



**CITY OF ELK GROVE
CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT**

AGENDA TITLE: Receive 2014 Annual Growth Report
MEETING DATE: June 24, 2015
PREPARED BY: Gerald Park, Senior Planner
DEPARTMENT HEAD: Darren Wilson, PE, Planning Director

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Consistent with the City’s adopted Growth Management Policy, review the 2014 Annual Growth Report.

INTRODUCTION:

The Growth Management Policy, adopted by the City Council in June 2004, provides an overview of the General Plan vision, the policies that address that vision, and guidelines on how those policies should be implemented.

The General Plan’s policies describe how the City plans to carefully manage growth by directing development into appropriate areas, requiring the development of infrastructure prior to need, and requiring project financing structured so that “up-front” provision of infrastructure is possible. Multiple policies within various elements of the City’s General Plan provide a comprehensive strategy for controlling future growth. Together, these policies:

- Provide for balanced land uses by including both new housing and new employment opportunities to serve Elk Grove residents;
- Limit residential growth in the City’s rural Sheldon area;
- Require that new infrastructure (roads, water, sewer lines, parks, etc.) be built ahead of or concurrent with new development so that problems related to inadequate roadways and other facilities can be avoided;

- Provide for the planning and financing of infrastructure in a logical manner that avoids “leapfrog” development and allows growth to remain within the capacity of the systems that serve it; and
- Coordinate the provision of infrastructure and services with other agencies serving the City, such as the Elk Grove Unified School District.

This report was collaboratively written by Development Services, including Building, Public Works, and Planning. As required by the Growth Management Policy, the report shall be provided to the City Council no later than 60 days after the California Department of Finance publishes its annual estimates of population for California cities and counties on May 1st of each year. The report provides information on:

- The **rate and location** of residential and nonresidential growth, including a comparison to growth in prior years;
- The **development of new infrastructure** in the City over the past year, including parks and other public facilities;
- The **ability of existing infrastructure and public facilities to accommodate demand created by new development**, based on their capacities and the demands generated by existing development and approved projects; and
- **Planned infrastructure and public facilities** for the coming year.

This information has been collected from a variety of sources, including building permit data, capital improvement project progress, parks construction, and school planning and construction.

RESIDENTIAL AND NONRESIDENTIAL GROWTH:

Population

At the time of incorporation in July 2000, the population of Elk Grove was 76,298 according to the California Department of Finance (DOF) 2001-2010 E-4 population estimates, which provides past population estimates and growth trends between January 1, 2001 and January 1, 2010 for the state, counties, and cities. The E-4 population estimates were last revised in November 2012, which includes the 2000 and 2010 decennial census counts. For the City, there was an increase difference between the DOF population estimates prior to the 2010 Census and the 2010 Census population estimates of approximately 9,000 residents. Thus, the DOF

readjusted the E-4 population estimates to spread the difference over a ten year period using a formulation created by the DOF called the “Error of Closure” adjustment procedure. Table 1 provides the revised population estimates, in which the City’s 2001-2010 population estimates received an increase adjustment as a result of the alignment.

In May 2015, the DOF released population estimates as of January 1, 2015. The City’s estimated population was 162,899. This represents an annual increase of 1.4% from the previous year. As indicated in Table 1, from January 1, 2001 through January 1, 2015, the City experienced a 114% percent increase in population, growing from approximately 76,298 residents to 162,899 residents in 2015. The City annexed the Laguna West area in 2003, which accounted for an instant population increase of approximately 13,400 persons, or 55% of the total growth in the year 2003.

Table 1: 2000-2015 Population Estimates

Year	Population ^{1,2}	Increase	% Change From Prior Year
2001	76,298	----	----
2002	82,932	6,634	8.7%
2003	88,954	6,022	7.3%
2004	113,391	24,437	27.5%
2005	125,703	12,312	10.9%
2006	135,996	10,293	8.2%
2007	142,003	6,007	4.4%
2008	146,083	4,080	2.9%
2009	149,302	3,219	2.2%
2010	152,652	3,350	2.2%
2011	154,426	1,774	1.2%
2012	155,516	1,090	0.7%
2013	158,664	3,148	2%
2014	160,723	2,059	1.3%
2015	162,899	2,176	1.4%

¹ Population estimates are as of January 1st of the respective year.

