
4.0 SERVICES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND FACILITIES

4.0 Services, Infrastructure, and Facilities

This section addresses the adequacy of each provider's current services, major infrastructure and facilities to serve existing users in Elk Grove's proposed Sphere of Influence Amendment (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. **Table 1.0-1** shows a summary of the various service providers, their authorized services, and services actually provided. Some service providers may require amendments to respective service areas to provide service. Such action would be agency specific to any related SOIA with MSR and future annexation.

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 SOIA Area.

4.1 Water

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Portions of the proposed SOIA Area are within the water service boundaries of the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) (municipal and industrial, M&I) and the Omochumne-Hartnell Water District (OHWD) (groundwater recharge and irrigation). In addition, the Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) (M&I) also directly serves the City in some areas east of State Route 99. **Figure 4.1-1** shows the existing boundaries of the two M&I water service providers. As the proposed SOIA area 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.

Future growth of the proposed SOIA Area would require adequate M&I water service. The majority of the proposed SOIA Area is not within the boundary of any municipal water service provider. Such areas include the Hood-Franklin Interchange area and the area south of Kammerer Road. As a result, no public water service is currently provided to these areas. Future extension of water service into these un-served areas will require action by the appropriate body to expand services. For instance, should SCWA become a 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. Such action would not be subject to LAFCo purview. Any change to the service area for either OHWD or EGWD would be subject to LAFCo proceedings.

Sacramento County Water Agency

Water Service

SCWA, Zone 41, is responsible for operating and maintaining its public water system. SCWA Zone 41 currently provides M&I water to the northern and western portions of the City of Elk Grove and unincorporated portions of the County. Zone 41's service area currently includes a very small portion of the proposed SOIA Area, which is bounded by Franklin Boulevard, Bilby Road, Bruceville Road, and Kammerer Road, and the area south of Grant Line Road, east of State Route 99.

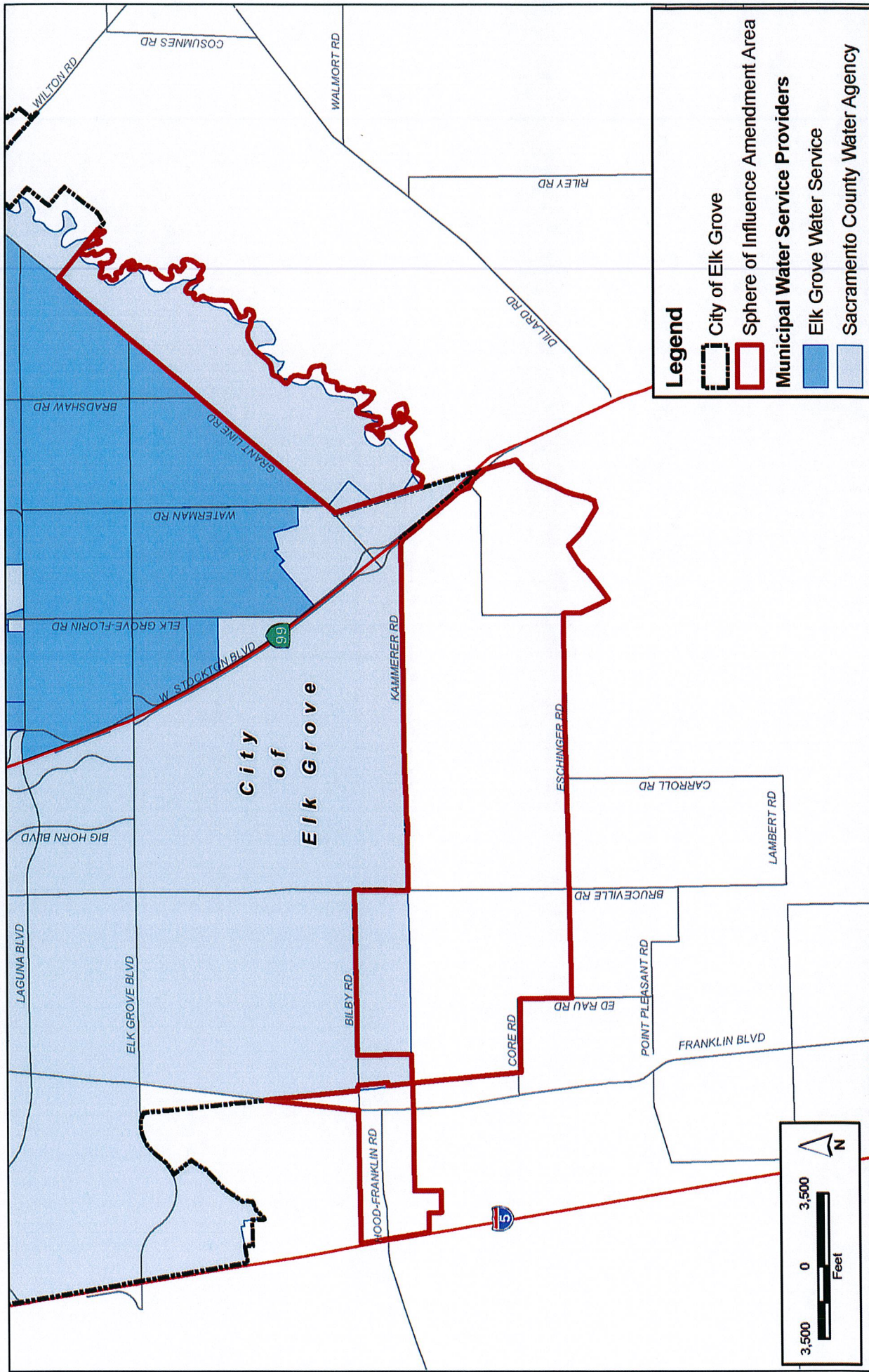
SCWA provides municipal water to approximately 49,000 households. Approximately 85 percent of SCWA's water supply comes from groundwater wells. SCWA pumps groundwater from the South American Sub-basin of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin (identified locally as the Central Basin). This groundwater basin is not adjudicated, meaning that landowner's correlative right has not been defined and therefore there may be a level of uncertainty. The basin is also considered to be in overdraft according to the California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118 (DWR 2004). However, intensive groundwater extraction from the Central Basin has resulted in a general lowering of groundwater elevations near the center of the basin away from the sources of recharge. These depressions have grown and coalesced into a single cone of depression centered near Elk Grove. To address this and other groundwater related issues a groundwater management program was developed for the Central Basin containing basin management objectives that are designed to protect the productivity and integrity of the basin. This program is described in the Central Sacramento Groundwater Management Plan; implementation of this program is the responsibility of the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority.

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

Major Infrastructure

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. Portions of Zone 40's boundaries also extend into the SOIA Area. 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 development review, planning, and water supply capital facilities design.



Source: City of Elk Grove, 2008; Sacramento County, 2008

FIGURE 4.1-1 MUNICIPAL & INDUSTRIAL (M&I) WATER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Infrastructure Planning

Zone 40's efforts are guided by four primary documents for the planning of future infrastructure and services. These documents are:

- 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)
- Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan (SCWA/MWH, November 2006)

The planning documents describe and quantify the facilities needed to provide adequate municipal water service to the anticipated service area in the year 2030, which projects new areas of future growth. The proposed SOIA Area is outside of the Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan Study Area.

SCWA's Water Supply Master Plan (February 2005) provides an analysis, based on a 2030 planning horizon, of the water supply needs throughout the service area. SCWA has planned for and anticipated increased water demand throughout their service area including build-out of several large areas within the City. The analysis included within the Water Supply Master Plan indicates that SCWA has the resources to implement the Plan and can meet current and projected water demands within its existing planning area.

