

This section describes the public facilities and services for the Planning Area. Each service includes descriptions of existing facilities, service standards and potential impacts on each service resulting from implementation of the proposed General Plan.

4.12.1 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

4.12.1.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Elk Grove Community Services District (EGCSD) Fire Department provides fire and emergency services to the City of Elk Grove, as well as areas outside the City in the Planning Area. The EGCSD Fire Department encompasses approximately 130 square miles in the southern portion of Sacramento County and includes both urban and rural areas. The EGCSD service boundaries are Calvine Road and the Sacramento City limits to the north, Twin Cities Road to the south, the Cosumnes River to the east, and the Union Pacific Railroad to the west (see **Figure 4.12.1-1**). The EGCSD Board of Directors adopted a master plan that included administrative services and the fire department in May of 1998. The updated Master Plan was adopted in August 2001.

The Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District (SMFD) provides fire and emergency services to the remaining portions of the Planning Area north of Calvine Road, outside the Elk Grove City limits. The SMFD has only one fire station located within the boundaries of the Planning Area.

The EGCSDFD and the SMFD provide services in the areas of fire protection services, fire suppression, inspection, plan checking, emergency transportation and medical services, public education, advanced life support, and rescue services. Fire and emergency services in the County of Sacramento have developed a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for a unified dispatch system. Under the JPA the closest unit available is dispatched to an incident. Fire District boundaries are not an issue when an incident occurs.

ELK GROVE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT (EGCSDFD)

According to the EGCSDFD Master Plan, the Department currently has six fire stations in the Planning Area. The newest station was added in November of 2001. With the addition of the sixth station, the Fire Department expanded its personnel base from 90 employees to its current 108 employees, which includes 90 line personnel, 8 chief officers and 10 other support related personnel. **Table 4.12.1-1** displays the current EGCSDFD facility locations.

**TABLE 4.12.1-1
EXISTING EGCSDFD FIRE DEPARTMENT FACILITIES AND LOCATION**

Name of Facility	Address	Location
Fire Administrative Office	8820 Elk Grove Blvd Suite 2	Elk Grove
Station 71	8760 Elk Grove Blvd.	Elk Grove
Station 72	4011 Hood-Franklin Road Suite B	Franklin
Station 73	9607 Bond Road	Sheldon
Station 74	6501 Laguna Park Drive	Laguna Creek
Station 75	2300 Maritime Drive	Laguna West
Station 76	8545 Sheldon Road	West Vineyard

Source: Elk Grove Community Services District, 2002.

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Insert Figure 4.12-1 (EGCSD boundaries) B & W

Fire Suppression Fleet

The EGCSDFD suppression fleet includes six structure fire pumpers, two combination wildland/structure pumpers, five wildland pumpers, one aerial ladder truck (extendable to 105 feet), one swift water rescue boat, three command vehicles, one filling/support unit (breathing apparatus), and one combination pumper equipped with a 500-gallon foam tender. In addition, the EGCSDFD also has a mobile training tower as part of its fire suppression apparatus. All fleet inventory and apparatus of the EGCSDFD is maintained at the 10,000 square foot facility by a staff of three full-time vehicle maintenance professionals, located at 10573 East Stockton Boulevard in the City of Elk Grove.

Emergency Medical Fleet

The EGCSDFD has an Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Division in addition to having the fire suppression units staffed with paramedics. The EMS Division includes five ambulances and two medic equipped bicycle units.

Fire Prevention

The EGCSDFD Fire Prevention Bureau's (FPB) primary goal is to promote and preserve fire and life safety in the City. The FPB has four full-time and one part-time member and is responsible for fire investigations, fire code enforcement, fire and life safety plan reviews, public education, and special enforcement programs.

Funding Mechanisms

The EGCSDFD is funded through a variety of different sources including property tax revenue, which provides the majority of the District's funds. Additional funds are generated through fire impact fees (used exclusively for construction of new growth stations and associated apparatus), ambulance transport fees, and service fees (mostly from fire prevention plan checking charges).

Service Standards

The Insurance Services Office (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. The District has been given an ISO rating of 3 in areas where a water distribution system and hydrants are in place and an ISO rating of 8 in "unwatered" areas.

Response Time

The EGCSDFD is currently handling more emergency response calls than the state average, due to substantial growth and increases in traffic volumes and traffic congestion. The EGCSDFD has established a response time goal of five minutes or less (80 percent of the time) in the urbanized portions of the City. Additionally, the EGCSDFD has adopted a standard response time of seven minutes or less (80 percent of the time) in the rural areas. Currently, the response time within the urbanized area of the City is four minutes and 41 seconds (EGCSD Master Plan, August 2001). The EGCSDFD is responding to the scene of an emergency in five minutes or less 72 percent of the time.

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SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT (SMFD)

The SMFD serves approximately 599,257 people and covers an area of nearly 417 square miles. The SMFD also has an ISO rating of 3 in areas with hydrants and 8 in areas without hydrants (un-watered areas). The SMFD has 42 fire stations with approximately 673 paid personnel on its staff. The District includes 39 engines, 7 trucks, 18 medic transportation units, 12 historical fire apparatus, 5 crash/rescue units, and various watercraft response units.

The SMFD, which had a total of 60,089 incidents in 2001, is generally funded through property taxes and grant funding. The funding and expenditures for the District is facilitated through the District’s Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Measure Q was passed in November 2000 enabling the District to provide services to the communities of Sloughouse and Rancho Murietta. Measure Q is funded through property taxes. SMFD is also researching and implementing new revenue generating options.

Station 55 is located at 7776 Excelsior Road. This station serves the Vineyard community and is the only fire station in the Planning Area that is under the jurisdiction of the SMFD.

4.12.1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The Sacramento County General Plan is used as the “blueprint” to guide future development in unincorporated portions of the County, including sections of the Planning Area that are outside the Elk Grove city limits. The following Sacramento County public facilities policies are applicable to the Planning Area outside the existing city limits of Elk Grove.

- PF-61 Require new development to install fire hydrants and associated water supply systems, which meet the fire flow requirements of the appropriate fire district.
- PF-62 New development shall provide access arrangements pursuant to the requirements of the Uniform Fire Code.
- PF-63 Infill development shall be provided adequate off-site improvements to meet on-site fire flow requirements.
- PF-64 New development, redevelopment or traffic signal replacement shall require the installation of emergency signal activation systems in all street improvements requiring signalization when requested by a fire district.
- PF-65 Require that structures of four stories or more in height provide on-site equipment and facilities to the satisfaction of the appropriate fire district, consistent with industry norms and standards.
- PF-66 Mitigation fees may be established by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of funding adequate fire protection and emergency medical response facilities provided they find that such fees are critical and necessary to meet the facility funding needs of the fire district and that existing methods of financing are inadequate.
- PF-67 The Board of supervisors shall not require the collection of mitigation fees unless it has certified that the fire district has:

1. Adopted a facilities plan consistent with industry norms and standards and the time horizon of the County General Plan that will maintain ISO ratings of 3 for hydrant areas and 8 for non-hydrant areas, and a response time of five (5) minutes for emergency medical calls, where staffing levels are adequate.
2. Adopted a financing plan delineating the source and amount of funds required to fully implement the facilities plan. Such plan shall indicate personnel requirements necessary to meet the standards in the facilities plan.
3. Demonstrate a commitment to and reasonable progress towards achieving efficiency improvements, such as inter-district agreements for sharing resources or district consolidation.
4. All reasonable efforts have been made to secure additional funding from any other available sources.

PF-68	Mitigation fees established by county ordinance shall, together with other reasonable assured sources of funding identified in the fire district's financing plan, be sufficient to implement the adopted financing plan.
PF-69	No building permit for new residential or commercial construction shall be issued when there is a Board of Supervisors certified fire district financing plan for any applicable fire district, which provides for mitigation fees, until the applicant has contributed all required mitigation fees.
SA-22	The County shall require that all new development meets the local fire district standards for adequate water supply and pressure, fire hydrants, and access to structures by fire fighting equipment and personnel.
SA-23	The County shall require, unless it is deemed infeasible to do so, the use of mechanical vegetation control in lieu of burning or the use of chemicals in areas where hazards from natural cover must be eliminated, such as levees and vacant lots.
SA-24	The County shall work with local fire districts to develop high visibility fire prevention programs, including those which provide voluntary home inspections and awareness of home fire prevention measures.
SA-25	During the Development Plan Review process, the County shall require, where appropriate, the use of fire resistant landscaping and building materials for new developments that are cost effective.
SA-26	The County shall require, to the maximum extent feasible, on-site fire suppression systems for all new commercial and industrial development to reduce the dependence on fire department equipment and personnel.
SA-30	The County shall insure that the siting of critical emergency response facilities such as hospitals, fire, sheriff's offices and substations, and other emergency service facilities and utilities have minimal exposure to flooding, seismic and geological effects, fire and explosions.
SA-31	The County shall require that high intensity land use proposals in areas highly susceptible to multiple hazards, such as the Delta, provide mitigation

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measures that include emergency evacuation routes. Consideration shall be given to the need for additional roads, particularly in the Delta, that may serve as evacuation routes.

Elk Grove Community Services District Fire Department Master Plan

The Elk Grove Community Services District Fire Department Master Plan serves as a guiding document for the organization and daily functions of the department over the next twelve years (from the date of adoption of the amended plan in August 2001). Some of the updates of the plan include changes in fire prevention staff, an increase in the number of authorized paramedics, and changes in reserve medic status. In addition to these changes, the fire department master plan outlines the day to day services such as emergency response, training, fleet management, resource management, support services, emergency medical services, public education, plan review, inspections, investigations, and planning.

City Emergency Response/Evacuation Plans

The City of Elk Grove is responsible for emergency response and evacuation plans within the City limits. The State of California passed legislation authorizing the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to prepare a Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) program, which sets forth measures by which a jurisdiction should handle emergency disasters. Non-compliance with SEMS could result in the State withholding disaster relief from the non-complying jurisdiction in the event of an emergency disaster. Because the City of Elk Grove incorporated in August 2000, it is not under any time constraints to prepare an emergency management plan. Until such time that it prepares an emergency management plan, the City has implemented the County of Sacramento’s program.

Fire Codes and Guidelines

The availability of sufficient water flows and pressure are a basic requirement of the EGCSF Fire Departments. Fire Department requirements are determined for specific development projects at the design stage and are based on the Uniform Building Code (UBC). In addition to meeting minimum fire flow requirements, all development projects in the Planning Area would be required to meet other various fire protection requirements identified in the plan check and review process.

4.12.1.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A significant impact to fire protection and emergency services would occur if implementation of the proposed project would result in the following:

1. The need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services.
2. Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential fire service impacts was based on consultation with the staff from the fire protection and emergency service providers in the Planning Area, including the City of Elk Grove Community Services District Fire Department and the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District, as well as review of the Sacramento County General Plan, the Elk Grove Community Services District Fire Department Master Plan, and other relevant literature.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Impact 4.12.1.1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase the demand for fire protection and emergency medical service. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would include approximately 22,278 acres being developed for residential, commercial, office, open space/recreation, schools and industrial land uses. The projected development is estimated to produce an approximate population of 194,453 residents and approximately 63,340 dwelling units. The existing fire and related operations are almost entirely funded through property taxes; however, some additional revenue is generated from ambulance charges and plan checking services. According to the EGCSDFD Master Plan, the Department will have to double the number of staffed stations in the next ten years to service the population increases projected in its service area. The EGCSDFD currently has 90 response personnel (excluding administration and other support personnel). The District would need to add approximately 90 more positions to accommodate the growth proposed under the General Plan. The funding for new stations, equipment and personnel has been identified through existing shares of property tax revenues and fees. In addition to personnel, fire overhead, and equipment lease, expenses are expected to increase approximately 5 percent per year. The Master Plan recommended changes in five separate areas to meet projected demands including: additional fire prevention staff, In-Service Reserve medic changes, the sequencing of new fire station construction, and apparatus configurations and adjustments in the number of authorized paramedics. Recommended changes include, but are not limited to, adding a third inspector, adding one fee-funded non-safety map technician, ending the ISRM Program three years ahead of time, and increasing the number of paramedic stipends from 32 to 39. According to Master Plan estimates, the operating costs of the Fire Department will double between 2002-2009. Development proposed under the General Plan would increase revenues and result in additional funding for the EGCSDFD.

The capital needs for the Fire Department include construction of the new training facility, additional new Fire Stations, apparatus/equipment for the new stations and the replacement of existing apparatus. The potential environmental effects associated with the provision of new fire protection and related facilities are addressed in the appropriate section of this EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan would provide adequate level of service and support services necessary to back up the Department's response infrastructure through the current EGCSDFD Master Plan period, which ends in 2010. However, construction of Stations 77 (Laguna Ridge Specific Plan Area) and 78 (Lent Ranch Mall) and possibly Station 72, will place the EGCSDFD in a proactive (ahead of the growth curve) coverage position for all new growth areas south of Elk Grove Boulevard and west of State Route 99. Additionally, implementation of the five changes recommended above (i.e., additional staff, reserve medic status change, adequate sequencing of facilities construction, apparatus modifications, and additional paramedic staff) would allow the Department to accommodate the growth projected within its

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service boundaries), which includes development proposed under the City of Elk Grove General Plan (EGCSD Master Plan, 2001).

General Plan Policies and Action Items

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-1-Action 1 *Consider participating in efforts to develop regional water solutions, such as the Water Forum.*

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-6 *The City shall require that water flow and pressure be provided at sufficient levels to meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs.*

PF-18 *Public facilities should be phased in a logical manner which avoids “leapfrog” development and encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities. The City shall not provide public financing or assistance for projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities. Interim facilities may be used only if specifically approved by the City Council.*

PF-19 *The City shall require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms in order to provide for the completion of required major public facilities at their full planned widths or capacities in one phase. For the purposes of this policy, “major” facilities shall include the following:*

- *Any roadway of a collector size or above, including any roadway shown on the Circulation Plan in this General Plan.*
- *All wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project.*
- *All sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.*

The City shall use its financial capacity to facilitate implementation of this policy if necessary, including, but not limited to:

- *Issuing bonds,*
- *Using City funds directly, with repayment from future development fees*
- *Fee programs*
- *Developer financing*

- PF-20 *New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.*
- SA-28 *Cooperate with the Elk Grove Community Services District (EGCSD) Fire Department to reduce fire hazards, assist in fire suppression, and promote fire safety in Elk Grove.*
- SA-28-Action 1 *Review new development for adequate water supply and pressure, fire hydrants, and access to structures by fire fighting equipment and personnel.*
- SA-28-Action 2 *Review projects for compliance with the Fire Code as part of the building permit process.*
- SA-28-Action 3 *Work with the EGCSD to develop high visibility fire prevention programs, including those which provide voluntary home inspections and awareness of home fire prevention measures.*
- SA-28-Action 4 *Require, where appropriate, on-site fire suppression systems for all new commercial and industrial development to reduce the dependence on fire department equipment and personnel.*
- SA-28-Action 5 *The City shall continue to maintain, periodically update, and test the effectiveness of its Emergency Response Plan.*
- SA-28-Action 6 *The City shall require the installation of earthquake-triggered automatic gas shut-off sensors in high-occupancy facilities and in industrial and commercial structures.*
- SA-28-Action 7 *Work with the EGCSD Fire Department to enforce all existing codes and ordinances regarding fire protection, including building inspection and vegetation management.*

Implementation of the above policies and compliance with the EGCSD Master Plan would reduce potential fire protection and emergency medical impacts to **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.1.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for fire protection and emergency medical services includes the service area boundaries of the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District and the EGCSDFD. Potential future development of the Urban Study Areas as discussed in Section 4.0 (Introduction to the Environmental Analysis and Assumptions Used) would also result in cumulative demands for fire protection and related services.

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CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Impact 4.12.1.2 Implementation of the proposed General Plan along with potential development of the Urban Study Areas would contribute to the cumulative demand for fire protection and emergency medical services. This is considered a **less than significant** cumulative impact.