² The population estimates includes the 2000 and 2010 decennial census counts. The revised estimates attempt to provide a consistent data series reflecting both decennial census counts by utilizing the Error of Closure (EOC) adjustment procedure.

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

Types of Construction

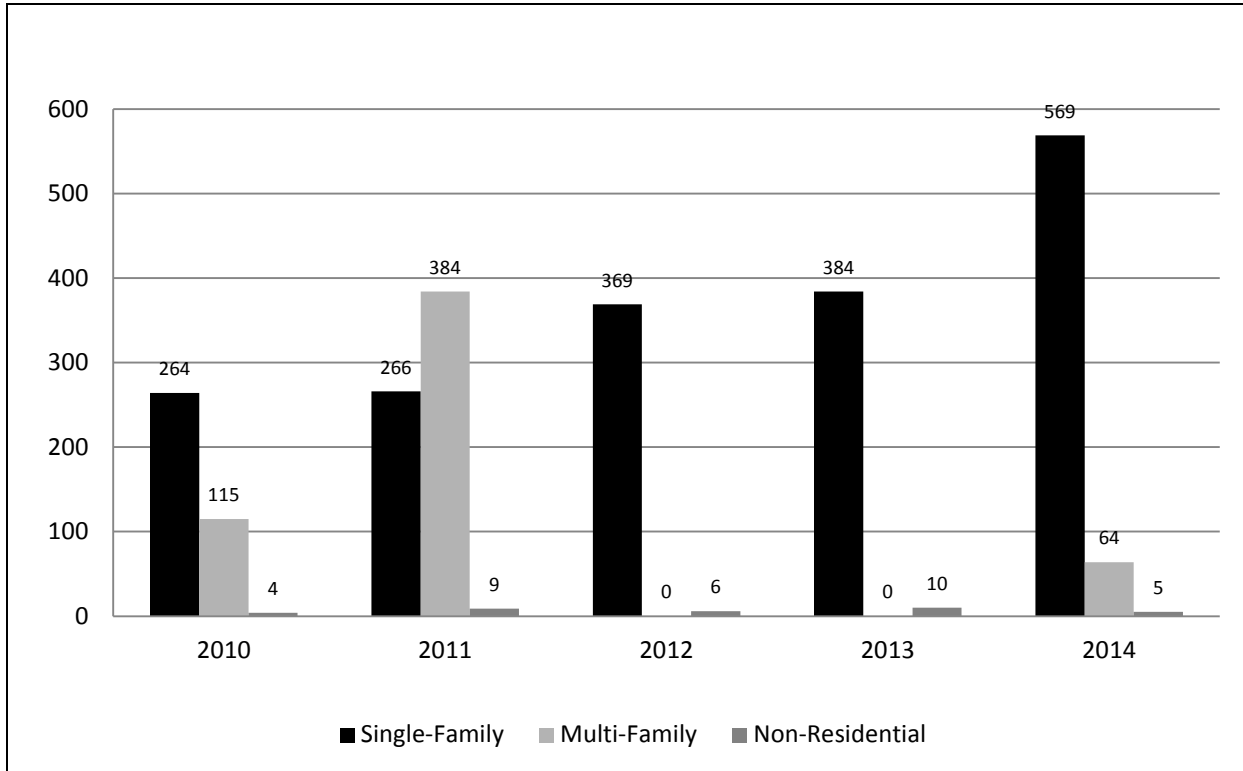
During the first four years from City incorporation in 2001, single-family residential development was dominant with over 4,000 permits issued in 2004; while multi-family development reached permit issuance as high as 575 units in 2003. Non-residential construction remained relatively consistent with an average of more than 900,000 square feet of office, retail, and industrial building space per year. However, the issuance of permits started to decline in 2005 as the building industry was impacted by the economy and gradually tapered between 2008 to 2013. In order to justly compare the latest development trends, the analysis below focuses on the construction types for the last five years.

