

Public Services

Organizations outside of the City provide a host of additional services including fire protection and medical services, law enforcement, public education, wastewater service, solid waste service, parks, electrical service, telephone service, and natural gas service.

Fire Protection and Medical Services

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 11-1**). 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 11-1** displays the current EGCSDFD facility locations.

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 EGCSD 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

**Table 11-1
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.

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.

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

Figure 11-1 – Fire Stations

Figure 11-1, cont.

Improvement Program (CIP). Measure Q was passed in November 2000 enabling the District to provide services to the communities of Sloughhouse 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.

Law Enforcement

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.

Public Schools

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 EGUSD 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.

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 11-2** 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 11-3 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.

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. **Figure 11-2** shows the location of existing schools in the City.

Table 11-2
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 11-3
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

Figure 11-2 – EG Schools

Figure 11-2, cont.

Wastewater Service

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 11-3**). 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 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.

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.

Solid Waste Service

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

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11-3 cont.

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 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 (SCWMRD 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 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 undergo environmental review before being approved by the City Council.

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 (see **Figure 11-4**).

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 EGCSO 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 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,

Figure 11-4, parks

Figure 11-4, cont.

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.

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 EGCS 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 EGCS DPR.

Public Services

Electrical, Telephone, and Natural Gas Services

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.