Elk Grove Water District (Florin Resource Conservation District)

Elk Grove Water District (EGWD) currently provides M&I water service to the southeastern portion of the City of Elk Grove, generally bounded by Sheldon Road to the north, Highway 99 to the west, Grantline Road to the east and the Union Industrial Park to the south. EGWD's current service boundaries are immediately adjacent to the proposed SOI Amendment area. EGWD is typically supplied from groundwater sources. During peak periods in the summer, EGWD purchases wholesale treated surface water and groundwater from SCWA Zone 40. EGWD is a signatory to the Water Forum Successor Effort. EGWD provides water to approximately 12,050 connections, with a customer base of approximately 35,600 people within the City.

EGWD currently receives a portion of their water supply from SCWA Zone 40. EGWD is provided water through a wholesale master water agreement with SCWA. Tariff Area No. 2 is located within the boundaries of SCWA's Zone 40, which has various sources of water supply, including groundwater and surface water, consistent with the Water Forum Successor Effort. EGWD has a contractual agreement of up to 8,000 AF/yr. As a recipient of water supplies from SCWA as a wholesaler for Tariff Area No. 2, EGWD is indirectly a part of SCWA's Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan.

EGWD could be a municipal water service provider in the SOI Amendment area. As the proposed SOIA Area is currently unserved, the extension of EGWD's boundaries would not cause overlapping service boundaries with SCWA, as currently configured.

Omochumne-Hartnell Water District

The Omochumne-Hartnell Water District (OHWD) provides groundwater recharge and untreated irrigation water strictly for agricultural uses. OHWD's current service area includes the entire northeastern portion of the proposed SOIA Area. Future growth of the proposed SOIA Area may not necessitate water services from OHWD as they do not currently provide M&I services, therefore, no infrastructure analysis is needed. OHWD would remain the irrigation water service provider until urban growth occurs – affected

territory may be proposed for detachment from the district, concurrently with an annexation proposal. However, OHWD has indicated that the District is preparing a plan regarding the provision of domestic water service within its boundaries. Should OHWD be able to provide M&I services in the future, they could be considered a service provider in the event of urban development in the proposed SOIA Area.

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 time frame 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.

Sacramento County Water Agency Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan and Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan

Every urban water supplier that provides water to more than 3,000 customers or supplies more than 3,000 AF/yr 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. The Master Plan 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.

Sacramento County Department of Water Resources Local Floodplain Management Plan

Sacramento County Water Agency has established the Local Floodplain Management Plan (2001). The Local Floodplain Management Plan area has been mapped out and the Planning Area is included in the majority of the Morrison Creek Stream Group and a portion of the South County area. The Floodplain Management Plan outlines policies and mitigations for minimizing impacts from new development within most areas of Sacramento County.

Water Forum Agreement

The Water Forum is a diverse group of business and agricultural leaders, citizens 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 SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed SOIA Area currently requires minimal municipal water services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. As no specific land use plan has been defined, existing uses are expected to remain the same. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current service level. Addition of the proposed SOIA Area would not cause additional immediate demand for municipal water service, water supplies, and infrastructure.

Potential growth of the area would require adequate planning for long term service provision. Expansion of the City's SOI into the proposed SOIA Area will provide direction to municipal water service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth. This will allow the provider to conduct long term planning to ensure adequate financing, services and infrastructure are available. Future actions may include the expansion of the service provider's SOI, as applicable, and related reorganizations (i.e., annexation and detachment).

Sacramento County Water Agency

SCWA is a logical M&I water service provider for future urban land uses in the proposed SOIA Area. SCWA would need to plan and extend infrastructure and services to fully serve the entire SOI Amendment area. As mentioned above, the SCWA is not subject to LAFCo purview. The Board of Supervisors would oversee any changes to the SCWA service area.

Infrastructure Extensions

There are several major points of connection to major SWCA infrastructure near the proposed SOIA Area boundaries. SWCA's nearest water transmission mains are along Bilby Road at West Stockton Boulevard and at the Grantline Road-Highway 99 interchange.

SCWA is capable of expanding infrastructure and services to provide adequate municipal water services in the proposed SOIA Area. Nearly all of the proposed SOIA Area lies outside of Zone 40 and is currently not included in SCWA's 2030 Study Area. SCWA can conduct master planning for adequate infrastructure during their next master plan update for Zone 40. Area-specific planning will be conducted when service demands require an expansion of services in the area to ensure adequate facilities are available to serve the area.

SWCA staff has envisioned general future service requirements, based on the limited information currently available (November 2007 letter). The public water system could be similar to the water system in the Laguna Ridge and East Franklin area. This water system could be served with wells, groundwater treatment, storage tanks, pump stations, transmission and distribution mains, and fire hydrants. SCWA staff also envisioned a non-potable water supply system to meet specific non-potable water demands including school fields, parks and landscape medians.

Elk Grove Water District

EGWD is a potential M&I water service provider for future development in the proposed SOIA Area east of State Route 99. EGWD would need to plan and extend infrastructure and services to fully serve this portion of the SOI Amendment area. As mentioned above, the EGWD is subject to LAFCo purview.

DETERMINATION

Water

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.2 Wastewater

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Portions of the proposed SOIA Area are within the service boundaries of the Sacramento Area Sewer District (local collection and conveyance) and the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

(regional treatment). **Figure 4.2-1** shows the existing boundaries of the two wastewater service providers. As the proposed SOIA Area is primarily agricultural, the predominant wastewater service consists of private onsite septic systems.

Urbanization in the proposed SOIA Area would 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. Such action would be agency specific to any related SOIA with MSR and future annexation.

Sacramento County Environmental Management Department

Septic Systems

Existing agricultural and rural residential land uses are served by individual septic systems. Major portions of the proposed SOIA Area not served by a public wastewater service 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 standard pit depth in the area is 35 feet. 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 (SASD-formerly County Sanitation District # 1 [CDS-1]) 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. Existing SASD facilities are adjacent to the proposed SOIA Area.

SASD has an adopted master planning document analyzing sewer conveyance needs of the area within the County's Urban Services Boundary (USB). No master planning has been done for the balance of the proposed SOIA Area. Relief, rehabilitation, and expansion projects that are needed to meet demand are identified in the SASD Master Plan. SASD is also in the process of finalizing a System Capacity Plan that identifies future relief and expansion projects within their service area.

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

Wastewater Collection

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) provides large pipeline conveyance of wastewater from all areas serviced by SASD, including the cities of Sacramento, West Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Rancho Cordova, Elk Grove and Folsom to the wastewater treatment plant. The trunk lines that transport wastewater from the local residences and businesses flow into much larger regional interceptors maintained by SRCSD. SRCSD conveys wastewater through the larger regional pipes into the wastewater treatment plant operated and maintained by the District. After wastewater is treated and de-chlorinated, the treated effluent is discharged into the Sacramento River.

SRCSO has completed an Interceptor Sequencing Study (February 2013) that will aid SRCSO in planning and implementing regional conveyance projects and assisting contributing agencies in coordination collection system facilities.

Wastewater Treatment

SRCSO is in the process of expanding the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP) to accommodate 250 mgd of Average Dry Weather Flows (ADWF) and maintaining the 400 mgd for Average Wet Weather Flows (AWWF). The facility's current ADWF is approximately 165 mgd, with a permitted capacity of 181 mgd for ADWF. These expansions are projected to accommodate all projected regional growth through the year 2020.