As shown in Figure 1 and Table 2, an average of 265 and 377 single-family residential building permits were issued in 2010/2011 and 2012/2013, respectively. In 2014, a total of 569 permits were issued, which accounts for a 50 percent increase from the prior two-year average and a 48 percent increase from the previous year (384 permits in 2013). The majority of permits were issued for residential subdivision developments in the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan. The development of multi-family and apartment units has been generally sporadic with 115 permits issued in 2010 that were associated with the Elk Grove Retirement Residence, and in 2011, 384 permits were issued that consisted of units associated with the Carlton Plaza Project, Laguna Ridge Apartments, and Vintage at Laguna. In 2012 and 2013, no multi-family unit permits were issued. In 2014, 64 permits were issued that were associated with Avery Gardens Apartments.

In 2010, the square footages for all non-residential permits totaled 241,464 square feet, which constituted of retail and office totaling 108,695 square feet and 132,769 square feet, respectively. No building permits were issued for industrial. In 2011, the construction square footage of retail and office were low with totals of 27,388 square feet and 9,763 square feet, respectively. Industrial square footage was 34,541 square feet and assembly use square footage was 19,355 square feet. In 2012, the square footage of retail and office construction significantly increased to 153,740 square feet and 211,022 square feet, respectively. However, industrial square footage decreased to 8,000 square feet. In 2013, the square footage of retail and office construction significantly decreased to 3,825 square feet and 30,200 square feet, respectively. Assembly use square footage was 37,920 square feet and no permits were issued for industrial projects. In 2014, retail square footage increased by 41,705 square feet

relating to the developments of El Pollo Loco, Laguna Market Place Phase 3, Dutch Bros Coffee Kiosk, and Green Acres Nursery and Supply. No permits were issued for office projects. Only one industrial permit was issued relating to a new 7,749 square-foot maintenance building for the existing SAIA Motor Freight Line business.

Figure 1: Total Annual Building Permits Issuance



Source: City of Elk Grove Building Safety and Inspection Department, May 2015

Table 2: Building Permits by Development Type

Development Type	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	# of Permits	Square Footage	# of Permits	Square Footage	# of Permits	Square Footage	# of Permits	Square Footage	# of Permits	Square Footage
Residential										
Single-Family Residential	264	Avg. Size 2,425 SF	266	Avg. Size 3,152 SF	369	Avg. Size 3,000 SF	384	Avg. Size 3,062 SF	569	Avg. Size 2,900 SF
Multi-Family / Apartment Units / Condominiums	115 ¹	--	384 ¹	--	0	--	0	--	64	--
Total Residential Units	379	--	650	--	369	--	384	--	633	--
Non-Residential										
Assembly Uses ²	0	0	2	19,355	0	0	3	37,920	0	0
Retail	2	108,695	2	27,388	3	153,740	1	3,825	4	41,705
Office	2	132,769	2	9,763	2	211,022	6	30,200	0	0
Industrial	0	0	3	34,541	1	8,000	0	0	1	7,749
Total Non-Residential Building Permits and Sq. Ft.	4	241,464	9	91,047	6	372,762	10	71,945	5	49,454
Total Building Permits	383	--	659	--	375	--	394	--	368	--

Source: City of Elk Grove Building Safety and Inspection Department, May 2015

/1/ Number value represents total of residential units and not necessarily the number of individual building permits

/2/ Assembly uses in the AR-5 zone district as permitted by Conditional Use Permit.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION:

The City of Elk Grove has a comprehensive Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that is updated annually and describes capital improvements planned by the City for the next five year period. The CIP includes transportation, drainage, and facility projects funded from a myriad of revenue sources including Elk Grove Roadway development impact fees, Measure A sales tax, gas tax, community facilities districts, community facilities fees, and state/federal grants.

During the period between 2000 and 2014, the City Council approved funding for numerous projects to finance design, environmental review, right-of-way acquisition, and construction. Over 170 projects have been completed to date, with a total value of \$403 million.

