale water to EGWD's Tariff Area No. 2. EGWD is utilizing SCWA's services and infrastructure to obtain water. The proposed SOIA is not within the SOI or service area of the EGWD.

In addition, EGWD has multiple emergency inter-tie connections throughout the perimeter along SCWA's service area. SWCA can supply emergency water to the other portion of EGWD's service area, known as Tariff Area No. 1. During an emergency, the inter-ties would be opened to allow one agency to supply water to another agency. Tariff Area No. 1 currently depends on groundwater.

SECTION 7: ACCOUNTABILITY, STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

This section examines how well the City makes its processes transparent to the public and invites and encourages public participation. Overall management practices are discussed and considered. This section includes a discussion of the City's ability to meet its demands under its existing government structure, alternatives to the current government structure, boundaries, and future service areas.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

City Council

The City is able to operate effectively under a City Council-Manager form of government. The City Council serves as the legislative, policy making body for the City. The duties of the City Council include the review and approval of an annual budget, establishing community goals and objectives, approving the City's General Plan and initiating the proposed SOIA, reviewing and approving major projects and hearing community problems and concerns. The City Council is also responsible for appointing a City Manager, City Attorney, and City Clerk.

The current City Council is shown below:

Steve Ly, Mayor	Citywide
Darren Suen, Councilmember	District 1
Patrick Hume, Councilmember	District 2
Steven Detrick, Vice Mayor	District 3
Stephanie Nguyen, Councilmember	District 4

The City Council is able to adequately represent its residents. The City Council is composed of five elected representatives on the City Council, the mayor and four councilmembers. The office of the elective mayor is decided by the voters, with the position elected citywide (at-large), having a residency requirement within the City limits, and serves a two-year term. There are four council residency districts, and councilmembers are elected citywide (at-large) and serve four-year terms. Each district is a separate geographical area, each with a population of over 38,000 residents. Each councilmember must reside within the district of the City that they oversee. The District boundaries were last updated and adopted by the City Council on July 13, 2011. A vice mayor is selected annually by the City Council and serves a one-year term. City Council elections are held with staggered terms (two positions are filled in one election, two positions in the next election).

Public Participation

The City Council welcomes and encourages participation by Elk Grove residents in City Council meetings. The City Council holds regular meetings on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at City Council Chambers, located at 8400 Laguna Palms Way. City Council meetings are noticed and published according to California's Open Meeting Law, known as the Brown Act. Agendas for the City Council meetings and Council committee meetings are available on the City's website and in City Hall. Public meetings are held in compliance with Brown Act requirements, which govern open meetings for local government bodies.

The City provides many other ways to view City Council meetings. City Council meetings are broadcasted live on the cable television government channel, Channel 14. The meetings are then rebroadcast twice within the week following the meeting. Live and archived broadcasts of the Council meetings are also available on the City's website at: www.elkgrovecity.org.

Extensive public information is readily accessible through the City’s website, at: www.elkgrovecity.org. Residents may also contact the City at 8401 Laguna Palms Way, or by telephone at (916) 683-7111.

The Planning Commission meetings are also open to public participation. The Planning Commission typically holds regular meetings on the first and third Thursday of every month at 6:00 P.M. in City Council Chambers.

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

General Law City

The City is able to operate effectively under the current General Law statutes. The City of Elk Grove was incorporated as a general law city on July 1, 2000 and operates under the general law statutes defined under the California Government Codes, which enumerates their powers and specifies their structure. This form of government allows the City to provide the following services: public safety, streets, solid waste/recycling, sanitation, culture, parks and recreation, public improvements, land use planning and zoning, general administrative services. Services provided by others include: utilities, electricity, and other general governmental services. No change in the current government structure is necessary to continue the adequate provision of municipal services in consultation and coordination with affected agencies and service providers. As a City, Elk Grove is a legally separate and fiscally independent agency. It can issue debt, set and modify budgets and fees, and sue or be sued.