A new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Discharge Permit was issued to SRCSO by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in December 2010. In adopting the new Discharge Permit, the RWQCB required SRCSO to meet significantly more restrictive treatment levels over its current levels. SRCSO believes that many of these new conditions go beyond what is reasonable and necessary to protect the environment, and appealed the permit decision to the State Water Resources Control Board. The State Board agreed to review the decision; however, in September 2011 it announced a decision to review the appeal "on its own motion," an action that had no specific timeframe for review and decision. In the meantime, SRCSO is held to the treatment requirements outlined in the discharge permit as adopted by the Central Valley Water Board and immediately began the activities required to implement the discharge permit. In May 2012, SRCSO received a Draft Order from the State Water Board, essentially denying most of the permit appeal and remanding some issues back to the Central Valley Water Board for further review.

In December 2011, SRCSO filed a lawsuit in Sacramento Superior Court seeking resolution on the permit matter and trying to expedite a decision. At that time, the interested parties agreed to a "stay" on some of the requirements in order to give the State Board more time to issue its draft order. When the State Board issued its final order, the litigation process was reinitiated. On April 29, 2013, SRCSO announced that all parties had agreed to a partial settlement of the litigation. SRCSO dropped its challenge to the permit provisions requiring removal of ammonia and nitrate from its treated effluent, which clears the way for expedient compliance with these conditions of the permit. However, SRCSO continues its legal challenge to the permit's requirements mandating new filtration and disinfection facilities. The parties have agreed to "stay" certain requirements related to these facilities, pending final legal resolution. The stay defers, by approximately two years, the costs associated with the filtration upgrade, as well as construction complications associated with multiple major capital projects. It is anticipated that a hearing in Superior Court on the case will occur in Spring 2014.

SRCSO continues to conduct all efforts required to remain in compliance with its discharge permit and Time Schedule Order. SRCSO takes seriously its responsibility to protect the environment. However, SRCSO also has a fiduciary responsibility to the ratepayers. Ultimately, their goal is that regulatory decisions be necessary, reasonable, and based on sound and compelling science, as the Clean Water Act and California Water Code dictate.

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,

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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.

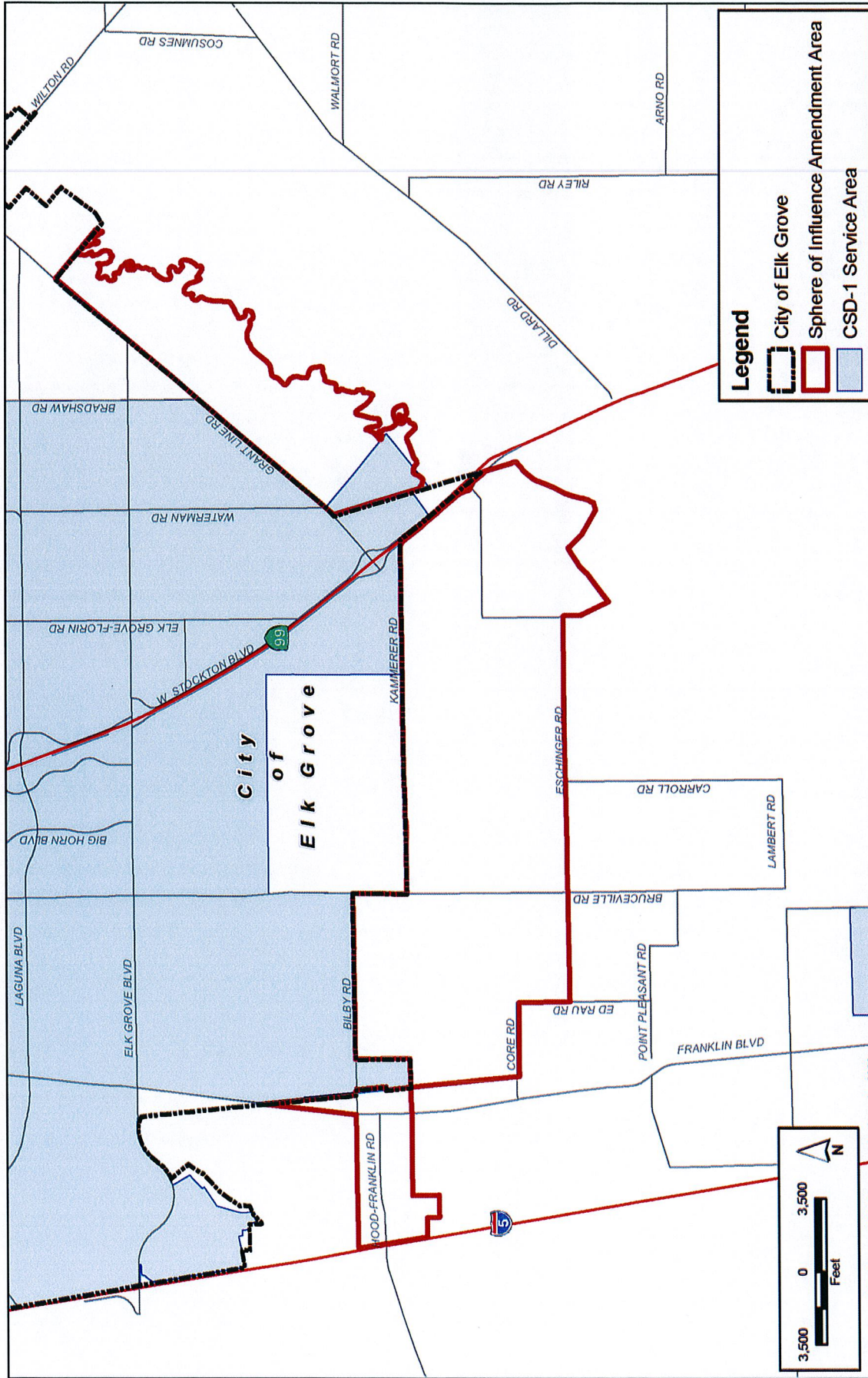


Figure 4.2-1 Wastewater Service Providers

Local

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures take in to 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 that any proposed annexations are consistent with applicable service elements of the Sphere of Influence of the City and affected agencies. (Section I, Standard Number 4 and. Section I, Standard Number 5). As discussed further below, SRCSD and SASD are anticipated to be the appropriate wastewater services provider for the area, consistent with LAFCo provisions.

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

SRCSO, 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 Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant 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.
- **The Interceptor Master Plan 2000 (Plan 2000)** 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.
- **Regional 2020 Master Plan** - The Sacramento Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan (2020 Master Plan) for the SRWTP provides a phased program of recommended wastewater treatment facilities and management programs to accommodate planned growth and to meet existing and anticipated regulatory requirements through the year 2020. The 2020 Master Plan addresses both public health and environmental protection issues while ensuring reliable service at affordable rates for SRCSD customers. The key goals of the 2020 Master Plan are to provide sufficient capacity to meet growth projections and an orderly expansion of SRWTP facilities, to comply with applicable water quality standards, and to provide for the most cost-effective facilities and programs from a watershed perspective.

New regulations and policies will have a significant influence on the operation of the wastewater treatment plant. As stated previously, a new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Discharge Permit was issued to SRCSD by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in December 2010. In adopting the new Discharge Permit, the RWQCB required SRCSD to meet significantly more restrictive treatment levels over its current levels. SRCSD believes that many of these new conditions go beyond what is reasonable and necessary to protect the environment, and has

appealed the permit decision to the State Water Resources Control Board. The State Board agreed to review the decision; however, in September 2011 it announced a decision to review the appeal "on its own motion," an action that had no specific timeframe for review and decision. In the meantime, SRCSD was held to the treatment requirements outlined in the discharge permit as adopted by the Central Valley Water Board and immediately began the activities required to implement the discharge permit. In May 2012, SRCSD received a Draft Order from the State Water Board, essentially denying most of the permit appeal and remanding some issues back to the Central Valley Water Board for further review.