Projects that were completed in 2014 include:

- Elk Grove Creek Trail Crossing at SR99
- Elk Grove-Florin Rd. at E Stockton Blvd. Intersection Improvements
- Elk Grove Blvd./State Route 99 Interchange Improvements
- 2014 Citywide Curb Ramp Improvements
- Elk Crest Storm Drain Improvements
- Storybook Woods Park
- Citywide LED Streetlight Conversion (Phase 1)
- Special Waste Collection Center
- 2014 Slurry Seal and Overlay Project
- Laguna Creek Weir Repair, East of Lewis Stein Project
- Civic Center Site/Johnston Rd Structure Demolition Project
- Elk Crest Storm Drain Improvements
- Sheldon Rd. at Grant Line Rd. Traffic Signal
- Speed Control Phase 4
- Corporation Yard Expansion Phase 2
- Waterman Rd. (South) Pavement Rehabilitation
- 9750 Waterman Rd Accessibility Project
- City Hall ADA Improvements and EV Charging Station

These projects provide the following benefits to City residents:

- Improved pavement surfacing
- Congestion relief and traffic mobility
- Improved traffic safety
- Landscaping/beautification of street corridors
- Provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities
- Improved drainage
- Added or improved municipal buildings
- Additional parks
- Improved accessibility and mobility

Through investment in the capital improvement projects, the City has a multi-faceted approach to managing its transportation, drainage and facility systems. The City is responsive to needs arising from development and growth. The City also ensures there is a continued investment to maintain the existing infrastructure.

OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES:

Progress of two additional community resources, schools and parks, are also identified within the Growth Management Policy as relevant to successful development in Elk Grove.

Schools

At the time the City incorporated, the Elk Grove Unified School District (EGUSD) operated 11 elementary schools, two middle schools, and two high schools within City limits. As shown in Table 3, over the last fourteen years, the Elk Grove Unified School District has increased the number of schools within the Elk Grove City limits by approximately 73% for elementary schools and by approximately 200% for both middle and high schools. Additionally, a new charter school has been constructed within the East Franklin Specific Plan. As noted in Table 3, elementary schools are shown with a range of capacity as schools can be on a traditional or year-round calendar. According to the Elk Grove School District, year-round schools may have up to a 25% increase in enrollment over the traditional calendar.

Highlights in 2014 within the City of Elk Grove included the construction of Marion Mix Elementary School, which is located at the southwest corner of Franklin Boulevard and Laguna Park Drive. The new school will open in August 2015.

Elk Grove Unified School District has been working closely with City and developers to ensure that new comprehensive land use plans include adequate and appropriately located school sites.

Table 3: 2000-2014 School Construction

School ¹	Year Opened	Current Capacity ³	Enrollment as of 2014
Elementary Schools			
Raymond Case	2000	850-1,100	781
Stone Lake ²	2000	850-1,200	765
Elliott Ranch	2002	850-1,100	932
Edna Batey ²	2003	850-1,100	987
Arlene Hein ²	2004	850-1,100	1,197
Roy Herburger	2004	850-1,100	954
Helen Carr Castello	2005	850-1,100	938
Carroll ²	2006	850-1,200	1,180
Marion Mix	2015	850-1,200	N/A
Middle Schools			
Toby Johnson	2002	1,500	1,329
Edward Harris, Jr	2004	1,475	1,210
Katherine Albiani	2005	1,475	1,400
Elizabeth Pinkerton	2008	1,475	1,068
High Schools			
Franklin High	2002	2,700	2,767
Monterey Trail	2004	2,500	2,190
Pleasant Grove	2005	2,500	2,595
Cosumnes Oaks	2008	2,600	2,148
Alternative Education			
Elk Grove Charter	2010	350	251

Source: Elk Grove Unified School District, May 2015

- 1 The attendance boundaries of schools located within the City of Elk Grove are not contiguous with the City limits. Some EGUSD students that live within the City limits are served by schools outside the City, and some students living outside the City limits are within attendance boundaries of schools within the City. School attendance boundaries are not permanent due to growth and change in the EGUSD. When boundaries are changed or a school becomes overcrowded, students may be reassigned to another school within the district.
- 2 On a year round calendar for 2014-15
- 3 Capacity on a school site can vary based on permanent/portable additions/removals, year-round enrollment increases, etc.