Implementation of the proposed City of Elk Grove General Plan would require additional fire related services and equipment to adequately serve the projected development of approximately 22,278 acres. Potential growth in the Urban Study Areas would also contribute to cumulative demands for fire and emergency related services. The development of approximately 7,320 acres would require approximately 29 additional response personnel and supporting facilities to adequately accommodate the growth. As indicated in the EGCSDFD Master Plan, funding from property taxes, developer fees and other alternative sources of funding would provide sufficient resources to serve the projected needs of the EGCSDFD under buildout conditions within the service area boundaries, which would include future development within the Urban Study Areas. However, development in these areas would increase revenues for the EGCSDFD and provide funding to accommodate the additional growth. Individual development projects would be subject to EGCSDFD review and approval for consistency with the Master Plan. Additionally, the Master Plan indicated that implementation of the changes discussed under Impact 4.12.1.1, would provide the Department with adequate resources to accommodate the cumulative growth anticipated within its service area boundaries through the current Plan period (2010), therefore, **less than significant** cumulative impacts are expected.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- 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-1-Action 1 Consider participating in efforts to develop regional water solutions, such as the Water Forum.*
- 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-6 The City shall require that water flow and pressure be provided at sufficient levels to meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs.*
- PF-18 Public facilities should be phased in a logical manner which avoids “leapfrog” development and encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities. The City shall not provide public financing or assistance for projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities. Interim facilities may be used only if specifically approved by the City Council.*

PF-19 *The City shall require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms in order to provide for the completion of required major public facilities at their full planned widths or capacities in one phase. For the purposes of this policy, "major" facilities shall include the following:*

- *Any roadway of a collector size or above, including any roadway shown on the Circulation Plan in this General Plan.*
- *All wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project.*
- *All sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.*

The City shall use its financial capacity to facilitate implementation of this policy if necessary, including, but not limited to:

- *Issuing bonds,*
- *Using City funds directly, with repayment from future development fees*
- *Fee programs*
- *Developer financing*

PF-20 *New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.*

SA-28 *Cooperate with the Elk Grove Community Services District (EGCSD) Fire Department to reduce fire hazards, assist in fire suppression, and promote fire safety in Elk Grove.*

SA-28-Action 1 *Review new development for adequate water supply and pressure, fire hydrants, and access to structures by fire fighting equipment and personnel.*

SA-28-Action 2 *Review projects for compliance with the Fire Code as part of the building permit process.*

SA-28-Action 3 *Work with the EGCSD to develop high visibility fire prevention programs, including those which provide voluntary home inspections and awareness of home fire prevention measures.*

SA-28-Action 4 *Require, where appropriate, on-site fire suppression systems for all new commercial and industrial development to reduce the dependence on fire department equipment and personnel.*

SA-28-Action 5 *The City shall continue to maintain, periodically update, and test the effectiveness of its Emergency Response Plan.*

SA-28-Action 6 *The City shall require the installation of earthquake-triggered automatic gas shut-off sensors in high-occupancy facilities and in industrial and commercial structures.*

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SA-28-Action 7 *Work with the EGCS D Fire Department to enforce all existing codes and ordinances regarding fire protection, including building inspection and vegetation management.*

Implementation of the General Plan policies PF-1, PF-2, PF-6, PF-18, PF-19, PF-20, SA-28 and associated action items and the EGCS D Master Plan would reduce cumulative fire protection and emergency medical impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT

4.12.2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department (SCSD) provides law enforcement services to unincorporated Sacramento County, including the Planning Area. The City of Elk Grove is currently under contract with the SCSD for law enforcement and related services. An agreement was adopted on November 26, 2000, noting that all law enforcement for the City of Elk Grove shall be provided by the County of Sacramento and shall include the enforcement of State statutes and City codes and ordinances. The services include patrol, traffic enforcement, investigative services and other special services customarily performed by police departments.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department Patrol Services provide specialized law enforcement to unincorporated portions of the County and the contract cities of Citrus Heights and Elk Grove, serving approximately 616,600 people. Patrol Services operate the SCSD towing and parking enforcement, community resources and service centers, emergency operations, and specialized patrol units. The SCSD has personnel totaling 2,332 people, consisting of 1,789 officers and 543 non-sworn members. The SCSD also has a reserve force of 168 officers and roughly 621 volunteer forces.

The Planning Area falls within the jurisdiction of the South Patrol Division, which is divided into four separate zones. The South Patrol Division has a total of 148 personnel, whose primary functions are patrolling the South Division's Zones. The South Division includes a Captain, 7 lieutenants, 17 sergeants, 117 deputies and 6 civilians. The South Patrol Division's station is located at 9250 Bond Road in the City of Elk Grove.

The patrol function is staffed 24 hours each day and is broken up into five different ten-hour shifts. Responsibility of the South Patrol Division extends to the unincorporated area bounded by the American River and the Sacramento City limits to the north, Contra Costa and San Joaquin counties to the south, El Dorado and Amador counties to the east, and the Sacramento River to the west. For planning purposes, the SCSD uses a staffing ratio of one patrol officer to every one thousand residents in the unincorporated and contract areas of Citrus Heights and Elk Grove. This standard represents an acceptable national standard often used by other law enforcement agencies (Kelly, 2003).

CITY OF ELK GROVE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Elk Grove Police Department is contracted through the SCSD. The contract supplies the City of Elk Grove's Police Department with resources and personnel, enabling them to provide

efficient and effective law enforcement within the City's incorporated boundaries. The Elk Grove Police Department is comprised of 60 sworn staff, 7 civilian support staff, and two parking enforcement officers. The Police Department operates out of the station located at 8380 Laguna Palms Way, in Elk Grove, adjacent to the City Hall. The Community Service Center is located at 9117 East Stockton Blvd, Suite 100. This is a walk-in center to report non-urgent or ongoing crimes and to have crime reports taken for events such as car burglary. The Community Service Center is where the Problem Oriented Police (POP) and the Crime Prevention Specialist work.

Service Standards

The City's Police Department utilizes several "in-house" targets for planning purposes, including the goal of providing one officer per every 1,000 citizens and one support staff member for every three officers, a standard that was adopted from the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department (Kelly, 2003). Likewise, the Police Department's goal is to maintain an average response time for Priority One calls for service of five minutes or less. A Priority One call is a violent crime against a person, or emergencies requiring an immediate response to preserve a life. Daily assessments are conducted on a call-by-call basis, with the goal of improving the Department's response times.

Funding Sources

The SCSD is funded through Sacramento County tax revenues and special federal and local grants. The SCSD is aggressive in identifying alternative funding sources for current and future problem-solving efforts, at both federal and local levels. Some of the problem-solving efforts included obtaining several problem-solving grants from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services in Washington, D.C. and the California Office of Traffic Safety.

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (CHP)

The CHP provides traffic regulation enforcement, emergency accident management and service and assistance on State roadways and other major roadways in unincorporated portions of the southern Sacramento Valley area and the City of Elk Grove. The CHP provides traffic regulation enforcement for the area from its station located at 6 Massie Court, near the interchange of Mack Road and State Route 99. The CHP patrols all of Sacramento County south of the American River, which includes Interstate 5, and State Route 99.

4.12.2.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The Sacramento County General Plan is used as the "blueprint" to guide future development in unincorporated portions of the County, including sections of the Planning Area that are outside the Elk Grove city limits. The following Sacramento County public facilities policies are applicable to the Planning Area outside the existing city limits of Elk Grove.

- PF-57 Plan and develop law enforcement programs with a perspective toward reducing as well as controlling crime.
- PF-58 Plan and develop law enforcement facilities in keeping with overall needs and the distribution of growth.

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- PF-59 Use education and crime prevention as integral parts of the practice of law enforcement.
- PF-60 Design neighborhoods and buildings in a manner that prevents crime and provides security and safety for people and property when feasible.
- SA-30 The County shall insure that the siting of critical emergency response facilities such as hospitals, fire, sheriff's offices and substations, and other emergency service facilities and utilities have minimal exposure to flooding, seismic and geological effects, fire and explosions.

City of Elk Grove Emergency Response/Evacuation Plans

The City of Elk Grove is responsible for emergency operations within the city limits. The primary emergency operations center for the City is located within City Hall at 8400 Laguna Palms Way in the City of Elk Grove. The State of California passed legislation authorizing the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to prepare a Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) program. SEMS identifies objectives and measures in which particular jurisdictions handle disaster related emergencies. Newly incorporated jurisdictions are required to show SEMS compliance through specific measures including an updated emergency management plan.

4.12.2.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A significant impact to law enforcement services would occur if implementation of the proposed project would result in the following:

1. Increased demand for additional personnel, equipment or facilities, and/or results in a negative effect that impairs the ability of the service provider to maintain an acceptable level of service for sheriff and police protection services and result in a physical effect on the environment.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential law enforcement impacts was based on consultation with the staff from the police departments in the Planning Area, including the City of Elk Grove Police Department, as well as review of the Sacramento County General Plan, and other relevant literature such as the *Agreement for Law Enforcement Services Between the County of Sacramento and the City of Elk Grove*.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Law Enforcement

- Impact 4.12.2.1** Implementation of the proposed General Plan would result in an increased demand for law enforcement services. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

Land uses associated with the proposed General Plan, which includes commercial, office, schools, parks, and industrial land uses would contribute to an increased demand for law enforcement and related services. Development proposed under the General Plan would produce a population of approximately 194,453 people with an estimated number of residential

units of approximately 63,340. Based on the standard of one officer per every 1,000 persons and one support staff for every three officers, development proposed under the General Plan would result in the need for approximately 194 additional officers, 63 support staff and additional facilities and equipment to accommodate the additional staff. Although, the proposed General Plan would increase demand for law enforcement services, it would also provide additional funding to accommodate the growth. Additionally, potential environmental effects associated with the provision of new law enforcement facilities in the City are addressed in the appropriate section of this EIR (e.g., Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, etc.). The City's current contract with the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department is effective through June 30, 2006 and will be automatically renewed unless the City of Elk Grove terminates the contract and establishes its own police department.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- 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-22 *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.*
- SA-25 *The City shall regularly monitor and review the level of service staffing provided in Elk Grove, and ensure that sufficient staffing and resources are available to serve local needs.*
- SA-26 *Design neighborhoods and buildings in a manner that prevents crime and provides security and safety for people and property when feasible.*
- SA-27 *Encourage the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the design of development projects and buildings. These basic principles include:*

Natural Surveillance

A design concept directed primarily at keeping intruders easily observable. Promoted by features that maximize visibility of people, parking areas and building entrances: doors and windows that look out on to streets and parking areas; pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and streets; front porches; adequate nighttime lighting.

Territorial Reinforcement

Physical design can create or extend a sphere of influence. Users then develop a sense of territorial control while potential offenders, perceiving this control, are discouraged. Promoted by features that define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, pavement designs, gateway treatments, and "CPTED" fences.

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Natural Access Control

A design concept directed primarily at decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating in offenders a perception of risk. Gained by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances and neighborhood gateways to clearly indicate public routes and discouraging access to private areas with structural elements.

Target Hardening

Accomplished by features that prohibit entry or access: window locks, dead bolts for doors, interior door hinges.

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-1, PF-22, SA-25, SA-26, and SA-27 would reduce potential law enforcement impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.2.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for law enforcement is the Sacramento County Sheriff’s service area, which includes the City of Elk Grove, City of Citrus Heights, City of Rancho Cordova, and the unincorporated portions of Sacramento County. The development associated with the proposed General Plan would result in population increases contributing to a cumulative impact on law enforcement services. Potential development in the Urban Study Areas would result in an incremental cumulative demand for law enforcement.

Sacramento County, along with surrounding counties such as San Joaquin, Amador, and El Dorado, are all continuously being developed. Development of these areas along with the development in Elk Grove and the Planning Area would result in significant cumulative impacts to law enforcement services in the region.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Law Enforcement Impacts

Impact 4.12.2.2 Implementation of the proposed General Plan along with potential development of the Urban Study Areas would result in the increase of the demand for cumulative law enforcement services. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would require additional law enforcement personnel services and equipment to adequately serve the projected development of the City. Additionally, potential development in the Urban Study Areas would also result in an increase in the cumulative demand for law enforcement services. Cumulative development under the proposed General Plan would result in the development of approximately 22,278 acres and require 222 additional officers and new facilities to accommodate the additional staff. Development in the Urban Study Areas could result in the development of 7,320 acres and result in the need for an additional 73 police officers and supporting facilities. As indicated above, the potential environmental effects associated with the provision of new law enforcement facilities

are addressed in the appropriate section of this EIR. The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department receives funding from property tax, building impact fees, facility impact fees and bonds, while the City of Elk Grove Police Department receives funding from sales tax, property tax, and transit occupancy tax. As such, cumulative development would provide additional funding sources for the provision of law enforcement services. Individual development projects would be subject to review and approval by local law enforcement to ensure that adequate access, visibility and security is provided. Therefore, cumulative law enforcement impacts are considered **less than significant**.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- 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-22 *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.*
- SA-25 *The City shall regularly monitor and review the level of service staffing provided in Elk Grove, and ensure that sufficient staffing and resources are available to serve local needs.*
- SA-26 *Design neighborhoods and buildings in a manner that prevents crime and provides security and safety for people and property when feasible.*
- SA-27 *Encourage the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the design of development projects and buildings. These basic principles include:*

Natural Surveillance

A design concept directed primarily at keeping intruders easily observable. Promoted by features that maximize visibility of people, parking areas and building entrances: doors and windows that look out on to streets and parking areas; pedestrian-friendly sidewalks and streets; front porches; adequate nighttime lighting.

Territorial Reinforcement

Physical design can create or extend a sphere of influence. Users then develop a sense of territorial control while potential offenders, perceiving this control, are discouraged. Promoted by features that define property lines and distinguish private spaces from public spaces using landscape plantings, pavement designs, gateway treatments, and "CPTED" fences.

Natural Access Control

A design concept directed primarily at decreasing crime opportunity by denying access to crime targets and creating in offenders a perception of risk. Gained by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances and

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neighborhood gateways to clearly indicate public routes and discouraging access to private areas with structural elements.

Target Hardening

Accomplished by features that prohibit entry or access: window locks, dead bolts for doors, interior door hinges.

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-1, PF-22, SA-25, SA-26, and SA-27 would reduce potential cumulative law enforcement impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.3 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

4.12.3.1 EXISTING SETTING

The Planning Area falls within the service area of the Elk Grove Unified School District (EGUSD). The EGUSD has more than doubled in the past decade and is expected to experience the same level of growth through 2010. The District covers nearly 320 square miles and has been in existence for over 41 years. The EGUSD boundaries encompass the entire City of Elk Grove, portions of the City of Sacramento, and most of southern Sacramento County. The EGUSD stretches from the Sacramento River to the foothills of Amador County, and is bisected from east to west by the Cosumnes River and north to south by State Route 99 and Interstate 5. Due to constant increases in population, the Elk Grove Unified School District must change its school boundaries on a regular basis.

The Elk Grove Unified School District is the 12th largest school district in California and one of the fastest growing school districts in the nation. For the 2002 - 2003 school year, the District will serve more than 52,500 students and expects to reach 80,000 students by 2010. More than sixty percent of the District's students are on a four-track year-round schedule and attend school for three months and are off for a month. Due to the area's rapid growth, many elementary schools have reached their capacity at some or all grade levels and do not have room for any new students. Students who are unable to attend their home school because it is full are "off-loaded" - bussed to another school until space is available at the child's home school. Students who are off-loaded are placed on a waiting list to return to their home school based on the date and time of when the student was registered.

The EGUSCD adopted an amended Facilities Master Plan in February 2002, which identified major issues and detailed information on the District's future school needs, funding options, and cost estimates. The 2002 Master Plan updated and amended the 1995-2010 Master Plan. Enough new families moved into the Elk Grove Unified School District in 2001 to fill a classroom every three to five days. To keep up with this growth, the District will need to average more than three new schools a year - about thirty-one new schools - by 2010, even after opening five new schools for the 2002-2003 school year. These schools are needed to accommodate growth and allow the district to lower the enrollments at its middle and high schools. As the district opens new schools, school boundaries will also change.

FUNDING AND FINANCING MECHANISMS

The District funds new schools with a combination of local bonds, developer fees, and state bonds. State bonds pay for almost half the costs of new schools. In 2001-02 for instance, state bonds provided more than \$45 million to build one high school, one middle school, and one elementary school. Of the thirty-one schools that the district needs to build by 2010, only five were funded by the state in June 2002.

The community has passed two local bonds since 1987 that have helped pay for nearly thirty new schools in the past fifteen years, build new libraries and multipurpose rooms at older schools, and maintain and upgrade existing schools. Local bonds are paid for by property taxes that range from \$3.82 per month for houses built before 1987 to \$16.67 per month for houses built after July 1, 2001.

In addition to local bonds, the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Prop 47) was approved by voters in November 2002 and provides for a bond issue of \$13,050,000,000 to fund necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures.

The following funding formula has been adopted by the EGUSD for use from 2002 through 2010 and is based on a mixture of state school bonds, developer fees and local Mello-Roos bonds.

- 41% California school bonds approved by voters statewide.
- 40% Developer fees established by state law as well additional developer fees negotiated by the District via county and city ordinances.
- 19% Local Community Facilities District (CFD) special tax approved by voters in 1987 and amended in 1997-1998

Additionally, the EGUSD Master Plan proposes alternative funding mechanisms if state funds are unavailable to cover construction and modernization costs within the District. The proposed mechanisms include increased developer and local tax fees, a local general obligation bond, creation of a Benefit Assessment District, institute asset management, sale of surplus property and the raising of funds through Certificates of Participation. The local CFD bonds helped build twenty-two new schools and enabled major improvements at twenty-two of the existing school facilities. The EGUSD will continue to seek new funding mechanisms and take advantage of new opportunities as available.

FUTURE SCHOOL FACILITIES NEEDS

The EGUSD Master Plan describes existing facilities in relation to future K-12 student enrollment, based on the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) population projections. The Master Plan addresses the need for new facilities and other measures to accommodate the changing and expanding development pressure that will be placed on the EGUSD over the next seven years. Future school facility need projections use four different population estimating methods including historical growth projections based on past growth rates, State Department of Finance official populations projections, District Cohort Survival projections, and the proposed City of Elk Grove Draft General Plan Land Use designation projections. Additionally, the Master Plan establishes service standards based on student generation rates and school capacities to determine the District's needs through the current plan period.