In December 2011, SRCSD filed a lawsuit in Sacramento Superior Court seeking resolution on the permit matter and trying to expedite a decision. At that time, the interested parties agreed to a "stay" on some of the requirements in order to give the State Board more time to issue its draft order. When the State Board issued its final order, the litigation process was reinitiated. On April 29, 2013, SRCSD announced that all parties had agreed to a partial settlement of the litigation. SRCSD dropped its challenge to the permit provisions requiring removal of ammonia and nitrate from its treated effluent, which clears the way for expedient compliance with these conditions of the permit. However, SRCSD continues its legal challenge to the permit's requirements mandating new filtration and disinfection facilities. The parties have agreed to "stay" certain requirements related to these facilities, pending final legal resolution. The stay defers, by approximately two years, the costs associated with the filtration upgrade, as well as construction complications associated with multiple major capital projects. It is anticipated that a hearing in Superior Court on the case will occur in spring 2014.

SRCSD continues to conduct all efforts required to remain in compliance with its discharge permit and Time Schedule Order. SRCSD takes seriously its responsibility to protect the environment. However, SRCSD also has a fiduciary responsibility to the ratepayers. Ultimately, their goal is that regulatory decisions be necessary, reasonable, and based on sound and compelling science, as the Clean Water Act and California Water Code dictate.

In 1999, SASD agreed to prepare its own studies, separate from that of SRCSD, which is known as SASD Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan and SASD Rehabilitation Master Plan.

- Sacramento Area Sewer District Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan - The overall goal of the SASD Sewerage Facilities Master Plan (Master Plan) 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.

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.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed SOIA Area currently does not require municipal wastewater services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. As no specific land use plan has been defined, existing uses are expected to remain the same. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current service level. If approved, proposed SOIA Area would not cause additional immediate demand for municipal wastewater service and infrastructure.

Growth of the area will require adequate planning for long term growth. Expansion of the City's SOI into the proposed SOIA Area will provide direction to municipal wastewater service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth. This will allow the affected agencies to conduct long term planning to ensure that adequate financing services and infrastructure are available. Future actions may include the amendment or of the service provider's SOI with related MSR and annexation.

Sacramento Area Sewer District

SASD will be the local wastewater collection service provider for development in the proposed SOIA Area. The City of Elk Grove would need to annex the proposed SOIA Area into the SRCSD and SASD service areas. Infrastructure and services will need to be extended to fully serve the entire SOI Amendment area.

Infrastructure Extensions

There are several potential points of connection to major SASD infrastructure near the proposed SOIA Area boundaries that lie just north of the proposed SOIA Area. In addition, SASD's 2006 Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan indicates that additional future interceptors and expansion trunk sewers would be evaluated in the 2011-2020 and after 2020 time frame immediately adjacent to the proposed SOIA Area. **Figure 4.2-2** shows the expansion trunk projects near the proposed SOIA Area.

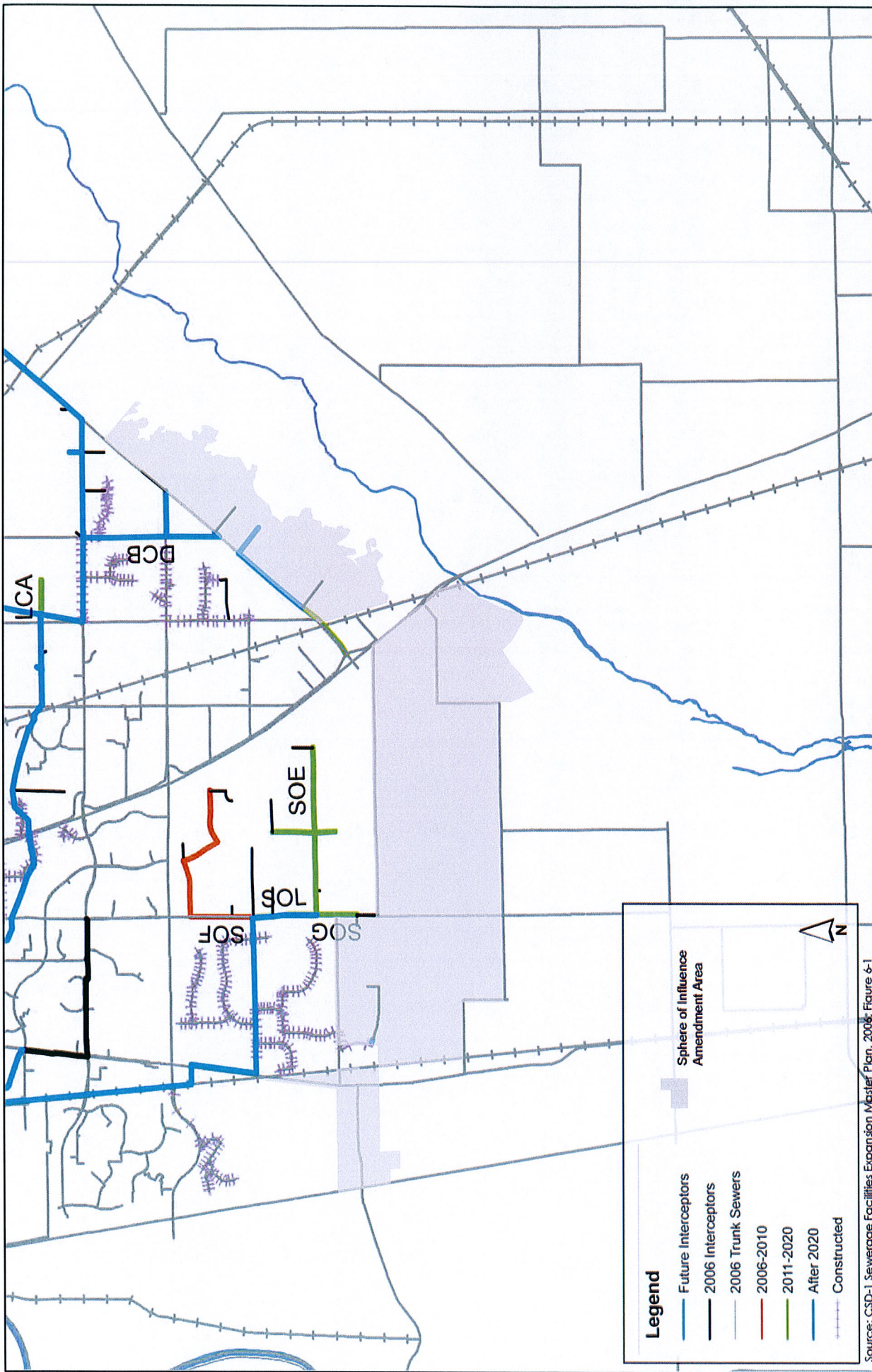
SASD service area would need to be expanded for its infrastructure and services to provide adequate local wastewater conveyance services in the proposed SOIA Area. Nearly all of the proposed SOIA Area lies outside of SASD's boundaries and is currently not included in the 2006 Master Plan document. SASD may conduct master planning for adequate infrastructure during their next master plan update. Current infrastructure planning efforts focus on a large area of the Sacramento region. Area specific planning will be conducted when service demands require an expansion of services to the affected territory to ensure adequate facilities to serve the area.

The following areas are currently located within the SASD's service area and have been identified in the 2006 SASD Draft Master Plan Update:

- The portion of the area Southeast of Grant Line Blvd that is located within the proposed SOIA Area can be served by the Elk Grove East Trunk sheds.
- The EGO-1 trunk shed in this area is scheduled to be evaluated for possible completion between 2011 and 2020, with the EGO-2 shed to be evaluated for possible completion after 2020.

4.0 SERVICES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND FACILITIES

- The area North of Bilby Road will be served by the SO East Franklin Trunk Shed with the trunk line ELK-13 relief project scheduled to be evaluated for possible completion between 2011 and 2020.
- A portion of the area south of Bilby Road that is within the USB will be served by the SO East Franklin Trunk Shed.