Parks

Cosumnes Community Services District Parks

At the time of incorporation, approximately 380 acres of park land had been developed by the Cosumnes Community Services District (CCSD) Parks and Recreation, an average of five acres of parkland per thousand residents at incorporation. Table 4 lists the parks that have been constructed over the last fourteen years totaling 321.83 acres.

Based on the 2014 population estimate of 162,899 persons, approximately 4.31 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents is available for use in Elk Grove. The General Plan requirement for new development is a standard of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

Table 4: Park Construction

Park	Size (acre)	Year Opened
Rose Park	1.10	2000
Strong Park	7.90	2000
Lombardi Park	2.00	2001
King Park	4.62	2002
Lippincott Park	1.50	2002
Gates Park	2.28	2002
Simpson Park	7.80	2003
Nottoli Park	21.10	2003
Simpson Park	7.80	2003
Houde Park	4.23	2003
Henderson Park	2.20	2003
Laguna Park (excluding aquatic center)	15.97	2003
Jones Park	17.17	2003
Baker Park	0.86	2003
Hawkins Park	4.40	2004
Fleming Park	2.20	2004
Rau Park	18.0	2005
Johnson Park, Phase II	21.0	2005
Perez Park	1.70	2005
Miles Park	2.00	2006
Willard Park	5.80	2006
Luttig Park	9.10	2006
Ehrhardt Oaks Park	1.90	2006
Promenade Park	3.63	2006
Rose Garden Park	1.0	2006
Acorn Park	0.9	2006
Pinkerton Park	4.50	2007
Machado Dairy Park	10.12	2007

Park	Size (acre)	Year Opened
Schauer Park	1.50	2007
Amundson Park	8.65	2008
Karamanos Park	1.50	2008
Morse Park	30.00	2008
Backer Sr. Park	10.50	2008
Constellation Park	2.3	2008
Kunsting Park	7.80	2009
Wright Park	1.30	2009
Stephenson Park	7.20	2010
Fales Park Extension	1.30	2010
Bartholomew Sports Park	46.10	2010
Jordan Family Park	1.70	2010
Van Doren Park Phase 2	2.8	2011
Derr-Okamoto Community Park Phase1	12	2012
Buscher Park	2.3	2013
Storybook Woods Park	1.7	2014
Island Park	2.3	2014

Source: Cosumnes CSD, May 2015

City / CCSD Parks

An agreement between the City and CCSD provides for the funding of parks within the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan (LRSP) by the City via development impact fees. Upon construction the park ownership is transferred to the CCSD. The only exception is the Civic Center Community Park, which is planned to be owned and maintained by the City. The 1.7-acre Storybook Woods Park and 2.3-acre Island Park were opened in 2014, adding to the existing Rose Garden Park, Acorn Park, Promenade Park, and Constellation Park. Horseshoe Park, a 9-acre neighborhood park at Denali Circle, is scheduled to start construction in 2015 with completion in early 2017.

Water and Sewer

Upon approval of the General Plan in November 2003, the City established policies regarding the provision of water and sewer service within the City. These policies require that adequate conveyance systems with appropriate capacity to meet anticipated demand are available prior to the expected *increase* in demand. Consistent with the adopted policies, development projects are required to demonstrate a supply of potable water and conveyance systems for potable water delivery and sanitary sewer service prior to project approval. Typically, development projects design and build appropriate infrastructure to support the resultant demand including

underground pipe systems and, in the case of large development projects, facilities such as new wells, pump stations, and water treatment plants are designed to accommodate large increases in overall demand. These facilities are the responsibility of the larger projects to construct and must be operational prior to build out of the project.