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Service Standards

The Elk Grove Unified School District plans for school facilities using its Facilities Master Plan. The number, type, and location of school facilities required are based on criteria and standards set forth in the Master Plan. The District selects school sites in accordance with criteria developed by the California Department of Education. Factors considered in site selection include width to length ratio, proximity to potential hazards such as railroad tracks, airports, and high voltage power lines, noise level, site access, and absence of environmental constraints. The Department of Education must review and approve all sites considered for selection and use by the District. The District uses the student generation rates shown in **Table 4.12.3-1** to determine the projected number of students that will result from residential development. Site selection criteria and projected student generation are the basis for determining the location, type, and number of schools required to serve a new development.

**TABLE 4.12.3-1
ESTIMATED STUDENT GENERATION RATES**

School Type	Single Family	Multi-Family
Elementary (K-6)	0.4398	0.3057
Middle 7-8)	0.1238	0.0730
High (9-12)	0.2007	0.1587
Total	0.7643	0.5374

Source: EGUCD School Facilities Master Plan, 2002-2010

Table 4.12.3-2 describes the maximum number of students that may be accommodated within each type of school under both multi-track year-round and traditional nine-month enrollment periods. The EGUSD uses year-round programs in some elementary and middle schools in order to increase efficiency. Year-round schools provide for a twenty percent increase in student enrollment.

**TABLE 4.12.3-2
MAXIMUM SCHOOL CAPACITIES**

School Type	Traditional 9-month	Multi-track/Year-round
Elementary (K-6)	1,000	1,060
Middle (7-8)	1,200	1,440
High (9-12)	2,200	N/A

Source: EGUCD School Facilities Master Plan, 2002-2010

The following facilities would need to be added to the District to meet the population growth expected between 2003 and 2010. The following facility need projections are based on the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) population estimates for Sacramento County and the City of Elk Grove and on current Census 2000 data:

- 24 new elementary schools
- 4 middle schools
- 2 alternative schools

The above needs are estimated for the entire EGUSD Master Plan time frame, which is between 2002 and 2010. The Master Plan has also outlined a fifteen-year plan to meet the District’s more immediate need through 2005 and include, but are not limited to, the following recommendations:

- 15 new elementary schools
- Where educationally justifiable, increase all elementary schools to ultimate capacity, including year-round schedules.
- 5 to 6 new 6th, 7th, 8th middle/high school complexes.
- One alternative school in the East Franklin development area.
- Complete all improvement projects at 30 of the existing school sites.
- Expand Support Services for Food Services, Grounds, Maintenance and Warehouse facilities.

Should development in the EGUSD occur at maximum projected levels and the year-round schedule is not feasible for all elementary schools in the District, the Master Plan recommends that four additional elementary schools be added in the East Franklin Specific Plan area and one in the Kiefer/Sunrise vicinity between 2005 and 2010.

New Facilities Needs and Costs

Table 4.12.3-3, provides a fifteen-year cost estimate for projected needs of the EGUSD.

TABLE 4.12.3-3
FIFTEEN-YEAR NEED COST ESTIMATE

2005 Need	Cost Estimate (In Millions)
15 New Elementary Schools	\$167
3 New Middle Schools	\$61
3 New High Schools	\$133
Modernization	\$47.9
Additions	\$12.4
Portable Replacement	\$20
Adaptations	\$16
Subtotal	\$457.3
2010 Need	Cost Estimate (In Millions)
5 New Elementary Schools	\$56
Subtotal	\$56
Support Facilities Need	Cost Estimate (In Millions)
Support Services	\$4.3
Subtotal	\$4.3
Grand Total	\$517.6

Source: EGUCD School Facilities Master Plan, 2002-2010

Support Facilities

Additional support facilities will also be required to accommodate the projected growth expected within the EGUSD. The estimated costs associated with the proposed support facility improvements totals approximately \$4,253,000. According to the EGUSD's Facilities Master Plan the Education Center will need 10,000 to 20,000 additional square feet of office area to accommodate new training centers for teachers, and the Food Services Department will need a small 500 square foot conference/administration room. New shops, equipment storage areas, and additional warehouse space will be needed at Maintenance and Grounds to keep pace

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with continued growth. The warehouse will need 20,000 square feet of expansion space to store increased supplies and equipment. The Grounds Department will require a 35,000 square foot building for the new shops, storage and administration and an additional 75,000 square foot of paved surface area for equipment parking, staging and storing. The Transportation Center will also require modifications and the purchasing of additional busses to adequately serve the expected growth projections. The modifications will require up to 12,000 additional square feet and forty more parking spaces to support new staff. Child-care will continue to be provided by private vendors; however, space and utility hookups shall be planned and provided at each elementary school site.

4.12.3.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

STATE

Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (SB 50)

The "Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998," also known as Senate Bill No. 50 (Stats. 1998, Ch.407), governs a school district's authority to levy school impact fees. This comprehensive legislation, together with the \$9.2 billion education bond act approved by the voters in November 1998 as "Proposition 1A" reforms methods of school construction financing in California.

Prior to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (Government Code Sections 65995-65998), case law allowed cities to consider and impose conditions to mitigate impacts of new development on school facilities. The 1998 School Facilities Act suspended this authority, commonly referred to as *Mira* authority.

Government Code Section 65995, as amended by SB 50, establishes the dollar amount school districts may impose on new development. The statute provides that, with limited exceptions, the amount of any fees, charges, dedications, or other requirements may not exceed the following:

- 1) In the case of new residential construction, three dollars and forty-three cents (\$3.43) per square foot of assessable space ... "
- 2) In the case of any commercial or industrial construction, thirty-three cents (\$0.34) per square foot of chargeable covered and enclosed space ... " (Gov. Code Section 65995, subd. (b)).

These amounts will be adjusted for inflation in the year 2000, and every two years thereafter (Id., subd. (b)(3)).

Under specified circumstances, school districts may impose alternative fees pursuant to Government Code Sections 65995.5 and 65995.7 (Level 2 and/or Level 3 fees, respectively). If State funding expires at any time, school districts may impose up to 100 percent of the State average cost of school facilities on new development (alternative Level 3 fees). However, in 2006, if a State bond measure fails, *Mira* authority is partially restored to the extent that a city could deny an application but could not condition the project to pay fees above the fee set by the State.

California Government Code Section 65995(e) states that a city does not have the ability to condition any land use approval, whether legislative or adjudicative, on the need for school

facilities. In addition, Government Code Section 65995(f) prohibits a city or county from imposing a requirement to participate in a Community Facilities District (“CFD,” also known as Mello-Roos district). Government Code Section 65995(g)(1) further states that a developer’s refusal to participate in a CFD cannot be a factor in considering a “legislative or adjudicative” act. However, Government Code Section 65995(g)(2) further states that a “person can voluntarily elect” to pay a fee through a CFD.

Government Code Section 65995(h) states that the payment or satisfaction of a fee, charge, or other requirement levied or imposed pursuant to Section 17620 of the Education Code in the amount specified in Section 65995 and, if applicable, any amounts specified in Section 65995.5 or 65995.7 are hereby deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization as defined in Section 56021 or 56073, on the provision of adequate school facilities.

Section 65996 (b) states that the provisions of this chapter are hereby deemed to provide full and complete school facilities mitigation and, notwithstanding Section 65858, or Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code, or any other provision of state or local law, a state or local agency may not deny or refuse to approve a legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property or any change in governmental organization or reorganization, as defined in Section 56021 or 56073, on the basis that school facilities are inadequate.

The Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 (Prop 47)

This act was approved by voters in November 2002 and provides for a bond issue of \$13,050,000,000 (thirteen billion fifty million dollars) to fund necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted to areas of greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds will also be used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California, to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate growing student enrollment.

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The Sacramento County General Plan is used as the “blueprint” to guide future development in unincorporated portions of the County, including sections of the Planning Area that are outside the Elk Grove city limits. The following Sacramento County public facilities policies are applicable to the Planning Area outside the existing city limits of Elk Grove.

- PF-26 Community plans shall identify all existing and planned school sites and shall include guidelines and conceptual examples for incorporating new schools into overall neighborhood design.
- PF-27 Community and Specific Plans shall consider the needs of community colleges and address the feasibility and appropriateness of off-campus facilities, particularly in TODs.
- PF-28 Schools shall be planned as a focal point of neighborhood activity and interrelated with neighborhood retail uses, churches, parks, greenways and off-street paths whenever possible.

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- PF-29 New elementary schools in the urban area should be planned whenever possible so that almost all residences will be within walking distance of the school (one mile or less) and all residences are within two miles of a school.
- PF-30 New elementary and junior high schools shall be planned adjacent to neighborhood and community parks whenever possible and designed to promote joint use of appropriate facilities.
- PF-31 Elementary schools shall not be located along arterials and thoroughfares. Junior high schools shall be located near arterials and thoroughfares to facilitate the transport of students.
- PF-32 New community college campuses and high schools within the urban service boundary shall be located along arterial or thoroughfare streets, with high priority to location adjacent to transportation corridors identified on the Transportation Plan Map.
- PF-33 New schools should link with planned bikeways and pedestrian paths wherever possible.
- PF-34 Support the establishment of a County-wide public schools planning program.
- PF-35 Review district school facility plans with respect to their relationship to County-wide school facility planning objectives in conjunction with Board of Supervisors' adoption of supplemental financing programs.
- PF-36 Land dedications or reservations for schools should meet state guidelines for school parcel size. Where more than one owner or development project is involved, there shall be appropriate assurances and conditions to assure that requisite acreage can and will be assembled to meet facility site requirements.
- PF-37 Development projects shall not be approved unless the hearing body finds that provisions for reservation of school sites are adequate to meet the needs of the school district.
- PF-38 Specific Plans shall show the location of future school sites based upon adopted school district master plans and criteria in the General Plan, and shall include assurances of funding for acquisition.
- PF-39 Supplemental mitigation fees may be established by the Board of supervisors provided they find that supplemental fees are critical and necessary to meet the facility funding needs of a school district and that traditional methods of school financing are not adequate.
- PF-40 No land division or rezone for new residential construction shall be approved in any area unless it is found that development within such area will not significantly impact school facilities. Such a finding will be deemed to have been made if there is a Board of supervisors approved school district financing plan for any applicable school district which provides for funding of needed school capacity, and a proponent of a land division or rezone has agreed to abide by such plan.

- PF-41 The Board of Supervisors shall not approve a school district’s financing plan which authorizes the collection of mitigation fees supplemental to those required pursuant to Government Code Section 65995 unless it has certified that the school district has:
1. Adopted a facilities plan consistent with the time horizon of the County General Plan.
 2. Adopted a school financing plan delineating the source and amount of funds required to fully implement the facilities plan.
 3. Implemented year-round schools within the service area where mitigation fees would be applied, unless the Board of Supervisors finds that year-round schooling is infeasible, and;
 4. Participated in the State School Construction Bond Program. Participation can be demonstrated by evidence that the school district has pursued application for state funding in a diligent manner, as well as the actual appropriation of funds.
- PF-42 Mitigation required by the County shall, together with other reasonably assured sources of funding in the school facilities master plan, be sufficient to mitigate impacts upon school facilities.
- PF-43 Support state legislative efforts to secure additional state funding for school construction and ensure maintenance of local district priorities for funds in the state school bond program.
- PF-44 Residential projects proposed prior to completion of planned school facilities shall include phasing conditions, which ensure that the project does not generate students which, together with those students from previously approved projects, will cause the capacity at existing schools within a reasonable distance of the project to exceed planned capacity beyond levels deemed acceptable by the school district, provided that the school district is proceeding in good faith to complete the timely construction of needed facilities. Development agreements may be appropriate to confirm reciprocal obligations.
- PF-45 Residential rezone and general plan amendment requests shall not be approved unless accompanied by a finding that school facilities to accommodate project students consistent with service level standards will be available in a timely manner to serve the project or that the project includes phasing conditions to ensure coordination of residential construction and school construction consistent with policy.
- PF-46 School facility and financing plans for new urban growth areas designated by this plan shall be jointly adopted by the appropriate school districts and the Board of Supervisors.

4.12.3.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A public schools impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would result in the following:

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- 1) Increased demand for additional personnel, equipment, or facilities and/or results in a negative effect that impairs the ability of the service provider to maintain acceptable level of service for public schools that would result in a physical impact on the environment.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential public school impacts was based on review of the EGUSD Master Plan and consultations with school district staff.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Public School Facilities

Impact 4.12.3.1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase demand for EGUSD facilities and services. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

The EGUSD School Facilities Master Plan Amendment (Amendment), completed in February 2002, updated the School Facilities Master Plan of 1995 based on current population projections and growth estimates. The Amendment identified an updated list of needs to meet the growth within the District through 2010. The Amendment indicated that the District would need to add twenty-one new elementary schools, ten new secondary schools, two new alternative schools, and improve some existing schools and support facilities to accommodate the estimated 80,000 students the District will have by 2010. Buildout proposed under the General Plan would result in approximately 194,453 residents and approximately 63,340 dwelling units. Using the EGUSD student generation rates presented in **Table 4.12.3-1**, the proposed General Plan would result in approximately 27,176 elementary students, 7,583 middle school students, and 12,499 high school students, for a total of 47,258 students. Several funding sources will be used by the EGUSD to facilitate the construction and maintenance of the additional facilities needed to serve the projected growth. The environmental effects of constructing additional school facilities in the City have been generally considered in Sections 4.1 through 4.13 of this EIR. Sources include but are not limited to Prop 47 funds, increased developer and local tax fees, and the local general obligation bond funds. In addition, California Government Code Sections 65995(h) and 65996(b) note that payment of fees provide full and complete school facilities mitigation.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

PF-15 Specific plans shall identify all existing and planned school sites and should include guidelines and conceptual examples for incorporating new schools into overall neighborhood design.

PF-16 While recognizing that school siting and development are not within the jurisdiction of the City to control, the City strongly encourages the School District to consider the following criteria:

- *Traffic impacts on nearby roadways are addressed and mitigated to meet City standards for level of service.*
- *Schools should serve as a focal point of neighborhood activity and be interrelated with churches, parks, greenways and off-street paths whenever possible.*

- *Almost all residences will be within walking distance of a school (one mile or less) and all residences are within two miles of a school whenever possible.*
- *New schools are adjacent to neighborhood and community parks whenever possible and designed to promote joint use of appropriate facilities.*
- *New schools should link with trails, bikeways, and pedestrian paths wherever possible.*

PF-17 *The City supports state legislative efforts to secure additional state funding for school construction and ensure maintenance of local district priorities for funds in the state school bond program.*

PF-22 *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.*

PF-25 *Specific plans shall identify all existing and planned school sites and should include guidelines and conceptual examples for incorporating new schools into the overall design.*

PF-26 *The City shall encourage the School District to plan the locations of schools such that:*

- *Schools serve as a focal point of neighborhood activity and interrelated with neighborhood retail uses, such as churches, parks, greenways and of-street paths whenever possible.*
- *Almost all residences will be within walking distance of the school (one mile or less) and all residences are within two miles of a school.*
- *New elementary and junior high schools are adjacent to neighborhood and community parks whenever possible and designed to promote joint use of appropriate facilities.*
- *Elementary schools shall not be located along arterials and thoroughfares. Junior high schools shall be located near arterials and thoroughfares to facilitate the transport of students.*
- *High schools are located along arterial or thoroughfare streets, with high priority to location adjacent to transportation corridors identified on the Circulation Policy Map.*
- *New schools should link with planned bikeways and pedestrian paths wherever possible.*

PF-27 *The City supports state legislative efforts to secure additional state funding for school construction and ensure maintenance of local district priorities for funds in the state school bond program.*

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-15 through PF-17, PF-22, PF-25, PF-26, PF-27, and the requirements of the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act would reduce potential public school impacts to a **less than significant** level.

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Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.3.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The development associated with the Draft General Plan would result in population increases contributing to a cumulative impact on schools and related facilities within the EGUSD. Development in the Urban Study would result in an incremental cumulative demand for schools and result in additional environmental impacts associated with the development of new sites. The construction of new schools and related facilities would provide additional capacity to accommodate current and future enrollment. However, providing new school sites would result in cumulative environmental impacts on traffic congestion, noise, potential loss of habitat, water, solid waste, etc. The environmental impacts associated with the development of future school sites would be evaluated individually by the EGUSD for immediate and cumulative impacts as required by the State Board of Education and CEQA.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Public School Impacts

Impact 4.12.3.2 Implementation of the proposed General Plan as well as potential development of the Urban Study Areas, would result in cumulative public school impacts. These cumulative public school impacts are considered **less than significant**.