Source: CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan, 2006; Figure 6-1

FIGURE 4.2-2 CSD-1 EXPANSION TRUNK PROJECTS

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. Since the City's incorporation, SASD has approved every new connection request to the existing conveyance system from a development project. SASD staff has indicated that the SASD system should have adequate capacity to meet future demands as a result of appropriate long-term service planning. SASD will issue sewer permits to connect to the system if it is determined that capacity is available and the property has met all other requirements for service.

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

SRCSO is the most appropriate regional wastewater treatment service provider for development in the proposed SOIA Area. SASD conveys wastewater to SRCSD's regional interceptors for treatment at SRCSD's regional wastewater treatment plant, located just northwest of the City. The City of Elk Grove would need to annex the proposed SOIA Area to the SRCSD service area in order to receive regional wastewater treatment services.

Infrastructure Expansions

SRCSO'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 SRCSD's pipelines to the treatment plant. SRCSD will issue sewer permits to connect to the system if it is determined that capacity is available and the property has met all other requirements for service.

SRCSO has completed an Interceptor Sequencing Study that included study of the proposed SOIA Area and provides general information about the best way to serve the proposed SOIA Area, including reevaluating the current alignment and/or need for the South Interceptor and potential interim facilities that may be necessary to provide service. The Interceptor Sequencing Study also studied potential impacts that areas outside the County's USB may have on future facilities. However, SRCSD staff has stated that future sewer service to these areas cannot be planned until annexation into SRCSD has occurred.

DETERMINATION

Wastewater

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.3 Drainage and Flood Control

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Sacramento County Water Agency

Storm Drainage

Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) 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 and a portion of the proposed SOIA Area are within SCWA's Zone 11A. Fees collected within the Zone at the time of development fund the construction of the major drainage infrastructure in the urbanizing areas.

The area zones were created in order to finance, construct, acquire, reconstruct, maintain, operate, extend, repair, or otherwise improve any work or improvement of common benefit to such zone or participating zones.

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

City of Elk Grove, Development Services Group, Public Works Department, Water Resources

Storm Drainage

The City of Elk Grove provides local stormwater drainage services to development within the City's boundaries. The Water Resources Division is responsible for drainage, flood control, storm water quality, and long term water and urban runoff planning within the City. The Division's mission is to protect the 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, six pump stations, over 8 miles of levees, four storm water pump stations and 19 flood control and water 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 that 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 structures and roads and safely convey stormwater to the Sacramento and Cosumnes Rivers. 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.

Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage District (State Reclamation Board)

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage District (SSJDD) is currently operated by the State Reclamation Board (SRB) as a regulatory agency, and does not provide any direct services. The SSJDD does not have any personnel or facilities.

As a regulatory agency, the SSJDD is responsible for flood control within the Central Valley by regulating encroachments into the system via a permitting process, pursuant to Title 13. This process ensures proper flood control by limiting land uses.

A very small portion of the proposed SOIA Area is within the SSJDD's boundaries near the Hood-Franklin Interstate-5 Interchange. The SSJDD service level is not expected be impacted regarding any drainage or flood control services to the proposed SOI Amendment area.

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 that 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 that 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 SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed SOIA Area currently requires minimal storm drainage services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. As no specific land use plan has been defined, existing uses are expected to remain the same. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current service level. Addition of the proposed SOIA Area would cause no additional immediate demand for municipal storm drainage service and infrastructure.

Growth of the area will require adequate planning for long term growth. If approved, the 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 provider to conduct long term 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.

Drainage and flood control infrastructure and facilities cannot be projected for this area because future land uses are unknown. Growth in the area could increase runoff and alter existing drainage patterns in the currently agricultural and floodplain areas. It is anticipated that areas within the 100-year floodplain will not require drainage facilities, as the City's General Plan policies currently prohibit development within the floodplain.

The City and SCWA could be logical storm drainage and flood control service providers for the area. Both SCWA and the City can review drainage studies and plans for new development to ensure that new storm drainage facilities will accommodate the storm water runoff generated from new structures and roads to convey stormwater to the Sacramento and Cosumnes Rivers. Any drainage planning now would be speculative until land uses and development are further defined.

DETERMINATION

Drainage and Flood Control

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.4 Solid Waste, Recycling, and Green Waste

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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 SOIA Area is currently within the service boundaries of the Sacramento County Municipal Services Agency, Department of Waste Management & Recycling, but 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. It should be noted, pursuant to California Government Code section 49520:

If a local agency has authorized, by franchise, contract, license, or permit, a solid waste enterprise to provide solid waste handling services and those services have been lawfully provided for more than three previous years, the solid waste enterprise may continue to provide those services up to five years after mailed notification to the solid waste enterprise by the local agency having jurisdiction that exclusive solid waste handling services are to be provided or authorized, unless the solid waste enterprise has an exclusive franchise or contract. If the solid waste enterprise has an exclusive franchise or contract, the solid waste enterprise shall continue to provide those services and shall be limited to the unexpired term of the contract or franchise or five years, whichever is less.

Residential Service (Central Valley Waste Services)

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

Commercial Service (Various Commercial Haulers)

The commercial solid waste collected by private franchised haulers are sent to private transfer stations to be processed and disposed at various facilities, including the Sacramento County Keifer 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 that the City discarded 2.9 pounds/person/day of solid waste in the year 2011 exceeding the 50% diversion requirement of CalRecycle, complying with AB939. Approximately 82,720 tons of solid waste was disposed by Elk Grove residents and businesses in 2011. 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 Fall 2013, the City is anticipating the opening of the City's Special Waste Collection Center that will accept typical household hazardous waste.

Residential Service (Republic Services)

The City of Elk Grove has contracted out residential solid waste services to Republic Services (formerly Allied Waste), a private commercial hauler. Republic 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.

Commercial Service (Various Commercial Haulers)

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 of Elk Grove 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 are required to divert 25 percent 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 that the various solid waste service providers would be able to provide adequate solid waste services for the proposed SOIA Area consistent with LAFCo provisions.

City of Elk Grove General Plan

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

PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT 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 that 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 percent diversion away from landfills.

DETERMINATION

Solid Waste

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.5 Circulation and Roadways

There are a variety of local roadways and facilities within or adjacent to the proposed SOIA Area. The Sacramento County Department of Transportation currently maintains the local roadways within the County, including the proposed SOIA Area. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) maintains two highways near the proposed SOIA Area. Highways in the proposed SOIA Area vicinity are Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 99 (SR-99). Roadway infrastructure considered herein includes roadways, sidewalks, traffic signals, signage, and other facilities located within the right-of-way for local and regional roadways.

There are currently several public roads serving the proposed SOIA Area south of the City. The major roads serving the area include Bilby Road, Kammerer Road, Hood-Franklin Road, Grant Line Road, Eschinger Road, and Bruceville Road. Within the proposed SOIA Area, the existing condition for each of the major roads are typically 2-travel lanes, roadside shoulders, and either ditches or curbs and gutter for drainage. These major roads provide cross connections as well as linking other major thoroughfares and arterials. Hood-Franklin Road, Kammerer Road, and Grant Line Road provide direct access to I-5 and SR 99, respectively. Several other minor streets provide direct access to individual properties and provide connectivity between some of the major roads noted above.

The City is also involved in 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 Interstate 5 (I-5)/Hood Franklin Road interchange in southwest Sacramento County to 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.

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE

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 roadway infrastructure within the proposed SOIA Area. Most of the roadways within the proposed SOIA Area are considered rural county roads, as they primarily serve agricultural users.

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 of 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.