Charter City Considerations

The City Council had at one time expressed interest in considering becoming a Charter City. In 2007, the City Council appointed five persons to a Charter Exploratory and Election Reform Committee to “research and enumerate the advantages or disadvantages of the General Law and City Charter forms of government”, and to “study election reform issues”. The Committee completed their report in December 2007, which provided the City Council with an overview of the issues, advantages, and disadvantages of each form of government. As a charter city, the City can have more autonomy over the City’s municipal affairs. On March 26, 2008, the Elk Grove City Council formally established the Charter Commission. The Charter Commission was tasked with creating a City Charter for consideration by the Elk Grove City Council. The Charter Commission submitted its final report and proposed charter language to the Elk Grove City Council in January 2010. At that meeting, the City Council chose to postpone indefinitely the matter of the Elk Grove City Charter and disbanded the Commission. No further action in regards to establishing Charter City status has been pursued since 2010. Regardless, a change from a General Law City to a Charter City would not cause a significant adverse effect to the provision of municipal services.

INTERNAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

The City has a sufficient organizational structure to efficiently provide services and remain accountable. The City is organized into five groups, which include: City Manager’s Office, Police Department, , Development Services Department, Public Works Department and Finance and Administration Department. No significant management deficiencies in each group or department have been identified, relative to coordination or oversight of the public services provided by the City, other agencies, and contracted service providers.

The City budget is usually an indicator of management efficiency. According to information contained in the approved budgets and financial audits, as analyzed in section 5.0, Financing Ability, the City is financially stable. Contained in the budget is the purpose of each department and division, goals, and accomplishments. The current organizational structure is currently effective and no significant changes are proposed.

APPENDIX

PRIMARY GOVERNING BODIES:

SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION – COMMISSIONERS

Public:	Jack Harrison Chris Little ~ alternate
City:	Pat Hume (Elk Grove) Kerri Howell (Folsom) ~ alternate
City of Sacramento:	Angelique Ashby Allen Warren ~ alternate
Special Districts:	Gay Jones and Ron Greenwood Paul Green ~ alternate
County Supervisors:	Susan Peters and Phil Serna Sue Frost ~ alternate

SACRAMENTO COUNTY LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION – STAFF

Executive Officer:	Donald J. Lockhart, AICP
Commission Clerk:	Diane Thorpe
Commission Counsel:	Nancy Miller

CITY OF ELK GROVE – COUNCILMEMBERS

Steve Ly, Mayor	Citywide
District 1 Councilmember	Darren Suen
District 2 Councilmember	Patrick Hume
District 3 Councilmember & Vice Mayor	Steven Detrick
District 4 Councilmember	Stephanie Nguyen

SOURCE MATERIALS:

CITY OF ELK GROVE

- 2003 General Plan and 2014 Southeast Policy Area, current webpages.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/city_hall/departments_divisions/planning/
- Proposed City of Elk Grove SOIA and Multi-Sport Complex – Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report, dated October 23, 2015
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_109585/File/Departments/PublicWorks/Multi-SportComplex/Complex/LAFCO-ElkGroveMSCEIRNOP10-19-15finalprint.pdf
- Proposed City of Elk Grove Multi-Sport Park Complex SOIA – Administrative Draft Municipal Services Review, dated June 8, 2015.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_109585/File/Departments/PublicWorks/Multi-SportComplex/Complex/AttachmentJ-MSR/SportsComplexMSR-2015-06-10.pdf
- Kammerer Road Project, current webpage.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/city_hall/departments_divisions/planning/current_development_projects/kammerer_road_project/
- Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015, dated December 21, 2015.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_109585/File/Departments/Finance/CAFR2015Final.pdf
- Fiscal Year 2016-17 Proposed Budget, dated May 25, 2016.
[http://www.elkgrovecity.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_109585/File/Departments/Finance/Finance/2016-17Budget\(2\).pdf](http://www.elkgrovecity.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_109585/File/Departments/Finance/Finance/2016-17Budget(2).pdf)
- 2015 Annual Growth Report, dated June 22, 2016.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_109585/File/cityclerk/citycouncil/2016/attachments/06-22-16_8.7.pdf
- Economic Development Department, current webpage.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/city_hall/departments_divisions/economic_development/
- Solid Waste, current webpage.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/city_hall/departments_divisions/garbage_recycling
- Storm Drainage Master Plan, dated December 2011.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/city_hall/departments_divisions/public_works/drainage/storm_drainage_master_plan
- Transit (e-Tran), current webpage.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/city_hall/departments_divisions/transit_e-tran
- Draft Environmental Impact Report for Southeast Policy Area, dated March 2014.
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/city_hall/departments_divisions/planning/southeast_policy_area/environmental_review_ceqa/