The EGUSD would need to add 24 new elementary, 4 middle, and two alternative schools and supporting facilities to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate the projected growth associated with the proposed General Plan. The adoption of all or some combination of Mello-Roos taxes, and state funding would mitigate potential cumulative impacts on schools. Additionally, California Government Code Section Sections 65995 (h) and 65996 (b) provide full and complete school facilities mitigation. Based on current EGUSD generation rates, the District is expected to add approximately 47,258 new students under the proposed General Plan. Additionally, development in the Urban Study Areas could result in approximately 17,000 additional students be added to EGUCSD facilities. The environmental effects of the construction of school facilities in the City have been generally considered in this Draft EIR. The existing funding mechanisms, bond measures within the school district and compliance with the Draft General Plan policies would reduce the cumulative impacts on school facilities. Additionally, pursuant to State law, payment of statutory fees represents full and complete school facilities mitigation; therefore, cumulative impacts to these facilities are reduced to **less than significant**.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

PF-15 *Specific plans shall identify all existing and planned school sites and should include guidelines and conceptual examples for incorporating new schools into overall neighborhood design.*

PF-16 *While recognizing that school siting and development are not within the jurisdiction of the City to control, the City strongly encourages the School District to consider the following criteria:*

- *Traffic impacts on nearby roadways are addressed and mitigated to meet City standards for level of service.*
- *Schools should serve as a focal point of neighborhood activity and be interrelated with churches, parks, greenways and off-street paths whenever possible.*
- *Almost all residences will be within walking distance of a school (one mile or less) and all residences are within two miles of a school whenever possible.*
- *New schools are adjacent to neighborhood and community parks whenever possible and designed to promote joint use of appropriate facilities.*
- *New schools should link with trails, bikeways, and pedestrian paths wherever possible.*

PF-17 *The City supports state legislative efforts to secure additional state funding for school construction and ensure maintenance of local district priorities for funds in the state school bond program.*

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PF-25 *Specific plans shall identify all existing and planned school sites and should include guidelines and conceptual examples for incorporating new schools into the overall design.*

PF-26 *The City shall encourage the School District to plan the locations of schools such that:*

- *Schools serve as a focal point of neighborhood activity and interrelated with neighborhood retail uses, such as churches, parks, greenways and off-street paths whenever possible.*
- *Almost all residences will be within walking distance of the school (one mile or less) and all residences are within two miles of a school.*
- *New elementary and junior high schools are adjacent to neighborhood and community parks whenever possible and designed to promote joint use of appropriate facilities.*
- *Elementary schools shall not be located along arterials and thoroughfares. Junior high schools shall be located near arterials and thoroughfares to facilitate the transport of students.*
- *High schools are located along arterial or thoroughfare streets, with high priority to location adjacent to transportation corridors identified on the Circulation Policy Map.*
- *New schools should link with planned bikeways and pedestrian paths wherever possible.*

PF-27 *The City supports state legislative efforts to secure additional state funding for school construction and ensure maintenance of local district priorities for funds in the state school bond program.*

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Implementation of General Plan policies PF-15 through PF-17, PF-22, and PF-25 through PF-27, and the requirements of the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act would reduce potential cumulative public school impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures.

None required.

4.12.4 WASTEWATER SERVICE

4.12.4.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) provides public wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal in the urbanized portions of Sacramento County. The SRCSD is a publicly owned wastewater agency serving over one million people in the major Sacramento Metropolitan Area through its three contributing agencies: the City of Folsom, the City of Sacramento, and Sacramento County Sanitation District 1 (CSD-1). Under the Master Interagency Agreement (MIA) that defines the operational, financial, and administrative responsibilities of the SRCSD, the County of Sacramento, and the contributing agencies. SRCSD is responsible for the financing of any new interceptor sewer facilities. The portions of the Planning Area that are not are not serviced by public sewer service are served by private septic systems.

EXISTING WASTEWATER FACILITIES

The main CSD-1 collection system includes over 2,400 miles of sewer pipelines ranging in size from four to seventy-five inches in diameter (see **Figure 4.12.4-1**). The collection system pipelines are categorized and based on size, function and hydraulic capacity. Trunk sewers are pipes that function as conveyance facilities to transport the collected wastewater flows to the SRCSD interceptor system.

The collection system within the Planning Area includes trunks (designed to carry flows from 1 – 10 mgd) and laterals, which are wastewater conveyance facilities that carry wastewater flows of less than 1 mgd. The CSD-1 facilities collect and transport wastewater into SRCSD's regional wastewater treatment plant facility. The Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP) is located at 8521 Laguna Station Road. The SRWTP receives and treats an average of 155 million gallons per day (mgd) and has a permitted dry weather flow design capacity of 181 mgd. Treated effluent charges from the Planning Area are conveyed to SRCSD's Wastewater Treatment Plant and ultimately discharged into the Sacramento River near the unincorporated town of Freeport in Sacramento County. The existing Elk Grove trunk line extends southeast from the SRWTP influent diversion structure to Laguna Boulevard, then parallel to State Route 99 along East Stockton Boulevard. There is also a trunk sewer line extending south from the influent diversion structure along the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) right-of-way, which makes up the Planning Area's western boundary.

The SRCSD and CSD-1 Board of Directors are in the process of approving the current Sacramento Sewerage Expansion Master Plan (Master Plan). The Master Plan considers wastewater generation associated with projected land use buildout scenarios. The Master Plan is updated every five years to incorporate revised land use plans and projections. The projections are based on Sacramento County General Plan and local jurisdictions land use projections (i.e., City of Elk Grove, City of Folsom etc.) within the Urban Services Boundary. The Master Plan also identifies improvements and modifications needed to ensure sufficient capacity

4.12.4-1 2-pager

in both conveyance and treatment facilities. The Plan includes construction and operation costs associated with the proposed facilities. Planning of sewer system facilities for the CSD-1 is based on a unit flow rate representing the average base wastewater flow contribution from one Single-Family dwelling, termed an Equivalent Single-Family Dwelling Unit (ESD).

SEPTIC SERVICE

Currently, much of the Planning Area is serviced by the CSD-1 facilities; however, those areas located outside the CSD-1 boundaries 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. The EMD is responsible for all septic tanks and systems in the County.

As noted above, the portions of the Planning Area not serviced by CSD-1 facilities are on private septic systems. Eastern portions of the City and Planning Area generally consist of agriculture and rural residential land uses and are served by individual septic systems. The EMD refers to this area as a test area, meaning that a test (usually visual) is required prior to issuance of septic permits. This area is comprised of nearly 100 percent conventional septic systems, which use seepage pits of varying depths. According to EMD staff, the area is characterized as having above average percolation and does not have a higher occurrence of septic failures or malfunctions than any other area in the County (Erickson, 2003). Additionally, the EMD septic alternatives for this area consist of increasing or decreasing the number of pits used, or changing the depth of the seepage pits. The standard pit depth in the area is 35 feet. Sewer disposal methods of any new development must meet the requirements of the EMD prior to approval as provided in the adopted Sacramento County Codes and Regulations.

PLANNED PROJECTS

The CSD-1 Master Plan identified the projected Equivalent Single-family Dwelling Unit (ESD) flows and Average Wastewater Flows through 2020 under buildout scenarios for the trunk sheds within the Planning Area. The Master Plan was completed considering the general land uses proposed under the City of Elk Grove General Plan (Attebury, July 2003). CSD-1 uses hydraulic modeling of the existing trunk sewer system to identify areas of the system where capacity is insufficient to convey existing or future storm peak wet weather flows. Plans for future expansion of the CSD-1 trunk sewer system were developed in "Trunk Shed Plans" for future areas of development. The information contained in the Trunk Shed Plans provides guidance for developers in planning and designing sewer facilities for new developments. **Figure 4.12.4-2** illustrates the future trunk sheds and trunk sewers proposed to meet the projected needs of the CSD-1 within the Planning Area through 2020. Additionally, **Figure 4.12.4-2** displays the anticipated timing of development for each of the major development areas and the remaining unincorporated portions of the County. The Regional Interceptor Master Plan EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 200112085), the SRCSD Master Plan, which includes the SRWTP 2020 Master Plan the Buffer Lands Master Plan, Control No: 97-PWE-0599) and the Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan (Final Report, October 2000) identified system improvements and modifications that would be required to accommodate the projected growth in the SRCSD service area through 2020. Improvements include the expansion of the SRWTP from 181 mgd ADWF to 250 mgd ADWF. Additionally, the Interceptor Master Plan assumed that the ultimate development of the interceptor basins (existing and future) would accommodate projected densities through design of the individual trunk sewer systems. The interceptor improvements include alternative alignments of the Lower North West Interceptor, the Aerojet Interceptor and the Missile-Mather /Bradshaw 7 Interceptor and other system modifications. Additionally, the CSD-1 Sewerage Expansion Master Plan

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identified several expansion, relief and maintenance projects required to accommodate the projected increase of flows through 2020.

Projects within the Planning Area

Some of the existing CSD-1 trunk sewer systems within the Planning Area will need improvements and modifications to correct current capacity deficiencies. The CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan Final Draft Report completed in October 2000 indicated that both the UPRR trunk and the downstream portion of the Elk Grove trunk would require improvements and modifications to adequately address the existing and future capacity limitations. The Master Plan confirmed the findings of the 1998 capacity study that was completed by CSD-1 for the Elk Grove Trunk Sewer. The improvements and modifications of the two trunks systems have been anticipated since the early 1990s when portions of the future Laguna Interceptor was constructed along Franklin and Laguna Boulevards to Dwight Road. The Southeast or Central trunk system extends northeast from the SRWTP influent diversion structure, along and nearly parallel to Mack Road, Power Inn Road, and Folsom Boulevard, and ending at Routier Road. The CSD-1 has determined that portions of this trunk system have been structurally degraded due to hydrogen-sulfide-induced corrosion and will require rehabilitation in the future. A total of twenty relief projects have been identified for the existing CSD-1 within the Planning Area to correct capacity deficiencies and to accommodate future flows. SRCSD recently constructed a five million gallon-per-day water recycling facility to produce recycled water. The facility began recycling treated wastewater in April 2003 and delivering it to the Elk Grove and Laguna areas for non-potable (non-drinkable) uses, such as landscaping and other irrigation needs.

4.12.4.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The Sacramento County General Plan is used as the “blueprint” to guide future development in unincorporated portions of the County, including sections of the Planning Area that are outside the Elk Grove city limits. The following Sacramento County public facilities policies are applicable to the Planning Area outside the existing city limits of Elk Grove.

- | | |
|------|--|
| PF-5 | New treatment facilities and all facility operations shall be funded by beneficiaries. |
| PF-6 | Interceptor, trunk lines and flow attenuation facilities shall operate within their capacity limits without overflowing. |
| PF-7 | Although sewer infrastructure will be planned for full urbanization consistent with PF-11 and the Land Use Element, an actual commitment of additional sewer system capacity will be made only when users are ready to connect and use the system. |
| PF-8 | Do not permit development, which would cause sewage flows into the trunk or interceptor system to exceed their capacity. |
| PF-9 | Design trunk and interceptor systems to accommodate flows generated by full urban development at urban densities within the ultimate service area. This could include phased construction where deferred capital costs are appropriate. |

- PF-10 Development along corridors identified by the Sanitation Districts in their Master Plans as locations of future sewerage conveyance facilities shall incorporate appropriate easements as a condition of approval.
- PF-11 The County shall not support extension of the regional interceptor system to areas within the County, which are beyond the Urban Service Boundary.
- PF-12 Sacramento County will support extension of sanitary sewer services outside of Sacramento County by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District and its Contributing Agencies under the following conditions:
1. That the residents of Sacramento County are benefited by such an extension.
 2. That such extension of sewer service complies with the conditions set forth in the Master Interagency Agreement, which governs the policies and operating responsibilities of the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District and its Contributing Agencies.
- PF-13 Public sewer systems shall not extend service into agricultural-residential areas outside the urban policy unless the Environmental health Department determines that there exist significant environmental or health risks created by private disposal systems serving existing development and no feasible alternatives exist to public sewer service.
- PF-14 Independent community sewer systems shall not be established for new development.
- PF-15 Support CSD-1 and SRCSD policies to fund new trunk and interceptor capital costs through connection fees for new development.
- PF-16 Support SRCSD policy to fully fund treatment plant operation through monthly service charges to system users. Fund treatment plant expansion and upgrades, and existing trunk and interceptor replacements or improvements through connection fees or other revenue sources.
- PF-17 Support a policy requiring monthly service charges to users that reflect differences in the volume and concentration of wastewater generated by nonresidential users.
- PF-18 New development projects which require extension or modification of the trunk or interceptor sewer systems shall be consistent with sewer facility plans and shall participate in established funding mechanisms.

Sacramento Regional Community Services District Sewerage Facilities Master Plan

The overall goal of the CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Master Plan (Master Plan) is to estimate the future capital improvement needs of the CSD-1 trunk sewer system, both in capacity relief projects for the existing system, and expansion projects to serve newly developed areas. The Master Plan translates existing land use projections into wastewater flow estimates, identifies trunk relief and expansion projects and combines them to create a capital improvement program and assesses several financial elements of the CSD-1 trunk program. The Master Plan was prepared considering buildout of general land uses proposed under the City of Elk Grove's General Plan (Attebury, July 2003).

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Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan

The 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 Plan are to provide sufficient capacity to meet growth projections and an orderly expansion of SRWTP facilities, comply with applicable water quality standards and provide for the most cost-effective facilities and programs from a watershed perspective.

4.12.4.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A public services or utilities impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would result in any of the following:

- 1) Result in the need for new systems or supplies, or a substantial expansion or alteration to the wastewater treatment and disposal systems.
- 2) Result in a substantial increase in wastewater flows over current conditions and treatment capacity.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential impacts on wastewater facilities and services was based on consultation with Sacramento County Regional Sanitation District and County Sanitation District 1. Additionally, Master and Expansion Plan documents for CSD-1 were also reviewed.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Wastewater Treatment Capacity

Impact 4.12.4.1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase wastewater flows and demand for sanitary sewer facilities, which may exceed the capacity of the SRWTP. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

Capacity requirements at the treatment plant are based on population-based water-flow projections. Population-based flow projections utilized a dry weather per capita flow factor averaged over the five-year period from 1996-2000 (132.4 gallons per capita per day (GPCPD)). The plant accommodates peak wet weather flows through a combination of storage and later return and treatment prior to river discharge. In 2000, the wastewater flow for ADWF was approximately 154 mgd. The SRWTP currently has a permitted capacity of 181 mgd for average dry weather flows and 400 mgd of Average Wet Weather Flows (AWWF). Currently, CSD-1 is in the process of expanding the SRWTP to accommodate 250 ADWF and maintaining the 400 mgd for AWWF. The ADWF at the SRWTP is expected to be 218 mgd under buildout conditions in the year 2020, approximately 32 mgd under capacity with proposed expansion improvements in place. These expansions are projected to accommodate all projected regional growth through the year 2020. The EIR for the 2020 SRWTP Master Plan is a project and a program EIR addressing a full range of issue that include but are not limited to the following:

- Land Use and growth inducement;
- Public services and facilities;
- Surface and groundwater quality;
- Surface water quality impacts to the Sacramento River and downstream users;
- Fisheries impacts;
- Hazardous materials and public health;
- Air quality;
- Cultural Resource impacts, and;
- Biological Resource impacts.

The Draft EIR for the 2020 SRWTP Master Plan is currently in the printing phase and is expected to be released for public review in late August 2003.

The capacity of the SRWTP is determined by regional population estimates; therefore, is not related to any specific land uses or designations and is location independent (Ciatkowski, July 2003). The SRWTP Master Plan considered all projected growth within its service area boundaries, which includes development within the City limits of Elk Grove and the remaining portions of the General Plan area. Therefore, wastewater generated from the proposed land uses of the General Plan would not impact operations at the SRWTP or cause its planned capacity to be exceeded. Components of the Master Plan optimize the SRWTP's wastewater treatment capacity via storage to minimize treatment costs. The Master Plan provides for a capital program for expansion that addresses regulatory and industry changes in advanced treatment for potential "add-on" to conventional facilities and recycling and other alternative processes including source control improvements, evaluation of watershed offsets, and expanded recycling programs to meet the Master Plan objectives. The SRWTP will have sufficient capacity to serve the land uses associated with the proposed General Plan.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- PF-7 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-7-Action 1 The following shall be required for all development projects, excluding subdivisions:*
- *Sewer/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of project approval.*
 - *All required sewer/wastewater infrastructure for the project shall be in place at the time of project approval, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction.*
- PF-7-Action 2 The following shall be required for all subdivisions to the extent permitted by state law:*
- *Sewage/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of tentative map approval.*
 - *The agency providing sewer service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map by the City that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus*

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existing development, and other approved projects using the same conveyance lines, and projects which have received sewage treatment capacity commitment.

- Onsite and offsite sewage conveyance systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map, or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.*
- Sewage conveyance systems within the subdivision shall be in place and connected to the sewage disposal system prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.*

PF-8 Development along corridors identified by sewer providers in their Master Plans as locations of future sewerage conveyance facilities shall incorporate appropriate easements as a condition of approval.

PF-19 The City shall require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms in order to provide for the completion of required major public facilities at their full planned widths or capacities in one phase. For the purposes of this policy, "major" facilities shall include the following:

- Any roadway of a collector size or above, including any roadway shown on the Circulation Plan in this General Plan.*
- All wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project.*
- All sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.*

The City shall use its financial capacity to facilitate implementation of this policy if necessary, including, but not limited to:

- Issuing bonds,*
- Using City funds directly, with repayment from future development fees*
- Fee programs*
- Developer financing*

PF-20 New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.

PF-22 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.

Implementation of the above policies PF-7, PF-8, PF-9, PF-20, and PF-22 would reduce potential wastewater treatment impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Adequate Infrastructure for General Plan Buildout

Impact 4.12.4.2 Implementation of the proposed City of Elk Grove General Plan would increase wastewater flows and demand for additional sanitary sewer infrastructure. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

All future CSD-1 trunk sewer systems are developed in conjunction with the planning of the SRCSD interceptor system and land use planning information. The general land uses proposed under the General Plan were considered in preparation of the final report (Attebury, 2003). Trunk sewer expansions are grouped based on location and anticipated need. The Facilities Expansion Master Plan (October, 2000) identified 114 trunk system expansion projects consisting of approximately 145 miles of new trunk sewer pipelines (see **Figure 4.12.4-2**). Many of these trunk sewer expansion projects are within the Planning Area. The potential environmental effects associated with the expansion of facilities were addressed in the Regional Interceptor Master Plan EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 200112085), the SRCSD Master Plan, and the Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan (Final Report, October 2000). The construction of SRCSD Interceptors are determined by regional population estimates; therefore, is not related to any specific land uses or designations and is location independent (Ciatkowski, July 2003). Whereas, individual trunk systems are determined by land uses in a specific geographical area. The SRCSD Interceptor Master Plan considered all projected growth within its service area boundaries, which includes development within the City limits of Elk Grove and the remaining portions of the General Plan area. Therefore, wastewater generated from the proposed land uses of the General Plan would not in inadequate wastewater conveyance facilities.