Street Maintenance activities include:

- Pothole patching and pavement repairs;
- Traffic signals, street signs and street markings;
- Street lights;
- Street sweeping;
- Landscape and sidewalk maintenance;
- Roadside ditches and drainage; and
- Creeks/channels and storm water drainage.

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 and Pedestrian 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 bus service, known as "E-Tran". Routes are coordinated with Regional Transit (RT) buses and light rail and South County Transit/Link (SCT/LINK) to areas outside of the City.

The City owns the bus fleet and contracts with a transit provider for the operation and maintenance of E-Tran. E-Tran operates three different transit services. E-Tran local fixed route service” operates 5 days a week and includes 9 local routes and weekend shuttle service. E-Tran commuter fixed route service” provides a connection to downtown Sacramento on 7 routes and to Rancho Cordova on 2 routes. “E-Van” provides demand responsive, door to door, shared ride service, as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and for seniors that are age 75 years old and older that are unable to ride E-Tran.

PLANS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING 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 SOI Amendment 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 an 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.

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.

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 SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The SOIA Area currently requires minimal circulation and roadway services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. As no specific land use plan has been defined, existing uses are expected to remain the same. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current service level. If approved the proposed SOIA Area would cause no additional immediate demand for circulation service and roadway infrastructure.

Growth of the area will require adequate planning for long term growth. If approved the proposed SOIA will allow the City to adequately plan for major infrastructure and services in the area of the City’s growth.

Circulation and roadway infrastructure cannot be projected for this area because future land uses are unknown. The primary roadways providing access into the proposed SOIA Area are anticipated to be Bilby Road, Bradshaw Road, Bruceville Road, Elk Grove Boulevard, Eschinger Road, Franklin Boulevard, Grant Line Road, Hood Franklin Road, Interstate 5, Kammerer Road, State Route 99, and Willard Parkway.

The City of Elk Grove would be the most appropriate circulation and roadways service provider for the proposed SOIA Area upon urbanization. Any circulation and roadways planning now would be speculative until land uses and development are further defined.

Limited circulation and roadway planning is available for the area. In the event of intensification of land use development, additional roadway infrastructure will be necessary to provide access to individual properties. It is likely that Kammerer Road and Grant Line Road will be required to be constructed to a level as indicated in the General Plan. In addition the EG PW Department is currently in the process of developing a Project Study Report (PSR) for the future expansion of Kammerer Road between Interstate 5 and Bruceville Road.

Any future private development projects would 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 construct and maintain future roadways to support urbanized uses.

The City is able to add additional commuter and local routes to e-trans as the City continues to grow. The City can extend public transit services to the proposed SOIA Area when there is sufficient demand.

DETERMINATION

Circulation and Roadways

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.6 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Response

The proposed SOIA Area is within the service boundary of the Cosumnes Community Service District. Any future annexations by the City are not anticipated to change the fire protection service provider. **Figure 4.6-1** shows the current boundaries of the nearby fire protection service providers.

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Cosumnes Community Service District, Fire Department

The Cosumnes Community Service District (CCSD) provides fire protection, 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. In the Elk Grove area, CCSD currently operates six fire stations, with two additional stations in the City of Galt, and a state-of-the-art fire training facility. The fire stations are currently located in Elk Grove, East Franklin, East Elk Grove, Laguna Creek, Lakeside, and Elk Grove - West Vineyard area.

Service Response

The Fire Department responds to various emergencies dispatched throughout the community including fires, vehicle collisions, hazardous materials spills, and medical and public assistance calls. The Department has approximately 150 personnel in the Operations Division, which has units devoted to Fire Suppression, Training, and Emergency Medical Services. The Department currently staffs six engine companies, one ladder truck company, four ambulances, and a command vehicle each day on a 24 hour basis. Also in the Elk Grove area, six grass engines and other specialty apparatus are also staffed using these personnel as seasons and emergency circumstances dictate their use. Specialty apparatus includes one heavy foam unit, a Heavy Rescue, a mass decontamination trailer, a mass casualty incident trailer, a swift water rescue boat, and four flood boats.

The Department provides ambulance transportation and pre-hospital care for the cities of Elk Grove, Galt, and portions of the unincorporated area. The Department employs over 80 paramedics and an additional 60+ emergency medical technicians (EMTs). Four medic units operate around the clock and are based in East Elk Grove, Laguna, East Franklin, Central Elk Grove, and two medic units in Galt.

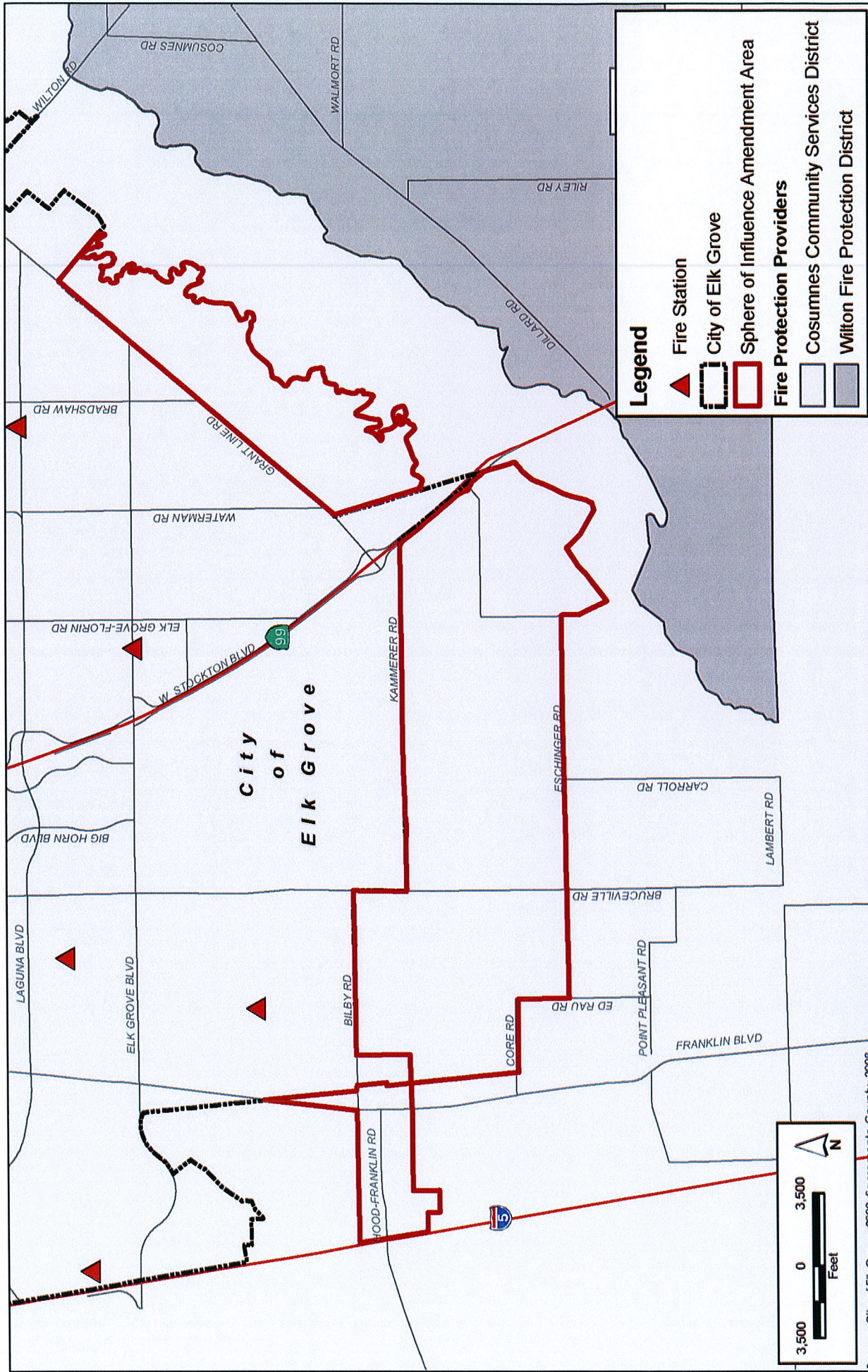
Service Standards

CCSD is currently handling more emergency response calls than the state average, due to substantial growth and increases in traffic volumes and traffic congestion. The District has established a response time goal of arriving on scene in six minutes or less 90 percent of the time in the urbanized portions of the City. Additionally, the District has adopted a standard response time of 12 minutes or less 90 percent of the time in the rural areas. A majority of the proposed SOIA Area is considered rural.