SACRAMENTO COUNTY LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

- Proposed 2008 Elk Grove SOIA Final MSR, dated August 2013 ~ *SOIA application withdrawn by the City of Elk Grove on 11/23/13.*
http://www.saclafco.org/SphereofInfluenceInformation/Pages/EGSOI_MSR_FINAL.aspx
- Proposed Bilby Ridge SOIA Application, dated October 17, 2016.
http://www.saclafco.org/Documents/Application_SupSOIA.pdf
- Proposed Kammerer Road/Highway 99 SOIA – Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report, dated March 7, 2016.
http://www.saclafco.org/Documents/Notice_of_Preparation_03-07-2016_Website.pdf

SACRAMENTO COUNTY LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION (CONT.)

- Proposed City of Elk Grove SOIA and Multi-Sport Complex – Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report, dated October 23, 2015
http://www.elkgrovecity.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_109585/File/Departments/PublicWorks/Multi-SportComplex/Complex/LAFCO-ElkGroveMSCEIRNOP10-19-15finalprint.pdf
- Proposed Kammerer Road/Highway 99 SOIA Application – general project information.
<http://www.saclafo.org/Pages/ProjectInformation.aspx>
- LAFCo Policy, Standards, and Procedures Manual, current webpage.
<http://www.saclafo.org/PolicyStandardsandProceduresManual/Pages/default.aspx>
- Local Service Providers – General Information, current webpage.
<http://www.saclafo.org/Links/Pages/LocalServiceProviders.aspx>

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

- Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, current webpage.
<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp>

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR’S OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING

- Municipal Service Review Guidelines, dated August 2003
<https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/MSRGuidelines.pdf>

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY – COMMITTEE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Guide to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, current webpage.
<http://alcl.assembly.ca.gov/publications>

COSUMNES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

- Fire Department, current webpage.
<http://www.yourcsd.com/101/Fire>
- Parks and Recreation Department, current webpage.
<http://www.yourcsd.com/31/Parks-Recreation>

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

- Capital Southeast Connector Expressway – Project Documents, current webpage.
<http://www.connectorjpa.net/project-documents.html>
- 2030 General Plan, adopted November 9, 2011
<http://www.per.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/Pages/GeneralPlan.aspx>
- Municipal Services Department, current webpage.
<http://www.municipalservices.saccounty.net/Pages/default.aspx>

SACRAMENTO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

- 2016 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy, dated February 18, 2016.
<http://www.sacog.org/2016-mtpscs>

SACRAMENTO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (CONT.)

- 2004 Sacramento Region Blueprint, current webpage.
<http://www.sacog.org/sacramento-region-blueprint>

SACRAMENTO AREA SEWER DISTRICT

- Sewer System Capacity Plan – 2010 Update, current webpage.
<http://www.sacsewer.com/master-plansewer-system-capacity-plan>

SACRAMENTO PUBLIC LIBRARY AUTHORITY

- General Information, current webpage.
<http://www.saclibrary.org/>

SACRAMENTO REGIONAL COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

- Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant – EchoWater Project, current webpage.
<http://www.regionalsan.com/echowater-project>
- South Sacramento County Agriculture and Habitat Lands Recycled Water Program – Draft Environmental Impact Report, dated July 2016.
http://www.regionalsan.com/sites/main/files/file-attachments/draft_eir_final.pdf

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

- Engineering Reports, current webpage.
<http://www.waterresources.saccounty.net/scwa/Pages/EngineeringReports.aspx>
- Drinking Water/Water Conservation Reports & Publications, current webpage.
<http://www.waterresources.saccounty.net/Pages/ReportsPublications.aspx>
- Water Supply Assessment for Elk Grove Southeast Policy Area, dated November 2013.
- June 20, 2017 SCWA Comment Letter to LAFCo per agency review of the Draft MSR.

SACRAMENTO CENTRAL GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

- South American Subbasin Alternative Submittal, Final Draft dated December 14, 2016.
http://www.scgah2o.org/Documents/Alt_Sub_FinalDraft_SCGA_S_American_20161214_Stamped_NoAppendices.pdf

REPORT PREPARERS:

In consultation with LAFCo and Affected Agency Staff:

Kamilos Companies, LLC
Allred Land Consulting
Cooley & Associates

Feletto Development Company
Gillum Consulting, Inc.