It should be noted that the some of the land uses proposed under the General Plan would conflict with CSD-1's Master Plan and may affect the agencies facilities siting, cost of providing service, and the timing and phasing of new facilities. Portions of the City, east of SR 99 are not serviced by CSD-1 facilities are on private septic systems. These areas generally consist of agriculture and rural residential land uses and are served by individual septic systems. The proposed General Plan identifies that the City's long-term vision for this area is to maintain existing rural conditions for land areas generally bounded by Calvine Road, Bradshaw Road, Bond Road, and Elk Grove-Florin Road, which is less intensive than what is currently allowed under the 2000 City of Elk Grove (Sacramento County General Plan). The 2000 City of Elk Grove General Plan designates this area with minimum lot sizes of one-acre. The City envisions this area as having a minimum lot size of two-acres and served by individual septic systems. As such, the proposed General Plan designations for this area conflicts with CSD-1 plans for providing municipal sewer facilities, and may affect the agencies facilities siting, cost of providing service, and timing and phasing of new infrastructure facilities.

Seventy percent of the relief projects proposed by the SRCSD would be used to fix existing system deficiencies and the remaining thirty percent would be used to accommodate projected future flows. Relief projects within the Planning Area include the replacement of 12-inch sewers along Elk Grove Road and Franklin Boulevard and diversions to the Laguna Interceptor, which will require 18- to 21-inch sewers downstream of Bruceville Road and from Franklin Boulevard to Dwight Road. Additionally, the Triangle Study Area is within CSD-1's DC Bond Road Trunk Shed area and is dependent on the installation of the SRCSD interceptor for

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ultimate service. Currently sewer service in this area is limited and has only the capacity to serve recently approved projects. However, in conformance with District policy and planning, interim connections will likely be made to provide service to this area prior to construction of the interceptor in Bond Road. The interim facilities would likely include lift stations, force mains, and temporary gravity connections. The development associated with the General Plan would require existing system improvements, modifications, and the construction of new facilities. Wastewater service provision for any development proposed under the General Plan is subject to regulatory review and compliance with any applicable wastewater Master Plan. The Interceptor Master Plan and the Sewerage Facilities Master Plan identified phasing and financing mechanisms to implement the recommended improvements. Additionally, the modifications and construction of new facilities identified above would provide adequate pipelines, conveyance facilities, and capacity to accommodate buildout proposed under the General Plan; therefore, adequate wastewater infrastructure impacts are considered **less than significant**.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

PF-7 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-7-Action 1 The following shall be required for all development projects, excluding subdivisions:

- Sewer/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of project approval.*
- All required sewer/wastewater infrastructure for the project shall be in place at the time of project approval, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction.*

PF-7-Action 2 The following shall be required for all subdivisions to the extent permitted by state law:

- Sewage/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of tentative map approval.*
- The agency providing sewer service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map by the City that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus existing development, and other approved projects using the same conveyance lines, and projects which have received sewage treatment capacity commitment.*
- Onsite and offsite sewage conveyance systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map, or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.*
- Sewage conveyance systems within the subdivision shall be in place and connected to the sewage disposal system prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy*

as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.

PF-8 *Development along corridors identified by sewer providers in their Master Plans as locations of future sewerage conveyance facilities shall incorporate appropriate easements as a condition of approval.*

PF-19 *The City shall require secure financing for all components of the transportation system through the use of special taxes, assessment districts, developer dedications, or other appropriate mechanisms in order to provide for the completion of required major public facilities at their full planned widths or capacities in one phase. For the purposes of this policy, "major" facilities shall include the following:*

- *Any roadway of a collector size or above, including any roadway shown on the Circulation Plan in this General Plan.*
- *All wells, water transmission lines, treatment facilities, and storage tanks needed to serve the project.*
- *All sewer trunk and interceptor lines and treatment plants or treatment plant capacity.*

The City shall use its financial capacity to facilitate implementation of this policy if necessary, including, but not limited to:

- *Issuing bonds,*
- *Using City funds directly, with repayment from future development fees*
- *Fee programs*
- *Developer financing*

PF-20 *New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.*

PF-22 *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.*

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-7, PF-8, PF-19, PF-20, and PF-22 would reduce potential wastewater infrastructure impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Septic Systems

Impact 4.12.4.3 Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase wastewater flows and demand for additional sanitary sewer facilities, which may conflict with the use of septic service in the Planning Area. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

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As noted above, the portions of the Planning Area not serviced by CSD-1 facilities are on private septic systems. The areas are generally east of Bradshaw Road, north of Calvine Road, and east of Grant Line Road. These areas generally consist of agriculture and rural residential land uses and are served by individual septic systems. The proposed General Plan identifies that the City’s long-term vision for this area is to maintain existing rural conditions, which is less intensive than what is currently allowed under the existing Sacramento County General Plan. The 2000 City of Elk Grove General Plan designates this area with minimum lot sizes of one-acre. The City envisions this area as having a minimum lot size of two-acres and served by individual septic systems. As such, the proposed General Plan designations for this area conflicts with CSD-1 plans for providing municipal sewer facilities, and may affect the agencies facilities siting, cost of providing service, and timing and phasing of new infrastructure facilities.

As such, the proposed General Plan designations for this area conflicts with CSD-1 plans for providing municipal sewer facilities. The EMD refers to this area as a test area, meaning that a test (usually visual) is required prior to issuance of septic permits. This area is comprised of nearly 100 percent conventional septic systems, which use seepage pits of varying depths. According to EMD staff, the area is characterized as having above average percolation and does not have a higher occurrence of septic failures or malfunctions than any other area in the County. Additionally, the EMD employs various alternative methods to reduce or eliminate potential septic failures. Additionally, any new development’s sewer disposal methods must comply with the requirements of the EMD prior to approval, which include but are not limited to soil evaluations (i.e., percolation tests, soil analysis, etc.), site review, system permitting, and final inspection of completed system.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- PF-9 The City shall strongly discourage the extension of sewer service into any area designated for Rural Residential land uses. Sewers shall not be used to accommodate lot sizes smaller than 2 (two) acres in the Rural Residential area, and lot sizes shall be large enough to accommodate septic systems.*

- PF-10 The installation of “dry sewers” shall not be required as a condition of approval of development in the Rural Residential land use category.*

- PF-11 To reduce the potential for health problems and groundwater contamination resulting from the use of septic systems, the City shall take the following actions:*

- PF-11-Action 1 The City shall prepare and implement a public information campaign aimed at homeowners in areas with septic systems on the proper design, use, and care of septic systems.*

- PF-11-Action 2 The City shall consider adopting Plumbing Code revisions to allow the use of updated technologies which offer an alternative to septic systems for the treatment of sewage on individual sites.*

- PF-12 Residential development on lots smaller than two (2) net acres shall be required to connect to public sewer service. This policy shall not apply to lots smaller than 2 net acres in the Rural Residential land use category which existed as legal lots as of the date of adoption of this General Plan; these lots shall not be required to connect to public sewer service as a condition of*

development.

PF-13 *Independent community sewer systems may not be established for new development.*

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-9 through PF-13 and associated actions as well as compliance with current septic system design requirements would reduce potential septic system impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.4.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for wastewater includes the SRCSD service area, which includes the CSD-1 and the SRWTP. The development associated with the proposed General Plan would result in population increases contributing to a cumulative impact on wastewater facilities. Development in the Urban Study Areas would result in an incremental cumulative demand for wastewater and related services and result in additional environmental impacts associated with the development of new facilities. The construction of new wastewater facilities would provide additional capacity to accommodate current and future enrollment.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Wastewater Demands

Impact 4.12.4.4 Implementation of the proposed General Plan along with potential development of the Urban Study Areas and growth in the SRCSD service area would result in cumulative wastewater impacts. This is considered a **cumulative significant** impact.

The Sacramento region is experiencing significant growth, resulting in a substantial cumulative demand for SRCSD wastewater facilities and related services. Development proposed under the General Plan, potential development in the Urban Study Areas, and other projects planned in SRCSD's service area would result in cumulative demands for wastewater service. The proposed General Plan would result in the development of approximately 22,278 acres and a cumulative wastewater generation of approximately 133,668 ESDs (22,278 acres X 6 ESDs per acre = 133,668 ESDs). Potential development in the Urban Study Areas could result in the development of an additional 7,320 acres and an additional 43,290 ESDs under cumulative conditions. As indicated above, the capacity of the SRWTP and construction of wastewater SRCSD interceptors are determined by regional population estimates performed by SACOG and not dependent on land use designations and residential densities. Individual trunk systems are determined by land uses in a specific geographical area and are dependent on the phasing of development in a particular area. The SRCSD considered all projected growth within its service area boundaries, including the development proposed under the General Plan and within the County's Urban Service Boundary. Development in the Urban Study Areas could result in approximately 21,651 additional dwelling units and other non-residential land uses, which would also contribute a cumulative demand for wastewater service. However, the SRCSD has indicated that it has no current plans to serve the Urban Study Areas, and such growth outside of

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the County’s Urban Service Boundary is not planned for in the CSD-1 Sewerage Facilities Master Plan and the Sacramento Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

PF-7 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-7-Action 1 The following shall be required for all development projects, excluding subdivisions:

- Sewer/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of project approval.*
- All required sewer/wastewater infrastructure for the project shall be in place at the time of project approval, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City’s satisfaction.*

PF-7-Action 2 The following shall be required for all subdivisions to the extent permitted by state law:

- Sewage/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of tentative map approval.*
- The agency providing sewer service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map by the City that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus existing development, and other approved projects using the same conveyance lines, and projects which have received sewage treatment capacity commitment.*
- Onsite and offsite sewage conveyance systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map, or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.*
- Sewage conveyance systems within the subdivision shall be in place and connected to the sewage disposal system prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.*

PF-8 Development along corridors identified by sewer providers in their Master Plans as locations of future sewerage conveyance facilities shall incorporate appropriate easements as a condition of approval.

PF-9 The City shall strongly discourage the extension of sewer service into any area designated for Rural Residential land uses. Sewers shall not be used to accommodate lot sizes smaller than 2 (two) acres in the Rural Residential area, and lot sizes shall be large enough to accommodate septic systems.

- PF-10 *The installation of “dry sewers” shall not be required as a condition of approval of development in the Rural Residential land use category.*
- PF-11 *To reduce the potential for health problems and groundwater contamination resulting from the use of septic systems, the City shall take the following actions:*
- PF-11-Action 1 *The City shall prepare and implement a public information campaign aimed at homeowners in areas with septic systems on the proper design, use, and care of septic systems.*
- PF-11-Action 2 *The City shall consider adopting Plumbing Code revisions to allow the use of updated technologies which offer an alternative to septic systems for the treatment of sewage on individual sites.*
- PF-12 *Residential development on lots smaller than two (2) net acres shall be required to connect to public sewer service. This policy shall not apply to lots smaller than 2 net acres in the Rural Residential land use category which existed as legal lots as of the date of adoption of this General Plan; these lots shall not be required to connect to public sewer service as a condition of development.*
- PF-13 *Independent community sewer systems may not be established for new development.*

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-7 through PF-13 would reduce cumulative wastewater impacts; however, this impact remains **significant and unavoidable**.

4.12.5 SOLID WASTE SERVICE

4.12.5.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Solid waste collection and service in the Planning Area is under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento County Public Works Agency, Waste Management and Recycling. The Department provides waste management collection services for approximately 155,500 single-family and duplex homes and some multi-family homes in the unincorporated area of the County. Homes north of Calvine Road are provided service by County work crews and equipment. Homes south of Calvine Road receive service from Central Valley Waste who is contracted to provide these services.

The City of Elk Grove has the responsibility to develop plans and strategies to manage solid waste that is generated within its jurisdiction. These plans are articulated in the City’s Source Reduction and Recycling Element. The Sacramento Regional County Solid Waste Authority (SWA) has the responsibility to develop plans and strategies to manage and coordinate the solid waste generated (including hazardous waste) in the unincorporated areas of the County and address the disposal needs of Sacramento County as a whole. Each City within the County submits their individual Source Reduction and Recycling Elements to the County, which incorporates them into a single Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

In 1998, an estimated 37.7 percent of the County’s waste from unincorporated areas was diverted through various source reduction, recycling and re-use efforts. In order to achieve 50

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percent diversion, the Sacramento County Waste Management and Recycling Division (WMRD) has converted its existing recycling collection program to a co-mingled program and has completed the implementation of greenwaste collection for residents in the Regional Agency service area. The Regional Agency expects to be achieving 50 percent diversion in the residential section upon full implementation of these two major collection programs.

The WMRD relies on private refuse haulers (commercial permittees) and local solid waste facilities, to comply with "Solid Waste Authority Ordinance No. 2" and "Resolution 96-01." This ordinance mandates refuse haulers, as a condition of their refuse hauling permit, to divert 30 percent of the waste they currently collect from commercial and multi-family accounts in the unincorporated area, the City of Citrus Heights and the City of Sacramento. WMRD staff estimates that compliance with this ordinance, combined with existing diversion by private recycling companies, would increase overall diversion rates in the commercial/multi-family and self-haul sectors (and for the Regional Agency) to 50 percent.

EXISTING SOLID WASTE GENERATION

Licensed solid waste authorities hauled 292,000 tons of waste materials in 2000. Substantial progress in diverting this waste from landfills has been made. For example, in 1990 approximately 18.3 percent of the solid waste stream was diverted from landfills through various source reduction, recycling and re-use efforts. In 1998, the County of Sacramento achieved a 39 percent waste diversion. In 2002, approximately 90,000 tons of the 292,000 tons was diverted from local landfills and the waste stream, which is an approximate 31 percent diversion. Specific information on the City of Elk Grove is unavailable at the present time; the City's incorporation is too recent to compile City data.

EXISTING SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

As a condition of incorporation, Sacramento County has negotiated for solid waste collection services in the new City of Elk Grove until 2004. The following discussion is based on services currently provided by the County.

Solid Waste Collection

Commercial, multi-family residential and industrial waste is collected through open competition. The SWA approves a list of haulers with whom businesses can contract for waste collection services. At present, the list maintained by the SWA includes 15 haulers. Each of these haulers must receive a permit from the SWA prior to operating. As with residential collection, commercial and industrial collectors must divert 30 percent of the collected waste prior to disposal. The waste can be taken to any landfill that is willing to accept it and that provides the greatest economic advantages to the hauler, based on location and disposal fees.

The largest commercial, multi-family and industrial haulers in unincorporated Sacramento County are BFI and Waste Management Inc. Both BFI and Waste Management Inc. take waste to their own transfer facilities and transport the remaining un-recyclable wastes to landfills outside of the County. The specific receiving landfill varies dependent upon tipping fees and transportation costs. BFI completed its transfer facility in May 2000 and stopped hauling refuse to the Kiefer Road Landfill at that time. Waste Management Inc. stopped hauling refuse to the Kiefer Road Landfill in 1999. It is likely, however, that the other private waste haulers in the County haul waste to the Kiefer Road Landfill.

Single-family residential customers in the City of Elk Grove and the Planning Area are serviced by Central Valley Waste Services. Solid waste within the City limits is typically delivered to

Sacramento County's Kiefer Landfill, located at the intersection of Grant Line Road and Kiefer Boulevard. The Kiefer Landfill is the primary municipal solid waste disposal facility in Sacramento County. It is the only landfill facility in Sacramento County permitted to accept household waste from the public. Waste is accepted from the general public, businesses and private waste haulers.

Landfill Capacity

At present, the Kiefer Road Landfill, which comprises approximately 1,084 acres, is the only landfill within the jurisdiction of Sacramento County that is permitted to accept solid waste for disposal. The maximum tons per day (tpd) allowed at the Kiefer Road Landfill is 10,815 tpd, with an average intake of 6,362 tpd. The landfill has a total capacity of 117 million cubic yards (58 million tons). The Kiefer Road Landfill is classified as a major landfill, which is defined as a facility that receives more than 50,000 tons of solid waste per year. Currently, the Kiefer Road landfill is operating below permitted capacity and will have capacity for the next 30 to 40 years based on current disposal rates (SCDWMR 2002).

Service Standards

Solid waste is generated at an average per capita rate of six pounds per day. Under AB 939, the County Integrated Waste Management Plan will require recycling programs that are expected to result in a 50 percent diversion away from landfills. Refuse from Planning Area residences will be collected by an automated truck collection system, identical to that provided to other residential areas of the county. The automated trucks are capable of collecting refuse from approximately 2,500 to 3,000 households per week. Commercial and industrial accounts will be required to obtain service from one of the private refuse collection companies that serve unincorporated areas of the County.