Water

The majority of potable water service is provided by the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA), Zone 40. A small area of the City is provided with water by Elk Grove Water District, a retail water purveyor that purchases wholesale water from SCWA Zone 40. Zone 40's overall service area boundary extends outside of the City limits, which means that all SCWA master planning documents cover a large area within the Sacramento region.

SCWA's Water Supply Master Plan (February 2005) provides an analysis, based on a 2030 planning horizon, of the water supply throughout the service area. SCWA has planned for and anticipated increased water demand within the City including build out of the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan, the Southpointe Special Planning Area (Sterling Meadows), the Lent Ranch Special Planning Area, and the Southeast Policy Area.

Potable water demand is met by groundwater and surface water supplies. Given the potential for fluctuation in a particular supply source, SCWA has planned for system redundancy to meet anticipated water demand. The analysis included within the 2030 Water Master Plan indicates that SCWA will have a high level of control to implement the 2030 Water Master Plan and is expected to meet water demand to the year 2030.

The construction of the SCWA Phase 2 Water Meter Installation project was completed in 2014. The design and construction of the SCWA Phase 3 Water Meter Installation project was completed in 2014. The design of water main improvements for the Grant Line Road Widening-East Stockton Boulevard to Waterman Road project was completed in 2013, with construction anticipated to begin in 2015.

Sewer

Local sewer service for the City is provided by the Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD). Conveyance from local trunk sewers to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP) is provided by the

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Regional San) through large pipelines called interceptors.

The Regional San Board of Directors adopted the Interceptor Sequencing Study (ISS) in February 2013. The ISS, which modified the previous SRCSD Master Plan 2000, aids SRCSD in planning and implementing regional conveyance projects, and assists SASD in coordinating collection system facilities. The most current SASD collection system planning document, the 2010 System Capacity Plan Update (SCP) was approved by the SASD Board of Directors in January 2012. An update to the SCP is expected to be complete in 2020. The current sewer service rates and fees are outlined within the latest Regional San and SASD ordinances. Fees for connecting to the sewer system are set up to recover the capital investment of sewer and treatment facilities that serve new customers.

The SRWTP provides secondary treatment using an activated sludge process. A National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit was issued to Regional San by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) in December 2010, listing the permitted capacity as 181 million gallons per day of average dry weather flow (ADWF). In adopting the new permit, the Water Board required Regional San to meet significantly more restrictive treatment levels over its current levels. To meet the new permit requirements, Regional San embarked on a massive capital improvement program, estimated to cost between \$1.5 and \$2.1 billion. The capital improvements are scheduled for completion by May 2023.

OTHER KEY GROWTH-RELATED PROJECTS:

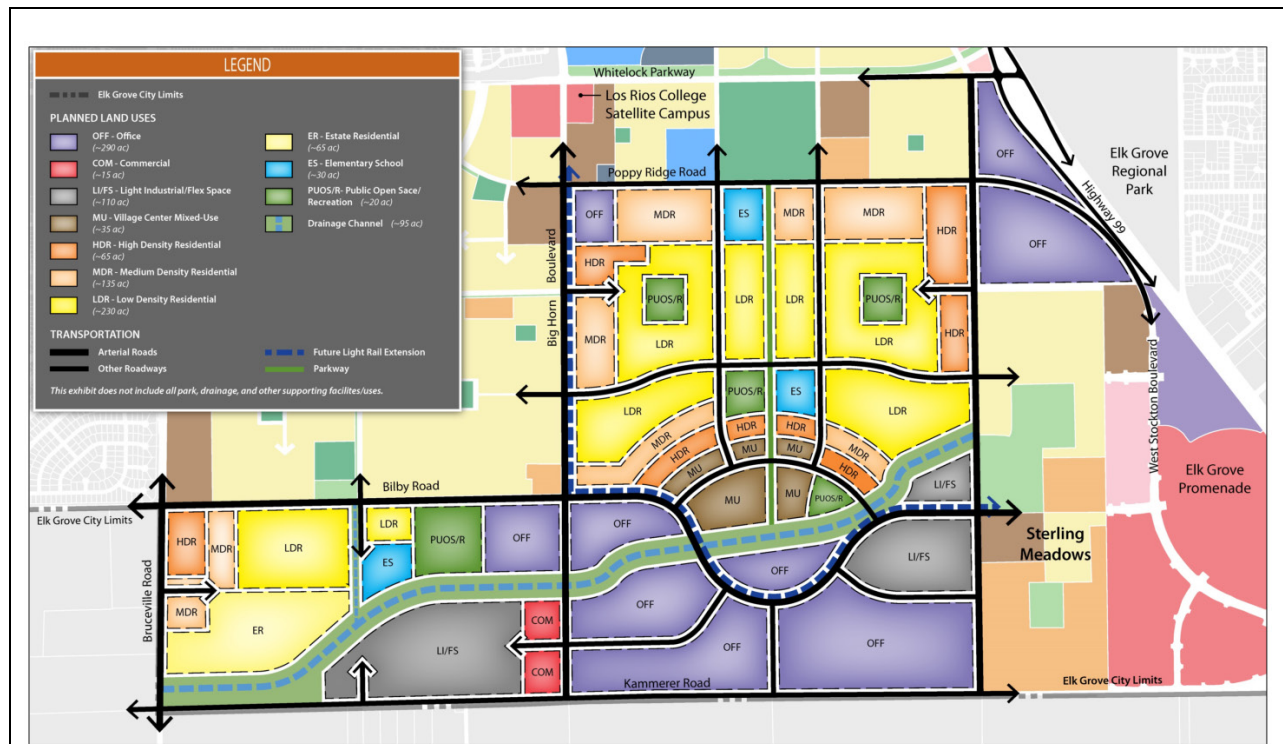
Housing Element Update

On February 12, 2014, the City Council adopted the 2013-2021 Housing Element that covers an 8-year cycle from 2013 to 2021. The Housing Element identifies and analyzes the housing needs in order to maintain, improve, and create housing for all economic segments of the population. In addition to establishing specific goals and strategies to guide the development of housing in Elk Grove, the Housing Element also requires the City to ensure there is an adequate supply of land for the development of affordable housing.

Southeast Policy Area

On July 9, 2014, the City Council adopted the Southeast Policy Area Strategic Plan (SEPA). The Southeast Policy Area is located south of Laguna Ridge, north of Kammerer Road, east of Bruceville Road, and west of Lent Ranch/Sterling Meadows, and covers approximately 1,200 acres (see Figure 2). SEPA is Elk Grove's first City-initiated master plan since incorporation in July 2000 and focuses on supporting aggressive jobs creation and housing diversity. The anticipated jobs/housing ratio is five jobs for every one unit of housing. SEPA builds upon the City's long-term goal of extending light rail to Elk Grove and promotes using alternative transportation through an extensive trails system. Major infrastructure improvements will provide enhanced traffic circulation, effective storm water drainage, and the utilities necessary to support the economic vitality of SEPA.

Figure 2: Illustrative Land Use Plan



Bicycle, Pedestrian and Trails Master Plan

On July 9, 2014, the City Council adopted the Bicycle, Pedestrian and Trails Master Plan (BPTMP) that promotes safe alternative transportation and recreation in Elk Grove. The BPTMP consolidates and updates the City's previous Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (adopted in July 2004) and Trails Master Plan (adopted in January 2007) into a single document.

The BPTMP is intended to guide and influence pedestrian, bicycle, and trail policies, programs, and development standards to make biking and walking in the City more safe, comfortable, convenient, and enjoyable for all community members.

MILESTONES ANTICIPATED IN FISCAL YEAR 2015-16:

Residential and Non-Residential

It is anticipated that private construction activities will continue to occur at a moderate rate in 2015. Building permit issuance for single-family residential construction in 2015 is expected to continue at or slightly above the level seen in 2014. The majority of building permits issued will be for single-family residential development within the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan.

Schools

Construction was completed on Marion Mix Elementary School, which is located at the southwest corner of Franklin Boulevard and Laguna Park Drive. The new K - 6 school will open in August 2015.