The Cosumnes Community Service District has been given an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 3 in "watered" areas and 9 in "unwatered" areas, such as the proposed SOIA Area. The ISO rating is the recognized classification for a fire department or district's ability to defend against major fires. According to the ISO, newly developing urban areas should have a fire station opened within 1½ miles of all commercial development and 2 ½ miles from all residential development when "build-out" exceeds 20 percent of the planned area. A rating of 10 generally indicates no protection, whereas an ISO rating of 1 indicates high firefighting capability. A majority of the proposed SOIA Area is considered "unwatered".

In response to current economic difficulties, the CCSD has implemented a temporary "Brownout" practice of closure of one Engine Company per day in the City of Elk Grove. This will enable the District to cut costs and help to reduce the CCSD's annual structural budget. The Brownout policy is anticipated to

remain in place through FY 2013/14, however it may be reviewed with the mid-year budget revise. The Brownout policy is not being implemented in the City of Galt.

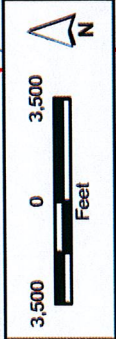


Legend

- Fire Station
- City of Elk Grove
- Sphere of Influence Amendment Area

Fire Protection Providers

- Cosumnes Community Services District
- Wilton Fire Protection District



Source: City of Elk Grove, 2008; Sacramento County, 2008

FIGURE 4.6-1 FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE PROVIDERS

Aid from Other Agencies

Fire and emergency services in Sacramento County have developed 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 Sacramento Regional Fire/EMS Communications Center, a Joint Powers Authority, is comprised of the following:

- Sacramento Fire Department ISO Class 2 Rating
- Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District ISO Class 3 Rating
- Cosumnes Community Service District, Fire Department ISO Class 3 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 REGULATIONS AFFECTING SERVICE PROVISION

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.

Uniform Fire Code

The Uniform Fire Code (UFC) contains 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 UFC contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety.

California Health and Safety Code

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

Local

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (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 time frame 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 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.

SA-32: Cooperate with the Elk Grove Community Services District (EGCSD) Fire Department to reduce fire hazards, assists in fire suppression, and promotes fire safety in Elk Grove.

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

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed SOI Amendment area currently requires minimal fire protection and emergency medical response services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. As no specific land use plan has been defined, existing uses are expected to remain the same. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current service level. If approved, the proposed SOIA would cause no additional immediate demand for fire protection and emergency medical service.

Growth of the area will require adequate planning for long term growth. 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 long term planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available.

CCSD has not estimated the need for additional facilities, equipment, or staff, as future land uses are unknown. Urbanization of the proposed SOIA Area would require an enhanced level of fire protection 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 and EMTs, and the installation of appropriate fire hydrants as a part of development. CCSD would remain the most appropriate fire protection and emergency medical response service provider for the SOI Amendment area when growth occurs.

DETERMINATION

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Response

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.7 Law Enforcement

The proposed 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

The proposed SOIA Area is currently served by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department (SCSD) which provides specialized law enforcement services to the 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. Approximately four patrol cars serve each patrol district. The SCSD consists of roughly 1,236 sworn officers, including 226 patrol 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 up 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) 2009-2010, EGPD's staffing consisted of 125 sworn positions and 74 non-sworn positions. This is equivalent to a staffing ratio of 0.9 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 2012-2013, EGPD's actual average Priority One response time was 5.5 minutes.

PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO SERVICE PROVISION

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 Elk Grove Community Services District, 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 SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed SOIA Area currently requires minimal law enforcement services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. As no specific land use plan has been defined, existing uses are expected to remain the same. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current service level. If approved the proposed SOIA Area would cause no additional immediate demand for law enforcement service.

Urbanization of the proposed SOIA Area would require an enhanced level of law enforcement services. Possible improvements could include the construction of an additional police substation, hiring of additional officers, and the purchase of additional police cars and equipment. If growth occurs in the proposed SOIA , the area would likely be served by the City of Elk Grove's Police Department.

City of Elk Grove Police Department

The Police Department has not estimated the need for additional facilities, equipment, or staff, as future land uses and growth are unknown. The City's Police Department would be the most appropriate law enforcement service provider for the 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.

DETERMINATION

Law Enforcement

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.8 Animal Control

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Currently, the proposed SOIA Area is 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 4290 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 has formed a partnership with the Sacramento Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) to provide animal care services for the City of Elk Grove. The SPCA, a non-profit organization established to ensure the humane treatment of all animals, has a nearby animal shelter located at 6201 Florin-Perkins Road, in Sacramento, to provide sheltering for stray animals. The SPCA's facility is in the closest proximity to the SOI Amendment area.

PLANS AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SERVICE PROVISION

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.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The SOI Amendment area currently requires minimal animal control services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. As no specific land use plan has been defined, existing uses are expected to remain the same. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current service level. If approved, the SOIA would cause no additional immediate demand for animal control services. Sacramento County will continue to provide adequate animal control services to the proposed SOIA Area.

Urbanization of the area is may increase demand for animal control services, as 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 that the responsible service provider, either the City or the County, would be able to handle increased demands for services, upon anticipated growth.

DETERMINATION

Animal Control

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.9 Code Enforcement

The Sacramento County Code Enforcement Division is currently responsible for providing code enforcement services within the proposed SOIA Area. The City of Elk Grove may eventually become an appropriate code enforcement service provider.

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

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 that 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 five Community Enhancement 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 five Code Enforcement Officers. 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 2009, all service requests received a 24 hour next business day or same day response, within stated goals. Division staff responded to and resolved 3,929 new service request cases in 2009. In addition, the Division achieves a 63 percent voluntary compliance within 30 days of contact with the property owner.

PLANS AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SERVICE PROVISION

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.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed SOIA Area currently requires minimal code enforcement services, as the area remains primarily undeveloped. Sacramento County will continue to provide adequate code enforcement services to the proposed SOIA Area, unless the area is annexed into another city's boundaries.

Urbanization of the area may increase the 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 community. Increasing demand for code enforcement services is expected to occur many years after development as buildings become dangerous, substandard, blighted, or vacant.

DETERMINATION

Code Enforcement

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.10 Parks and Recreation

The Cosumnes Community Services District (CCSD) is the current authorized parks and recreation service provider in the proposed SOIA Area. Although there are no parks and recreation facilities provided within the 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 residents within the proposed SOIA Area. The CCSD also provides parks and recreation services to the City with the exception of parks located in the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan (LRSP), which the City and CCSD have an agreement for joint ownership of all parks in the LRSP. In addition, the City will solely own and maintain the future Civic Center Community Park located in the LRSP. **Figure 4.10-1** shows the current boundaries of the nearby parks and recreation service providers.