Solid Waste Source Reduction Programs

Sacramento County

The County of Sacramento presently operates a solid waste management system (the "Solid Waste System") that is funded by solid waste revenues deposited in the County Refuse Enterprise Fund. The amount of solid waste disposed at the Solid Waste System has declined by almost 50 percent, due primarily to the delivery of waste generated in the City of Sacramento to transfer or disposal facilities other than the Solid Waste System. This loss of waste (and the corresponding loss of revenues associated with such waste) has placed significant financial stress on the Solid Waste System. The County is currently considering a number of additional ways to stabilize the long-term financial aspects of the Solid Waste System. In addition to the Solid Waste System the Department of Waste Management and Recycling implements various recycling programs including, but not limited to, Christmas Tree recycling, curbside recycling, and computer, television and electronics recycling to reduce solid waste generation in the unincorporated portions of the County, including the Planning Area.

City of Elk Grove

The California Waste Integration Management Board (CIWMB) adopted AB 939, which requires every city and county within the State to prepare a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) and to provide for management of household hazardous waste generated by the residents within its jurisdiction. Newly incorporated cities are required to submit a completed Element within 18 months of incorporation. The City of Elk Grove has been granted an extension

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by the CWIMB through January 31, 2004. An adequate HHWE contains the following components:

- Program Selection
- Funding
- Implementation Schedule
- Education and Public Information
- Evaluation of Alternatives

The City is currently meeting with the County's Solid Waste Action Committee (SWAC) and is in the process of preparing its HHWE, which is expected to be completed in November. The first component of the Element is the Non-Disposal Facility Element, which is scheduled for completion and City Council approval in late September. Each component of the Element must be undergo environmental review before being approved by the City Council.

4.12.5.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR SOLID WASTE SERVICES

STATE

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires every city and county in the State to prepare a SRRE to its Solid Waste Management Plan that identifies how each jurisdiction will meet the mandatory State waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. The purpose of AB 939 is to "reduce, recycle, and re-use solid waste generated in the State to the maximum extent feasible."

The term "integrated waste management" refers to the use of a variety of waste management practices to safely and effectively handle the municipal solid waste stream with the least adverse impact on human health and the environment. The Act has established a waste management hierarchy, as follows:

- Source Reduction;
- Recycling;
- Composting;
- Transformation; and
- Disposal.

California Integrated Waste Management Board Model Ordinance

Subsequent to the Integrated Waste Management Act, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (§42900-42911 of the Public Resources Code) directs the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to draft a "model ordinance" (which Sacramento County has adopted) relating to adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects.

The model ordinance is used by the County as the basis for imposing recycling conditions on new development projects and on existing projects that add 30 percent or more to their existing floor area. The model ordinance requires that any new development project, for which an application is submitted on or after September 1, 1994, include "adequate, accessible, and convenient areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials." For subdivisions of single-

family detached homes, recycling areas are required to serve only the needs of the home within that subdivision.

Sacramento County General Plan

The Sacramento County General Plan is used as the “blueprint” to guide future development in unincorporated portions of the County, including sections of the Planning Area that are outside the Elk Grove city limits. The following Sacramento County public facilities policies are applicable to the Planning Area outside the existing city limits of Elk Grove.

- PF-19 Develop feasibility of additional transfer station locations during the Integrated County-wide Siting Element Planning Process.
- PF-20 Property buffering the County landfill shall remain in agricultural, recreational or other open space uses and extend 2,000 feet in all directions, measured from the landfill property line.
- PF-21 New transfer station facilities shall be located in industrially zoned areas at distances from residential areas consistent with standards contained in the Noise Element.
- PF-22 Solid waste collection, handling, recycling, composting, recovery, transfer and disposal fees shall recover all capital, operating, facility closure and maintenance costs.
- PF-23 Solid waste disposal fees and rate structures shall reflect the quantity of waste set out for disposal and provide incentives for recovery.
- PF-24 Transportation of solid waste shall utilize the safest practical means and routes of transport.
- PF-25 Solid waste collection vehicles shall minimize dispersion of litter, odor and fumes.

4.12.5.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A solid waste impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would result in any of the following:

- 1) Result in the need for new systems or supplies, or a substantial expansion or alteration to the solid waste materials recovery or disposal.
- 2) Substantially affect the ability to comply with solid waste source reduction programs.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential impacts on solid waste facilities and services was based on consultation with staff from the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department, review of the Sacramento County General Plan, as well as other pertinent literature.

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PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 4.12.5.1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase solid waste generation and the demand for related services. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

The land uses associated with the proposed City of Elk Grove General Plan would include residential, commercial and industrial designations and would result in solid waste generation over existing levels. It is assumed that the majority of solid waste generated from the proposed General Plan land uses would be disposed of at the Kiefer Landfill. The Kiefer Landfill has a permitted capacity of 10,815 tons per day (tpd). Currently, the daily intake at the landfill is 6,362 tpd and is predicted to be 8,404 tpd by 2022. Although, Kiefer Landfill has adequate capacity to accommodate the development proposed under the proposed General Plan, the City may obtain service from landfill facilities outside of the County in the future. The City is currently in process of preparing its HHWE, which is required to be completed by January 2004. The completion of the HHWE, which is anticipated for November, will bring the City in compliance with AB 939 (Greco, 2003). The HHWE indicates that new Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) and recycling facilities may be required to serve the proposed growth. However, the details of such facilities were not available at the time of this Draft EIR. The potential environmental effects of providing new MRFs or other solid waste facilities within the City, is generally addressed in the technical sections of this Draft EIR. SACOG population projections estimate that a net population of 506,783 persons is expected in the County through 2002. Assuming implementation of mandatory diversion programs, the projected population is estimated to produce approximately 744,900 tons of waste annually by year 2022 (506,783 x 1.47 tons/person/year). The solid waste estimates were developed considering buildout of the proposed General Plan, which would result in an approximate City population of 194,453 and a generation of 285,845 tons of waste annually by year 2022 (194,453 persons x 1.47 tons/person/year). The Kiefer Landfill has sufficient disposal capacity to handle the current and estimated waste stream until at least the year 2022, which includes land uses associated with the proposed General Plan.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

CAQ-18 *The City shall encourage:*

- *Recycling,*
- *Reduction in the amount of waste, and*
- *Re-use of materials to reduce the amount of solid waste generated in Elk Grove.*

CAQ-18-Action 1 *The City shall comply with the requirements of AB 939 with regard to meeting state-mandated targets for reductions in the amount of solid waste generated in Elk Grove.*

CAQ-18-Action 2 *The City shall provide information to businesses and residents on available options to implement the City's waste reduction targets.*

CAQ-18-Action 3 *Encourage the use of recycled concrete in all base material utilized in City and private road construction.*

CAQ-18-Action 4 *Include a requirement for the use of recycled base material in all requests for bids for City roadway construction projects.*

CAQ-18-Action 5 Establish procurement and procedures, which facilitate purchase of recycled, recyclable or reusable materials where feasible.

CAQ-18-Action 6 Outside contractors bidding to provide products or services to the City, including printing services, shall be required to demonstrate that they will comply with City recycled materials policies.

CAQ-18-Action 7 The City shall actively promote a comprehensive, consistent and effective recycled materials procurement effort among other governmental agencies and local businesses.

Implementation of the General Plan policy CAQ-18 would reduce potential solid waste impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.5.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for solid waste includes Sacramento County and the surrounding region. The development associated with the proposed General Plan would result in a population increase and contribute to a cumulative impact on solid waste and related facilities. Potential development in the Urban Study Areas would result in an incremental cumulative demand for solid waste collection and disposal and result in additional environmental impacts associated with the development of new facilities. Sacramento County, along with surrounding counties such as San Joaquin, Amador, and El Dorado, are all experiencing growth. Development of these areas along with the development in the Planning Area may result in significant cumulative impacts to solid waste services in the region.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Solid Waste Impacts

Impact 4.12.5.2 Implementation of the proposed General Plan along with potential development of the Urban Study Areas would result in cumulative solid waste impacts. This is considered a **less than significant** cumulative impact.

As noted in Section 4.0, the Urban Study Areas are defined as land areas outside the City limits of Elk Grove that some form of urban development could potentially occur. Given the unknown nature of potential future urban development in these areas, no specific land use mix for this area is assumed. However, any residential, industrial or commercial development would contribute to a cumulative solid waste generation and related impacts. The proposed General Plan includes residential, commercial, and industrial land uses that would occur in the City limits and the potential Urban Study Areas. The proposed development may require new MRFs and recycling facilities to serve the additional demand. Using the per capita solid waste generation identified in the City of Elk Grove's SRRE, and assuming implementation of mandatory reduction and diversion programs, cumulative development under buildout conditions within the City limits would generate approximately 285,845 tons of solid waste per year. This figure is based on the approximate buildout population of 194,453 persons x 1.47 tons/person/yr = 285,845 tons/yr. All

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development proposed under the General Plan is subject to mandatory source reduction and recycling programs. Therefore, cumulative impacts on solid waste capacity and landfill disposal are considered to be **less than significant**.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- CAQ-18 *The City shall encourage:*
 - *Recycling,*
 - *Reduction in the amount of waste, and*
 - *Re-use of materials to reduce the amount of solid waste generated in Elk Grove.*

- CAQ-18-Action 1 *The City shall comply with the requirements of AB 939 with regard to meeting state-mandated targets for reductions in the amount of solid waste generated in Elk Grove.*

- CAQ-18-Action 2 *The City shall provide information to businesses and residents on available options to implement the City’s waste reduction targets.*

- CAQ-18-Action 3 *Encourage the use of recycled concrete in all base material utilized in City and private road construction.*

- CAQ-18-Action 4 *Include a requirement for the use of recycled base material in all requests for bids for City roadway construction projects.*

- CAQ-18-Action 5 *Establish procurement and procedures, which facilitate purchase of recycled, recyclable or reusable materials where feasible.*

- CAQ-18-Action 6 *Outside contractors bidding to provide products or services to the City, including printing services, shall be required to demonstrate that they will comply with City recycled materials policies.*

- CAQ-18-Action 7 *The City shall actively promote a comprehensive, consistent and effective recycled materials procurement effort among other governmental agencies and local businesses.*

Implementation of the General Plan policy CAQ-18 and associated action items would reduce cumulative solid waste impacts to a **less than significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.6 PARKS AND RECREATION

4.12.6.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Elk Grove Community Services District (EGCSD) Department of Parks and Recreation and Sacramento County’s Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space oversee the park and recreational facilities throughout the entire Planning Area. The service area for the EGCSD Department of Parks and Recreation is the same as the service area boundaries defined for the Elk Grove Community Services District Fire Department (see **Figure 4.12.1-1**).

Elk Grove Community Services District Department of Parks and Recreation

The Elk Grove Community Services District Department and Parks Recreation (EGCSD DPR) is among one of the largest park departments in the state and oversees all parks and related facilities in the City limits of Elk Grove, as well as a portion of the Planning Area, specifically in the Laguna West area. The EGCSD DPR has shown substantial growth in accordance with population increases within the District's boundaries. In 1983 the EGCSD DPR consisted of a total of six parks. Today The EGCSD DPR oversees 43 parks, totaling nearly 238 acres.

In addition to park operations and maintenance the EGCSD DPR also oversees the care and maintenance of several open space areas within their service area, including neighborhood greenbelts, public landscape corridors and medians. Details of these additional EGCSD DPR responsibilities and description of the facilities are summarized below.

- Neighborhood Greenbelts – Existing or developed vegetated areas, which provide open space within neighborhoods. These may be established stands of trees, detention or retention basins, or green space incorporated into residential developments.
- Recreational Open Space – Land generally associated with trail opportunities include the hundred-year flood plain along creeks, utility easements, and railroad easements. These corridors provide opportunities for recreationally oriented bikeways, equestrian trails, and multi-use trails, which are entirely, separate from motor vehicle traffic.
- Wetlands & Natural Preserves – Wildlife habitat areas, marsh, and riparian vegetation areas, vernal pools and other ecosystems, which occur uniquely within the District. These areas provide an opportunity for education and interpretation but would not have other recreational uses.
- Landscape Corridors & Medians – Landscaped areas designated along streets as part of community planning. These areas are intended for visual and aesthetic enhancement of the community and generally will not have recreational improvements other than pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths.

(Source: EGCSD DPR Master Plan, 2002)

Existing Services

Generally, park sites are improved with turf, irrigation, trees, walkways, and tot lot equipment. Other amenities located in parks may include softball, youth baseball, soccer fields, picnic tables, barbecues, shade shelters, horseshoe pits, half court basketball facilities, sand volleyball courts, tennis courts, and community flower gardens. The Laguna Town Hall Park also has an outdoor amphitheater and patio. The EGCSD operated area in Elk Grove Park contains the Youth Center, a large tot lot, restrooms, ball fields, group picnic facilities, a dance slab and a community swimming pool with dressing room facilities. The Elk Grove Recreation Center, adjacent to the EGCSD Administration Building has ten classrooms with two used for pre-school and toddler programs, two for youth recreation programs and six leased to other agencies. The County of Sacramento Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space operate the remainder of Elk Grove Park.

The maintenance and operations facility for the EGCSD DPR is located at the future Laguna 25-acre Community Park site. The facility includes a 10,000 square foot barn style structure and a 1,000 square foot house. It is anticipated that these structures will be torn down and replaced

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with newer facilities. The Laguna Community Park site is ideal for these facilities as it is centrally located and in close proximity to existing and future park facilities within their service area.

Park Acreage Standards

In 1971, with adoption of the Sacramento County Land Dedication Ordinance, the EGCSO DPR was assigned 3.84-acres per 1,000 persons parkland dedication based on the achieved ratio at that time. The 3.84-acre land dedication standard represented a formula derived from a low density, rural District, one with the needs substantially different from the rapid developing suburban District the EGCSO DPR has become. The Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space adopted a standard of 5-acres per 1,000 persons. In order for the EGCSO DPR to comply with these standards, the dedication formula was changed to 5-acres per 1,000 persons in October 1992 to include acreage for additional facilities.

Funding Sources

Along with the needs for more parks comes the need for ways to fund improvements, maintenance activities and the construction of new facilities. The Master Plan breaks down the District into Benefit Zones to determine future park and facility needs. The benefit zones are the basis for not only the development of the capital and maintenance budget but also for planning for future parks and recreational facility needs. Below is the list of the benefit zones established in the District-wide Landscape and Lighting Assessment District.

- Benefit Zone 1- Laguna
- Benefit Zone 2- Camden
- Benefit Zone 3- Elk Grove/Vineyard
- Benefit Zone 4- West Laguna
- Benefit Zone 5- Lakeside
- Benefit Zone 6- Central Elk Grove
- Benefit Zone 7- Southwest Agriculture
- Benefit Zone 8.1/8.2- Other Rural (Including-Laguna Ridge)*
- Benefit Zone 9- Waterman/Park Village
- Benefit Zone 10- Auto Mall
- Benefit Zone 11- East Elk Grove
- Benefit Zone 12 - Laguna Stonelake
- Benefit Zone 13 - East Franklin

These districts pay for turf, irrigation, trees, sidewalks, tennis courts, ball fields, and other accessory structures. Mello-Roos and developer fees are used to pay for some of the infrastructure for parks in some of the City's newer subdivisions and developments. In the past, most funding for the EGCSO DPR was provided through the lighting and landscaping districts; however, Proposition 218 was passed and required that the public must vote on all new assessments or assessment increases. Additionally, State park bond funds, grants, and other funding sources are no longer feasible or dependable; therefore, the District will need to attain new sources of capital funding to continue to provide service. Potential sources of funding to implement the goals and policies of the Master Plan include but are not limited to the following: the joint funding of facilities, public infrastructure finance plans, user fees, land dedications/easements (Quimby Act and development exactions), development impact fees, Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts, federal and State grants, EGCSO Property Tax and donations, volunteer labor, foundation grants, and special events.

Sacramento County's Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space

The Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space was established in 1959 with acquisition of land now known as the American River Parkway. Since that time, the County has expanded its total park acreage to over 11,000, which includes the American River Parkway, Dry Creek Parkway, Mather Regional Park, Elk Grove Regional Park, the Effie Yeaw Nature Center and other historic and natural sites. In addition to traditional regional

park activities, the Department also oversees municipal golf activities that include four regional golf facilities. The Sacramento County Parks' mission is to acquire, protect, interpret and enhance park, recreation, historical, and open space resources as a means of improving the quality of life for all.

Existing Services

The Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space has jurisdiction over operations at the Elk Grove Regional Park, where the County owns 84 acres and leases an additional 36 to the EGCSO DPR.

Park Acreage Standards

California Government Code Section 66477, often referred to as the Quimby Act, permits local jurisdictions to require the dedication of land and/or the payment of in-lieu fees for park and recreation purposes. The required dedication and/or fees are based upon the residential density, parkland cost and other factors. Land dedicated and fees collected pursuant to the Quimby Act may only be used for the purpose of developing new or rehabilitating existing park or recreational facilities. The maximum dedication and/or fee allowed under State law is equivalent to providing five (5) acres of parkland per one thousand (1,000) persons. Since regional jurisdictions are not subject to the Quimby Act provisions, the Sacramento County's Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space has established and adopted a parkland standard of 20-acres of regional parkland for each 1,000 persons in the County's population. This regional park acreage is in addition to any neighborhood and community parkland provided by district park agencies for local use. The 20-acre County Standard is predicated on a premise that a least 12 of the acres for each 1,000 persons would be provided by the County, with the additional needed lands provided by city, state, federal and other regional and recreational providers.