Parks

In FY 2015-16 the City and the CCSD anticipate completion of Horseshoe Park, a 9.1-acre neighborhood park located along Denali Circle in the LRSP. Park amenities include tennis courts, half-court basketball, fitness area, small water play area, picnic area, and horseshoe courts.

In addition, CCSD parks in the planning phase include:

- Wright Park Phase 2 (29 acres)
- George Park (4 acres).
- Madeira East – east park (1.3 acres)
- Oasis Park Phase 1 (10 acres)

Capital Improvement Projects

Relief of traffic congestion is one of the City's primary transportation goals. Maintenance and operational improvements are funded through gas and sales tax revenues. Capacity increasing projects are mainly funded through Roadway development impact fees. The City also aggressively pursues several state and federal grants, which are used to fund more projects than can be supported by taxes and fees alone. Key projects planned to be in construction during FY 2015-16 are as follows:

- Grant Line Road Expansion Phase 1 (Bridge at UPRR Tracks)
- Bond Rd/Bader Rd Intersection Signalization
- Decorative Style Streetlight LED Upgrade
- Union Park Way Pavement Rehabilitation
- Franklin Blvd. and Bruceville Rd Signal Timing Coordination
- Bruceville Road & Poppy Ridge Road/Quail Run Lane Intersection Signal
- Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Phase IV
- Citywide Slurry Seal Project
- Railroad Quiet Zone Improvements at Dwight Road and Sims Road

Expansion and improvements to the City's bicycle and pedestrian facilities are another priority in the City's transportation capital program. These projects serve to improve the safety and availability of these facilities and increase utilization of non-motorized modes and travel. Projects which are planned to be in construction during FY 2015-16 are as follows:

- Laguna Creek Trail - Camden South Spur
- Laguna Creek Trail - Camden North Spur
- Elk Grove Blvd North Side Sidewalk Infill
- 2015 Curb Ramps
- East Stockton Boulevard Sidewalk Extension to Elk Grove Park
- Southside Avenue Sidewalk Infill
- Big Horn/Laguna Blvd Sidewalk and Bus Stop
- Elk Grove-Florin Sidewalk infill at Strawberry Creek

The City is also responsible for capital improvements to the storm water facilities within the City. This includes curbs and gutters, inlets, storm water piping, and open ditches and channels. The City completed its Storm Drainage Master Plan in 2012. Projects that are planned to be in construction in FY 2015-16 include:

- West Stockton Drainage Improvement and Sidewalk Infill
- Elk Grove-Florin Road Roadside Pipe
- Bond Road Storm Drainage Upsizing
- Sleepy Hollow Detention Basin Retrofit Project
- Emerald Vista Drive Storm Drain Improvements

The City continues to invest in buildings and park facilities that enhance the quality of life in Elk Grove. Projects planned to be in construction in FY 2015-16 include:

- Aquatics Center
- Elk Grove Veteran's Hall
- Sims Road

Other capital improvement activities projected for FY 2015-16 include the continuation of project development activities (which include preliminary design, environmental, right-of-way, and/or final design) for the following:

- Multimodal Feasibility Study
- Grant Line Road Expansion Phase 2 (New Waterman to Bradshaw)
- Environmental Studies for Kammerer Road Widening and Extension
- Bradshaw Road/Sheldon Road Intersection Improvements
- Laguna Creek and Whitehouse Creek Multi-Functional Corridor Drainage Enhancement
- Civic Center - Senior Center
- Madeira East Park
- Oasis Park Phase 1
- Lower Laguna Creek Open Space Preserve Trail
- Whitelock Interchange
- SEPA Sewer Lift Station and Infrastructure
- Waterman Road Rehabilitation and Bike Lanes - Bond Road to Sheldon Road
- SEPA Utility and Roadway Infrastructure

CONCLUSION:

This status report has been provided as part of the City's ongoing focus on managing its future growth. Annual reports will continue to be presented to the City Council consistent with its adopted Growth Management Policy.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

There are no fiscal impacts associated with presenting this Annual Growth Report.

ATTACHMENTS:

None.