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The CCSD and City (cooperatively and individually) have existing facilities either constructed or planned immediately north of the 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

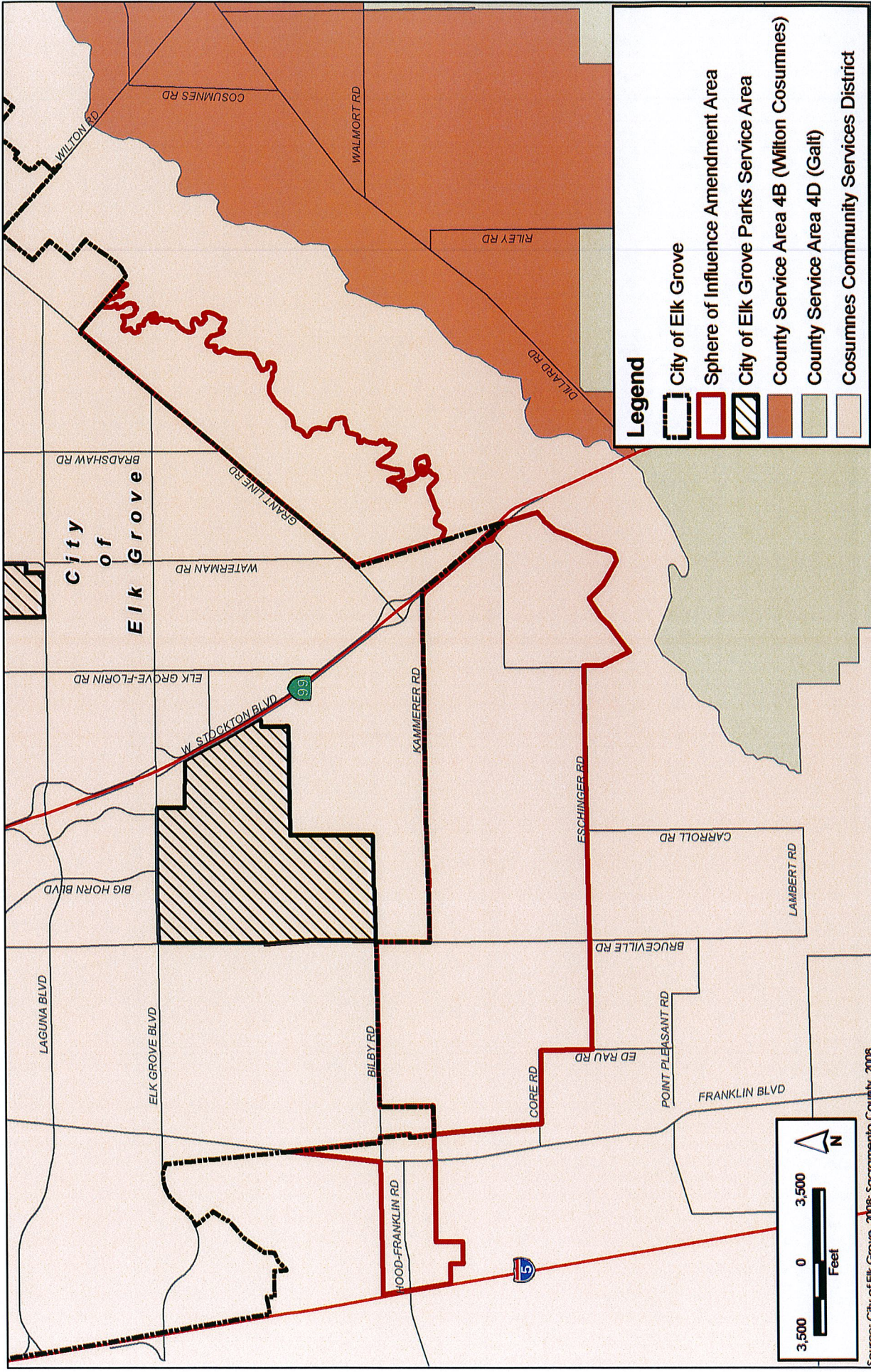
The City of Elk Grove is authorized to provide parks and recreational services within the City. As mentioned, the City will construct the future Civic Center Community Park, which will be jointly constructed with the City's future Civic Center located in the LRSP.

Cosumnes Community Services District

The CCSD provides parks and recreation to the City of Elk Grove and the unincorporated areas in the region. The District encompasses roughly 157 square miles and an estimated population of 169,100 people, of which 144,000 are in the Elk Grove area. CCSD currently operates over 85 parks, two community centers, four recreation centers, and two aquatic complexes. CCSD also provides many recreation programs and activities to residents within the district.

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 all District operational policy and funding mechanisms.



Source: City of Elk Grove, 2008; Sacramento County, 2008

Figure 4.10-1 Parks and Recreation Service Providers

PLANS AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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.

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 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 conditionally approved by the CCSD in 2008 with final acceptance by the City in 2010. The Park Master Plan takes a system-wide approach to address recreation needs in the Elk Grove 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.

Applicable City of Elk Grove General Plan Provisions

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 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 that any annexation provide for the lowest cost and highest quality of urban services (Section I, Standard Number 5).

PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed SOIA Area currently demands minimal parks and recreation services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. As no specific land use plan has been defined, existing uses are expected to remain the same. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current service level. If approved of the proposed SOIA would cause no additional immediate demand for parks and recreational services.

Growth of the area will require adequate planning for long term growth. If approved the proposed SOIA Area 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 provider to conduct long term planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available.

Both the City and CCSD are 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 parks;
- Greenbelts/Trails/Paseos;
- Neighborhood parks;
- Open Space/Natural Areas;
- Community parks;

- Community Centers;
- Regional Parks;
- Aquatic Centers;
- Sports Complexes;
- Maintenance Operations Facilities; and
- Special Use Parks.

DETERMINATION

Parks and Recreation

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.11 Libraries

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

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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 27 branches and bookmobiles to provide a variety of library services to residents of the City of Elk Grove and Sacramento County, serving over 1,374,000 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 the 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 Highway 99. 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 Highway 99. The 19,621 sq. ft. 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 REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO SERVICE PROVISION

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 SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT 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 SOI Amendment 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. Short term plans call for a new library in the southwest portion of the City by 2015. SPL staff has stated that master planning of library services for this area will occur as more definitive information is available.

The proposed SOIA Area will remain unserved 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.

DETERMINATION

Libraries

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.

4.12 Electricity and Natural Gas

EXISTING LEVELS OF SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity is currently supplied by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District. Containerized Natural Gas service the only such service currently available in the proposed SOIA Area. The proposed SOIA Area could be supplied by Pacific Gas & Electricity, a private, investor owned provider, overseen by the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

Sacramento Municipal Utility District

Electrical Services

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

Natural Gas Service

The proposed SOIA Area is within the franchise service area the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. (PG&E), which currently does not have any existing natural gas facilities within the proposed SOIA Area. PG&E is currently providing natural gas service to most of northern California. PG&E 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 PG&E. PG&E is an investor owned utility, subject to the oversight of the CA Public Utilities Commission (PUC) instead of the purview of LAFCo.

PLANS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING SERVICE PROVISION

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 provides for the lowest cost and highest quality of urban services (Section I, Standard Number 5).

PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT AREA PLANNED LEVEL OF SERVICE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Sacramento Municipal Utility District

Electrical Services

SMUD is able to expand services to provide adequate electrical services in the proposed SOIA Area. 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 the 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

Natural Gas Service

PG&E has stated that natural gas service can be provided to the proposed SOIA Area in the event of development. PG&E is capable of expanding services to provide adequate natural gas services. 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. Natural gas facilities could be extended from nearby facilities to serve the proposed SOIA Area. PG&E is expected to be the future natural gas service provider, as PG&E is the natural gas service provider for the area.

DETERMINATION

Electricity and Natural Gas

The Commission will make this determination after the Draft MSR public circulation and review period.