Funding Sources

The Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space receives its funding from a variety of sources. The General Fund, which is an allocation of County taxes accounts for approximately 34.75 percent of the Department's revenues. Park fees, leases, services and concessions produce 12.97 percent of revenues; whereas, golf facilities and related activities produce 39.09 percent of departmental revenues and are self-supporting, covering all operating and maintenance costs. Other sources of revenue include State and federal revenues of 1.12 percent of total, park maintenance charges equaling 3.75 percent of the total, and donations and contributions contributing 0.73 percent of the Department's total revenue. The County's Transient Occupancy Tax also produces roughly 1.39 percent of revenue totals.

Regional Facilities

Regional facilities within the EGCSO and Planning Area are the responsibility of the Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space. The proximity of regional recreational resources can influence other park and recreation service providers. Regional facilities in the Planning Area include the Elk Grove Park, where the County owns 84-acres and leases an additional 36-acres to the EGCSO DPR.

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4.12.6.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The Sacramento County General Plan is used as the “blueprint” to guide future development in unincorporated portions of the County, including sections of the Planning Area that are outside the Elk Grove city limits. The following Sacramento County public facilities policies are applicable to the Planning Area outside the existing city limits of Elk Grove.

- PF-123 New residential developments shall provide local parks to their residents consistent with the Quimby Act (CA Govt. Code Section 66477), through land dedication, fees in lieu, or on-site improvements according to the standards below:
1. Three acres of land for parks per 1,000 residents, based on calculations prescribed in Title 22 of the Sacramento County Code.
- Or
2. If existing parklands within a park district exceed three acres per 1,000 population, that value shall be the standard for new developments up to five acres of land per 1,000 residents. The specific standards are contained in the Sacramento County Code, Land use Ordinance (Title 22).
- PF-124 Encourage local park districts to develop self-supporting recreation programs for those activities that go beyond providing for basic recreation needs. Examples include outdoor sports, complexes, aquatic center, and community centers.
- PF-125 Require new subdivisions to provide sufficient acreage of parks to meet the long-range needs of the community.
- PF-126 Encourage local park districts to acquire and to meet adopted park acreage standards in favor of expanded site development and maintenance services.
- PF-127 Encourage park development adjacent to school sites and the formation of joint use agreements between school and park districts.
- PF-128 Until such time as a permanent financing system is established which will support an adequate level of park development and maintenance, require new developments to provide an interim financial program to establish a minimal level of park development and maintenance.
- PF-129 Encourage local park districts to collaborate and coordinate with other districts, agencies, and organizations.
- PF-130 Support the organization of park districts in a manner which will provide the most efficient delivery of park and recreational services.

Elk Grove Community Services District (EGCSD) Master Plan

The EGCSD Master Plan projections are determined using the National Recreation and Park Association's (NRPA) "Recreation and Open Space Standards and Guidelines." The NRPA publication is the most widely accepted standard for determining the minimum acceptable facilities for urban and rural communities in the country. The EGCSD Master Plan was developed to work in coordination with the annual budget and uses current and projected equivalent dwelling units (EDU's) for population projections to provide parks and recreational facilities to meet the needs of Elk Grove and the surrounding area. The following park and recreational policies and are contained in the EGCSD Master Plan.

Joint Use Policies

"In order to make the best use of land resources, the District shall pursue joint use of school sites, utility rights-of-way, and other public lands for park, recreation, and open space purposes."

- Schools – Continue joint use agreements with the Elk Grove Unified School District, which provide mutual recreational and educational benefit.
- Utility Easements – Pursue use agreements for utility easements, which will allow continuity of trail systems or provision of recreational land such as sports park facilities.
- Regional Parks – Continue to work with the Sacramento County Department of Regional Parks, Recreation, and Open Space to share facilities within the District boundaries, including Elk Grove Park and Stone Lakes Wildlife Refuge.

4.12.6.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A public services or utilities impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would result in any of the following:

- 1) Increased demand for additional personnel, equipment, or facilities, and/or results in a negative effect that impairs the ability of the service provider to maintain an acceptable level of service for maintenance of public facilities that results in a physical impact on the environment.

METHODOLOGY

This section was prepared and evaluated based on consultation with Sacramento County and EGCSD Department of Parks and Recreation staff and review of the Elk Grove Community Service District's Master Plan, which was amended in February 2002.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Increased Demand for Park and Recreational Facilities

Impact 4.12.6.1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase population and subsequently increase the demand for park and recreation related services. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

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In 2001, developed parks within the EGCSO consisted of 238-acres, not including medians, corridors or other open space. The proposed land uses associated with the General Plan would result in a projected approximate population of 194,453 within the existing city limits. To meet the projected population and subsequent park demand the Draft General Plan designates approximately 704.3-acres for public parks, 935.5-acres for public open space/recreation, and roughly 234.2-acres for private open space/recreation, which exceeds the EGCSO DPR of 5 acres per 1,000 residents. In addition to providing acreage, the District would need to add additional facilities to meet projected needs. **Table 4.12.6-1** is a summary of the District-wide Facilities Plan for recommended District-wide facilities to fulfill the District’s recreation needs to the year 2010. The EGCSO indicated that the need for community and/or recreational centers would be met through Benefit Zones. As discussed above, Benefit zones are the basis for not only the development of the capital and maintenance budget but also for planning for future parks and recreational facility needs. The remaining facilities needs would be met at the District-wide level. Additionally, the potential environmental effects of developing park facilities in the City has been generally considered in the technical sections of this Draft EIR.

Additionally, the District staffing and administrative needs will rise with the increase of population and additional park and recreational facilities. Currently, funding measures are in place for land dedications and basic park development (turf, landscaping, and walkways) for the majority of mini, neighborhood, and community parks identified in the EGCSO Master Plan. However, even with the existing funding in place, the CSD is short of financing all components of the Master Plan. Development proposed under the General Plan will increase revenues to the EGCSO DPR. Total costs of the Park’s Master Plan are roughly \$16.7 million, including \$13.8 million in District-wide facilities and \$2.9 million in park improvements within the 13 Benefit Zones. In order to meet the District’s capital expansion goals, it will need to use sources of revenues including but not limited to development impact fees, Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts (CFD), General Fund Reserves, grants and/or the expanded use of the District-wide Landscaping and Lighting District to fund capital expansion through the issuance of debt.

**TABLE 4.12.6-1
SUMMARY OF DISTRICT WIDE FACILITY NEEDS TO THE YEAR 2010**

	CSD Admin. Center	Aquatic Center	Community Recreation Center	Cultural Arts Center	Kid Central/Day Camp	Senior Center	Sports Park
Standard	1 per District	1 per every 50,000 residents	1 per every 25,000 residents	1 per District	1 per School	2 per District	2 per District
Total Acres	3.4-acres			5-acres		5	100
# Recommended by Standard	1	4	6.5	1	27	2	2
Benefit Zones							
1. Laguna		1(D)	1(D)		1(E) 2(R)	1(R)	
2. Camden							
3. Elk Grove/West Vineyard		1(D)	1(D)		1(E) 2(R)		
4. West Laguna			1(E)		1(E) 1(R)		
5. Lakeside					1(E)		
6. Central	1(E)	1(E)	1(D) 3(E)		4(E)	1(E)	

	CSD Admin. Center	Aquatic Center	Community Recreation Center	Cultural Arts Center	Kid Central/ Day Camp	Senior Center	Sports Park
Elk Grove			(4)				
7. Southwest Agriculture							
8.1. Other Rural					1(E) 1(R)		
8.2. Laguna Ridge/ Southpointe			1(D)		4(R)		
9. Waterman Park Village					1(E)		
10. Auto Mall					2(R)		
11. East Elk Grove					1(R)		1(R)
12. Laguna Stonelake					5(R)		
13. East Franklin		1(D)	1(D)				1(D)
District							
Total	1	4	6/3 Rec	1	28	2	2

Source: EGCS D Master Plan, 2001

(E) Existing Facility

(D) Designated facility in Current Plans

(R) Recommended facility

The CSD is in the process of completing an ongoing Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to implement the recommendations outlined in the Master Plan. Although, land Uses associated with the proposed General Plan would result in demand increases for park and other recreational related facilities.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

PRO-1 The City of Elk Grove will assist the Elk Grove Community Services District in the planning and implementation of that agency's Parks Master Plan.

PRO-1-Action 1As part of the review of development projects, ensure that public parks are provided as shown in the Elk Grove Community Services District Master Plan.

PRO-2 New residential developments shall provide local parks for their residents 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.

PRO-3 Encourage the Elk Grove Community Services District to develop self-supporting recreation programs for those activities that go beyond providing for basic recreation needs. Examples include outdoor sports complexes, aquatic centers, and community centers.

PRO-4 The City encourages park development adjacent to school sites and the formation of joint use agreements between school and park districts.

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- PRO-4-Action 1* During the review of proposed development projects, comment to the Elk Grove Community Services District and the Elk Grove Unified School District to encourage location of schools adjacent to parks.
- PRO-5* The City views open space lands of all types as important resources which should be preserved in the region, and supports the establishment of multi-purpose 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
 - 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.
- PRO-6* The City encourages the creation of a regional trail/open space system which links the Cosumnes River with the Sacramento River and provides for trail connections between Elk Grove and these open space areas. The City's vision for regional open space and trails is shown in Figure 1 [in the Parks, Trails, and Open Space Element of the Draft General Plan].
- PRO-8* The trails system in Elk Grove should provide for connectivity, so that all trails are linked to the extent possible for greater use as recreational and travel routes. The following features should be included in the trails system in Elk Grove:
- Trails should link residential areas with parks, commercial and office areas, and other destinations.
 - Trails along major roadways should avoid meanders or other design features which make bicycle use less convenient or safe.
 - Trails should be located off-street to the extent possible.
 - Easements such as access roads should be placed in joint use trails.
- PRO-9* The City supports the implementation of the Trails Master Plan shown in Figure PRO-2. Flexibility shall be considered when making decisions on specific trail locations within projects, so long as the Trails Master Plan is implemented and other policies (such as connectivity) are implemented.
- PRO-9-Action 1* Work with the Elk Grove Community Services District to implement the trails map shown in Figure PRO-2.
- PRO-9-Action 2* During the review of proposed development projects, ensure that trails shown on the Elk Grove Community Services District Master Plan are provided.
- PRO-10* Trailheads should be provided at appropriate locations to provide safe starting points on the trails system for equestrians, cyclists, and pedestrians.

PRO-10-Action 1 In cooperation with the Elk Grove CSD, develop standards for and locations of potential trailhead locations, including sufficient space for the off-street parking of equestrian trailers and vehicles.

PRO-11 Stream corridors, floodways, electrical transmission corridors, and similar features shall be considered for inclusion in the citywide trails and open space system.

PRO-11-Action 1 Coordinate with the Elk Grove CSD in the identification of appropriate open space and trails corridors, which should be identified in this General Plan and the Elk Grove CSD's Master Plan.

PRO-14 Recreational trails should not be placed adjacent to or on farmland if feasible alternative routes exist elsewhere in the vicinity. However, if no other feasible routes exist, trail facilities should be designed in cooperation with adjacent property owners to minimize adverse impacts on farming practices.

Implementation of General Plan policies PRO-1 through PRO-6, PRO-8 through PRO-11, and PRO-14, with associated action items, would reduce park and recreation impacts to **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.6.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for parks and recreation consists of the EGCSO service area boundaries. The potential future development of the Urban Study Areas (as discussed in Section 4.0 Introduction to the Environmental Analysis and Assumptions Used) would increase the demand for park and recreation facilities in the Elk Grove area. Development of approved projects within the Planning Area, such as the North Vineyard Station Specific Plan and the Vineyard Springs Comprehensive Plan, would impact park and recreation facilities in Sacramento County's Department of Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space jurisdictional area as well.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Park and Recreation Demands

Impact 4.12.6.2 Implementation of the proposed General Plan along with potential development of the Urban Study Areas would result in cumulative park and recreation impacts. These cumulative impacts are considered **less the significant**.

Implementation of proposed and approved projects would contribute to the cumulative demand for regional and local recreational facilities and services in the City limits. Additionally, potential future development within the Urban Study Areas would contribute to a cumulative demand for park and recreation facilities. Buildout under the General Plan would result in the need for approximately 970 acres of Community Active Use parks, District-Wide Facilities, and Community/Open Space parkland. Potential development of the Urban Study Areas could result in the need for approximately 300 acres of additional parkland. As discussed under

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Impact 4.12.6.1, to meet the projected population and subsequent park demand, the General Plan designates approximately 704.3-acres for public parks, 935.5-acres for public open space/recreation, and roughly 234.2-acres for private open space/recreation, which exceeds the EGCSD DPR of 5 acres per 1,000 residents. The development proposed in the General Plan will provide additional funding for the EGCSD DPR to fund future facilities within the General Plan area, which includes the City and the Urban Study Areas. Individual development projects would be subject to parkland standards per City, County and Quimby Act requirements. The Quimby Act Land Dedication Ordinance can be used to acquire most of the required parkland for future park locations. Community Active Use Parks would be acquired through developer dedications of land and District-wide facilities would be acquired through in-lieu fees, developer dedications or a combination of acceptable means.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

PRO-1 The City of Elk Grove will assist the Elk Grove Community Services District in the planning and implementation of that agency's Parks Master Plan.

PRO-1-Action 1As part of the review of development projects, ensure that public parks are provided as shown in the Elk Grove Community Services District Master Plan.

PRO-2 New residential developments shall provide local parks for their residents 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.

PRO-3 Encourage the Elk Grove Community Services District to develop self-supporting recreation programs for those activities that go beyond providing for basic recreation needs. Examples include outdoor sports complexes, aquatic centers, and community centers.

PRO-4 The City encourages park development adjacent to school sites and the formation of joint use agreements between school and park districts.

PRO-4-Action 1 During the review of proposed development projects, comment to the Elk Grove Community Services District and the Elk Grove Unified School District to encourage location of schools adjacent to parks.

PRO-5 The City views open space lands of all types as important resources which should be preserved in the region, and supports the establishment of multi-purpose 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*
- 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.

- PRO-6 The City encourages the creation of a regional trail/open space system which links the Cosumnes River with the Sacramento River and provides for trail connections between Elk Grove and these open space areas. The City's vision for regional open space and trails is shown in Figure 1 [in the Parks, Trails, and Open Space Element of the Draft General Plan].*
- PRO-8 The trails system in Elk Grove should provide for connectivity, so that all trails are linked to the extent possible for greater use as recreational and travel routes. The following features should be included in the trails system in Elk Grove:*
- Trails should link residential areas with parks, commercial and office areas, and other destinations.*
 - Trails along major roadways should avoid meanders or other design features which make bicycle use less convenient or safe.*
 - Trails should be located off-street to the extent possible.*
 - Easements such as access roads should be placed in joint use trails.*
- PRO-9 The City supports the implementation of the Trails Master Plan shown in Figure PRO-2. Flexibility shall be considered when making decisions on specific trail locations within projects, so long as the Trails Master Plan is implemented and other policies (such as connectivity) are implemented.*
- PRO-9-Action 1 Work with the Elk Grove Community Services District to implement the trails map shown in Figure PRO-2.*
- PRO-9-Action 2 During the review of proposed development projects, ensure that trails shown on the Elk Grove Community Services District Master Plan are provided.*
- PRO-10 Trailheads should be provided at appropriate locations to provide safe starting points on the trails system for equestrians, cyclists, and pedestrians.*
- PRO-10-Action 1 In cooperation with the Elk Grove CSD, develop standards for and locations of potential trailhead locations, including sufficient space for the off-street parking of equestrian trailers and vehicles.*
- PRO-11 Stream corridors, floodways, electrical transmission corridors, and similar features shall be considered for inclusion in the citywide trails and open space system.*
- PRO-11-Action 1 Coordinate with the Elk Grove CSD in the identification of appropriate open space and trails corridors, which should be identified in this General Plan and the Elk Grove CSD's Master Plan.*
- PRO-14 Recreational trails should not be placed adjacent to or on farmland if feasible alternative routes exist elsewhere in the vicinity. However, if no other feasible routes exist, trail facilities should be designed in cooperation with adjacent property owners to minimize adverse impacts on farming practices.*

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Implementation of General Plan policies PRO-1 through PRO-6, PRO-8 through PRO-11, and PRO-14, with associated action items, would reduce park and recreation impacts to **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12.7 ELECTRICAL, NATURAL GAS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Electrical Services

The Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (SMUD) provides electrical service within the Elk Grove City limits and to the remaining portions of the Planning Area. The SMUD service area covers nearly 900 square miles and serves approximately 533,378 residential and commercial customers. SMUD's service territory is divided into four areas (A-D). The Planning Area is located within Area "D". Area "D" makes up approximately 67 percent of SMUD's territory, with nearly 91,000 customers. The existing electric facilities in area "D" include 69-kV transmission lines, 12- to 69-kV transmission lines and bulk and distribution substations at various locations throughout the Planning Area. Future expansion and improvement plans within Area "D" include the construction of two new 69-kV transmission lines, eight new substations and related interconnection facilities. 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. To increase supply availability and reliability, SMUD is proposing the Cosumnes Power Plant (CPP), which is a 1000 MW facility, located on the Rancho Seco property. The CPP is expected to start commercial generation in late 2005. According to SMUD staff, the utility has adequate electrical supply and facilities to meet the estimated demand of approximately 150,540 kW that would be generated through implementation of the Elk Grove General Plan (Ellis, 2003). There are also two 230-kV transmission lines and one 115-kV tower line within the Planning Area that are owned and operated by PG&E; however, these lines do not provide electricity to the Planning Area.

Telephone Service

Frontier Communications (formerly Citizens Communications) and Pacific Bell provide telephone service to the Planning Area. Frontier Communications is located at 8920 Emerald Park Drive in Elk Grove. Frontier is an Internet Service Provider (ISP) in addition to providing conventional telephone service. Frontier Communications serves approximately 84,000 customers, including the town of Wilton and portions of the San Joaquin Delta area (Bernard, July 2003). Pacific Bell provides telephone service to homes and businesses within the Planning Area that are outside of Frontier Communications service boundaries. Telephone facilities in the Planning Area include both aerial and underground fiber and copper lines transmission lines. The majority of new telephone facilities are collocated underground with other utilities.

Natural Gas

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides natural gas to customers within the City limits and to unincorporated portions of Sacramento County, which includes the Planning Area. The existing facilities in the Planning Area consist of 4 ½-inch to 16-inch pipelines delivering service to all customers that are not served by private propane tanks. All construction and maintenance activities for natural gas facilities are the responsibility of PG&E.

4.12.7.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

LOCAL

Sacramento County General Plan

The Sacramento County General Plan is used as the “blueprint” to guide future development in unincorporated portions of the County, including sections of the Planning Area that are outside the Elk Grove city limits. The following Sacramento County public facilities policies are applicable to the Planning Area outside the existing city limits of Elk Grove.

- PF-70 The Board of supervisors and the Policy Planning Commission may approve, or recommend approval, of development projects for energy facilities that are contrary to any of the policies in this section only when justification is provided through findings.
- PF-71 Locate and design production and distribution facilities so as to minimize visual intrusion problems in urban areas and areas of scenic and/or cultural value including the following:
- Recreation and historic areas
 - Scenic highways
 - Landscape corridors
 - State or federal designated wild and scenic rivers.
 - Visually prominent locations such as ridges, designated scenic corridors, and open viewsheds.
 - Native American sacred sites.
- PF-72 Locate and design energy production and distribution facilities in a manner that is compatible with surrounding land uses by employing the following methods when appropriate to the site:
- Visually screen facilities with topography and existing vegetation and install landscaping consistent with surrounding land use zone development standards where appropriate, except where it would adversely affect photovoltaic performance or interfere with power generating capability.
 - Provide site-compatible landscaping.
 - Minimize glare through siting, facility design, non-reflective coatings, etc.
 - Site facilities in a manner to equitably distribute their visual impacts in the immediate vicinity.
- PF-73 Minimize the potential adverse impacts of energy production and distribution facilities to environmentally sensitive areas by, when possible, avoiding siting in the following areas:
- Wetlands
 - Permanent marshes
 - Riparian habitat

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- Vernal pools
- Oak woodlands
- Historic and/or archaeological sites and/or districts

- PF-74 Energy production and distribution facilities shall be designed and sited in a manner so as to protect the residents of Sacramento County from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- PF-75 Cogeneration facilities may be located in commercially zoned areas provided that the thermal host associated with the cogeneration facility is a conforming commercial use and the cogeneration facility does not adversely affect other commercial uses in the area.
- PF-76 Locate and screen cogeneration facilities in a manner that minimizes visual impacts on adjoining residential and/or commercial uses. These facilities shall also comply with noise ordinance requirements otherwise applicable in the area, or in adjacent zones that are potentially affected by facility noise.
- PF-77 Cogeneration facilities re prohibited outside the Urban Service Boundary, except as part of an existing processing operation.
- PF-78 The design and scale of a cogeneration project should be consistent with the existing design and scale of the host plant. All on-site landscaping should comply with the landscaping development standards of the surrounding land use zone.
- PF-79 Conduct an analysis of non-potable water availability prior to the development of any new cogeneration facility. The results of such an analysis shall be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board for review and approval.
- PF-80 The County supports the concept of a dispersed system of small-scale solar collectors that feed energy into the electric delivery system. The County may support large-scale solar collector projects as a secondary alternative.
- PF-81 Large multi-megawatt solar facilities should be sited with appropriate consideration for their land use impacts.
- PF-82 New solar facilities should be designed and developed so as to minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources such as oak woodlands and vernal pools, cultural resources (including designated historic landscapes), or prime farmlands as defined by the California Department of Conservation and shown on page 21 of the General Plan's Open Space Element.
- PF-83 Solar facilities should be excluded from areas of scenic value and should not be sited in visually prominent locations such as ridges, designated scenic corridors, designated historic areas, and open viewsheds.
- PF-84 Locate solar facilities, and design and orient solar panels in a manner that addresses potential problems of glare consistent with optimum energy and capacity production.
- PF-85 New transmission corridors should, whenever possible, avoid existing and planned urban areas; specifically those areas designated for residential and

commercial uses. When avoidance is not possible transmission lines should be placed underground.

- PF-86 New transmission lines constructed within existing and planned urban areas should utilize existing transmission corridors whenever practical. Secondary preferred locations are railway and freeway corridors. If feasible, existing towers should be upgraded to accommodate additional circuits rather than erecting new towers.
- PF-87 To minimize visual impacts and protect the county's visual and aesthetic resources new bulk substations should be located in industrial and non-retail commercial areas. To further minimize visual intrusion and potential land use conflicts, substations shall be enclosed with an eight foot high security fence in concert with a 25 foot landscaped setback along all public street frontages.
- PF-88 Proposals to locate all new bulk substations and all other large scale energy distribution facilities shall be submitted to the Planning Department for review and comment in the form of a General Plan Conformity request.
- PF-89 Locate and design new transmission towers in urban areas in a manner that minimizes visual and environmental impacts, including impacts to historic buildings and view sheds.
- PF-90 In order to avoid interference with take-off and landing procedures locate new transmission towers away from airport runways. The distances from the runway shall be determined consistent with Code of Federal Regulations, Part 77.
- PF-91 Transmission line rights-of-way located in undeveloped areas shall be maintained as parks, recreation areas, and open spaces and solar distributed generation sites subject to land owners' current and intended uses of the property. Pursuant to terms of standard utility facility easements, proposed uses and improvements within utility rights-of-way are subject to review and consent by the affected utility.
- PF-92 Wherever feasible, utilize existing transmission poles to accommodate new overhead transmission lines. Existing and future transmission corridors should be shared by more than one utility company.
- PF-93 Transmission rights-of-way should avoid bisecting parcels wherever possible.
- PF-94 The crossing of prime or statewide importance farmland with transmission lines should be avoided whenever possible. In those cases when crossing farmland in these categories is unavoidable routing of the lines along the periphery of the site is the preferred alternative.
- PF-95 Transmission lines should avoid to the greatest extent possible, cultural resources and biological resources such as wetlands, permanent marshes, riparian habitats, vernal pools, and oak woodlands. When routed through such areas, transmission lines should have maximum line spans and cross at the narrowest points which involve minimal cutting and cropping of vegetation, maintaining the drainage regime of wetland basins. Additionally,

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- when feasible, such routes should be maintained to serve as biological dispersion corridors between areas of high biodiversity.
- PF-96 Protect native and non-native bird populations by incorporating electrocution prevention measures into the design of transmission towers.
- PF-97 Avoid routing transmission lines through areas currently used or projected to be used for subsurface mining operations. Preferred routing should following mining setbacks to adjacent roadways.
- PF-98 Transmission lines should avoid paralleling recreation areas, historic areas, rural scenic highways, landscaped corridors, and designated federal or state wild and scenic river systems.
- PF-99 Locate transmission facilities in a manner that maximizes the screening potential of topography and vegetation.
- PF-100 Utilize monopole construction, where practicable, to reduce the visual impact on a corridor's middle and distant views.
- PF-101 The Board of Supervisors should utilize policies in this section as a basis for formulating recommendations for locating sub-transmission facilities, commenting on SMUD's electric facilities siting plans, and when adopting sub-transmission siting locations for County Community Plans.
- PF-102 Overhead sub-transmission line routes serving residential neighborhoods should all be selected to equitably distribute the visual impact burden.
- PF-103 Minimize overhead wire congestion using techniques such as combining lines on poles undergrounding.
- PF-104 Galvanize-coated steel poles should be used where practical.
- PF-105 Route new overhead sub-transmission lines within existing transmission line corridors, along railroad tracks, or major roadways. In an effort to reduce the visual impact of new lines combine circuits on existing 69 kV power poles, wherever feasible.
- PF-106 the preferred route when installing overhead sub-transmission lines through residential neighborhoods should be the landscape corridors located within arterial roadways.
- PF-107 Where easements for sub-transmission facilities landscape corridors, they should be entirely contained within the landscape corridor.
- PF-108 Sub-transmission lines within landscape corridors shall be situated street-side of the corridor's center line to minimize the visual impact to adjacent residences, but at a distance that will not affect traffic safety.
- PF-109 Landscaping shall be included in corridor design which meets the standards of the surrounding land use zone and is compatible with the overhead line design.
- PF-110 To help reduce visual intrusion landscape corridors with planned power lines along major streets in residential areas should be no less than 30 feet in width.

- PF-111 In residential areas, route sub-transmission line easements along rear property lines where no better alternative exists. In such cases, the easements should be granted as a project's conditions of approval, be shared by adjacent back fence property owners, should enable line access acceptable to the utility, and should avoid schools, public parks, and recreation areas.
- PF-112 To the maximum extent possible locate distribution substations serving residential areas in adjacent commercial properties. When not feasible, these facilities should be designed in a manner to harmonize visually with the surrounding development, including the use of landscaped buffers.
- PF-113 To minimize visual intrusion problems enclose all substations with a security fence at least eight feet high, provide a setback 25 feet from public street frontages, and provide landscaping consistent with the development standards of the surrounding land use zone when in non-industrial areas.
- PF-114 Public facility financing plans for developing neighborhoods may include the cost of undergrounding new and existing sub-transmission lines. Costs may be shared by all participating developers.
- PF-115 In areas of renovation and redevelopment, install sub-transmission and distribution lines underground, when feasible, with installation costs provided to the utility by redevelopment funds. Installation should be designed in a manner that minimizes impacts to any historical features.
- PF-116 It is the policy of the City of Elk Grove not to locate public schools or grant entitlements for private schools within, or directly adjacent to power line corridors as specified below:
- | Power Line Capacity | Setback from the Corridor
(measured from edge easement) |
|----------------------------|---|
| 100-133-kV | 100 feet |
| 220-230 kV | 150 feet |
| 500-550 kV | 350 feet |
- PF-117 New Natural gas wells will be subject to the permitting process as regulated by the State Conservation Department, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources as well as Sacramento County Zoning Code Section 301-19.
- PF-118 Route new high-pressure gas mains within railway and electric transmission corridors, along collector roads, and wherever possible, within existing easements. If not feasible these gas mains shall be placed as close to the easement as possible.
- PF-119 Community Plan land use designations and policies should be consistent with the policies of this Energy Facilities Siting section of the Public Facilities Element.
- PF-120 All community Plans shall include an Energy Facility Siting Element, which indicates the location of all existing and planned energy facilities. Community Plan Siting Elements and SMUD's Electric Study Plans for the corresponding area shall be consistent.

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- PF-121 All tentative subdivision maps should identify the location of all utility easements sufficient to accommodate existing and future needs as determined by SMUD and PG&E.
- PF-122 The County Planning Department will notify SMUD's Government Affairs Office and PG&E's Land Department when the Planning Department initiates studies to prepare, modify, or update the County General Plan, a Community Plan, or Public Facilities Infrastructure plan.

4.12.7.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A public services or utilities impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would result in any of the following:

- 1) Result in the need for new systems or supplies, or a substantial expansion or alteration to power or natural gas that results in a physical impact on the environment.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential impacts on electrical, natural gas and telephone services resulting from the was based on consultation with the service providers, review of California Energy Commission provisions, State standards, the Sacramento County General Plan, and the proposed City of Elk Grove General Plan.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Electric, Telephone and Natural Gas

Impact 4.12.7.1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan would increase the demand for electric, telephone and natural gas services. This is considered a **less than significant** impact.

Buildout of the land uses proposed under the General Plan would generate an ultimate electrical demand of approximately 150,540 kW. SMUD's load growth forecasts for the Mid Region estimates an annual growth rate of 12.3 MW. The 2000 peak demand for Area D (which encompasses the Planning Area) was 588.7 MW, with thirty of the fifty-eight substation transformers being loaded greater than 80 percent of their nameplate rating. At present rates of growth, the demand in Area D is projected to be 814.6 MW by 2005. To accommodate the projected growth numerous load transfers between existing and proposed substations will be required. As a result, four new substations will be built within the next five years to keep pace with current growth. Additionally, SMUD is proposing the Cosumnes Power Plant (CPP), which is a 1000 MW natural gas power plant, to ensure supply availability and reliability. The CPP will begin commercial generation in late 2005. SMUD has adequate electrical supply to accommodate the growth proposed under the Elk Grove General Plan and does not anticipate any facility or other service problems (Ellis, 2003). Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides natural gas service to the Planning Area. The existing facilities in the Planning Area consist of 4 ½-inch to 16-inch pipelines delivering service to all customers that are not served by private propane tanks. Although, buildout of the proposed General Plan would increase demand for natural gas and related facilities, PG&E does not anticipate any availability or other services problems in serving the land uses proposed under the General Plan (Munroe, 2003). In

general, fee-based utilities and services, such as gas, electric, and telephone would provide for the proposed development through capital improvements based on service fees.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- 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-20 *New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.*
- PF-22 *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.*

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-1, PF-20, and PF-22 would reduce electric, natural gas, and telephone impacts to **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Extension of Electrical, Natural Gas and Telephone Infrastructure

Impact 4.12.7.2 Implementation of the proposed General Plan would require the extension of electrical, natural gas and telephone infrastructure within the City. This is considered a **potentially significant** impact.

Electrical service infrastructure extensions would be required to serve development proposed under the General Plan, which may include additional sub-stations, distribution lines and transmission lines. New substations would require new transmission lines, new transmission poles and other related distribution facilities. The extension of natural gas infrastructure would also be required to accommodate the development proposed under the General Plan. Natural gas infrastructure would be extended to proposed development when sufficient development to pay the costs for hooking into the locally available infrastructure is proposed. Typically natural gas pipelines are located within road or utility rights-of-ways. Locating them within existing rights-of-way would eliminate potential environmental impacts resulting from new trenches. Implementation of the proposed General Plan would also require the extension of telephone infrastructure within the General Plan area.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- 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-20 *New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.*

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES

PF-22 *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.*

Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measure shall be incorporated into the City of Elk Grove General Plan under Goal 1 in the Public Facilities and Finance element.

MM 4.12.7.2 The City shall require new utility infrastructure for electrical, natural gas and other infrastructure services avoid sensitive resources, be located so as to not be visually obtrusive, and, if possible, be located within roadway rights-of-ways or existing utility easements.

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-1, PF-20, PF-22, and Mitigation Measure MM 4.12.8.2 would reduce potential utility infrastructure extension impacts to **less than significant**.

4.12.7.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for electric, natural gas, and telephone services is the service areas of SMUD, PG&E, and Comcast and Frontier Communications, which include Sacramento County and the surrounding region. The Sacramento Region is experiencing unprecedented growth, resulting in a cumulative demand for electric, natural gas, and telephone services. The development associated with the General Plan and potential development in the Urban Study would result in an incremental cumulative demand for these services.

Sacramento County, along with surrounding counties such as San Joaquin, Amador, and El Dorado, are all continuously being developed. Development of these areas along with the development in Elk Grove General Plan area may result in significant cumulative impacts to electric, telephone, and natural gas services in the region.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Electrical, Telephone and Natural Gas Impacts

Impact 4.12.7.3 Implementation of the proposed General Plan along with potential development in the Urban Study Areas would result in cumulative electric, telephone and natural gas service impacts. These are considered **less than significant** cumulative impacts.

The City of Elk Grove General Plan area is located in the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), an independent operator of power. SMUD is not a California investor-owned utility and is therefore not subject to deregulation. SMUD has arrangements with the California Power Exchange, Automated Power exchange, the California Independent System Operator, Western Systems Power Tool and Northern California Power Tool to purchase and sell short-term power based on current market conditions. Additionally, SMUD is in the process of constructing the Consumnes Power Plant, which is a 1,000-megawatt natural gas power plant at the Rancho Seco site. SMUD has indicated that it would have adequate supply and infrastructure to serve the electricity demands generated from the proposed General Plan, which is estimated at approximately 150,540 kW. PG&E has also indicated that it has adequate

natural gas supply and would extend infrastructure, as needed, to serve the growth anticipated from implementation of the proposed General Plan. As indicated above, fee-based utilities and services, such as gas, electric, and telephone would provide for additional development through capital improvements based on service fees. Therefore, cumulative electric, natural gas, and telephone service impacts are considered **less than significant**.

General Plan Policies and Action Items

- 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-20 *New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.*
- PF-22 *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.*

Implementation of General Plan policies PF-1, PF-20, PF-22, as well as Mitigation Measure MM 4.12.7.2 would reduce potential cumulative electric, natural gas, and telephone infrastructure extension impacts to **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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