



Yuba Local Agency Formation Commission

Municipal Service Review: Appendix A



Final

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Burr Consulting

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P R E F A C E

This appendix supplements the public review draft municipal service review (MSR) background report on Yuba County prepared for the Yuba Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). This supplemental appendix provides agency profiles containing the data presented in the MSR background report. Each profile has been reviewed by the respective local agency for accuracy.

The MSR background report contains analysis and MSR determinations including the advantages and disadvantages of government structure alternatives. Agency maps are located in Appendix B.

GUIDE TO APPENDIX

The appendix provides an agency overview as well as service-specific sections for water, wastewater, drainage, police, fire, street, parks and recreation, cemetery, and other services provided by agencies within Yuba County.

The formation and boundary history section summarizes when, why, and how each agency was formed and describes the current boundary and SOI. The local accountability and governance section describes each agency's governance structure, public outreach efforts, disclosure of information to the public, participation in this MSR project, approach to handling constituent complaints, and other activities that reflect on the agency's accountability to its constituents.

The growth and population projections section provides the current population in the agency's boundaries and, if different, service area. The section identifies economic activity, projected long-term growth and significant growth areas.

The management section describes the agency's management practices, such as staffing and management structure, employee evaluations, audits, and planning efforts.

The financing section describes the agency's revenue level, revenue sources, long-term debt, reserve levels and practices, and joint financing arrangements.

The service-specific overviews for each local agency focus on services provided by or for the particular agency. Each service-specific overview includes a description of the nature, extent and location of services provided. Service configuration, service demand, service adequacy, facilities, infrastructure needs and deficiencies, growth and service challenges, and regional collaboration efforts are covered.

CONSTITUENT GUIDE

The table on the following pages identifies service providers by community. For providers by specific location, please refer to the maps in Appendix B.

Service	Wheatland	Beale	Ostrom	Camp Far West	Smartville
Public Safety					
<i>Police</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70
<i>Fire & EMS</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	Plumas Brophy FPD	Plumas Brophy FPD	Smartville FPD
<i>Ambulance</i>	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance
Utilities					
<i>Water Retailers - Domestic</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	Private wells	Private wells	Private wells, River Highlands CSD, Nevada ID
<i>Water Retailers - Irrigation</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	South Yuba WD, Wheatland WD, Dry Creek MWC	Camp Far West ID, Wheatland WD	Nevada ID
<i>Wastewater</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	Private septic	Private septic	River Highlands CSD, Private septic
<i>Solid Waste</i>	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal
Public Works					
<i>Flood Control</i>	Reclamation District 2103	None	Reclamation District 817	None	YCWA
<i>Drainage</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	Yuba County	Yuba County, CSA 14 (private roads)	Yuba County, CSAs 14, 30, 46 (private roads)
<i>Street Maintenance</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County
<i>Street Maintenance - Private Roads</i>	None	None	None	CSAs 14, 17	CSAs 14, 30, 46
<i>Street Lighting</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	None	None	None
Community Services					
<i>Park Maintenance</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	None	None	None
<i>Recreation</i>	Wheatland Volunteer	Beale AFB	None	None	None
<i>Cemetery</i>	Wheatland CD	Wheatland CD	Wheatland CD	Wheatland CD	Smartville CD
<i>Library</i>	Yuba County	Beale AFB	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County
<i>Transit</i>	Yuba-Sutter Transit	None	None	None	None
<i>Land Use</i>	City of Wheatland	Beale AFB	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County
<i>Mosquito & Vector</i>	SYMVCD	Beale AFB	SYMVCD	SYMVCD	SYMVCD
<i>Resource Conservation</i>	City of Wheatland, YCRC	YCRC	YCRC	YCRC	YCRC

YUBA COUNTY MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

Service	Marysville	Linda	Olivehurst	Plumas Lake	Brophy
Public Safety					
<i>Police</i>	City of Marysville	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70
<i>Fire & EMS</i>	City of Marysville	Linda FPD, CSA 52	Olivehurst PUD, CSAs 66 & 69	Linda FPD, CSAs 66 & 69	Linda FPD
<i>Ambulance</i>	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance
Utilities					
<i>Water Retailers - Domestic</i>	California Water Service Company	Linda County WD, Private Wells	Olivehurst PUD	Olivehurst PUD, Private wells	Private Wells
<i>Water Retailers - Irrigation</i>	None	None	None	Plumas Mutual Water Company	Brophy Water District
<i>Wastewater</i>	City of Marysville	Linda County WD, Private septic	Olivehurst PUD, Private septic	Olivehurst PUD, Private septic	Private septic
<i>Solid Waste</i>	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal
Public Works					
<i>Flood Control</i>	Marysville Levee Commission	Reclamation District 784	Reclamation District 784, CSA 66	Reclamation District 784, CSA 66	None
<i>Drainage</i>	City of Marysville	Reclamation District 784, Yuba County, CSA 52	Reclamation District 784, Yuba County, CSAs 48 (private roads), 66, 69	Reclamation District 784, Yuba County, CSAs 66, 69	Yuba County
<i>Street Maintenance</i>	City of Marysville	Yuba County, CSA 52	Yuba County, CSAs 66 & 69	Yuba County, CSAs 66, 69	Yuba County
<i>Street Maintenance - Private Roads</i>	None	None	CSA 48	None	None
<i>Street Lighting</i>	City of Marysville	Yuba County, CSA 52	Yuba County, CSAs 48, 66, 69	Yuba County, CSAs 22, 66, 69	None
Community Services					
<i>Park Maintenance</i>	City of Marysville	Yuba County, CSA 52	Olivehurst PUD, CSAs 66, 69	Yuba County, CSAs 66, 69	None
<i>Recreation</i>	None	None	Olivehurst PUD	None	None
<i>Cemetery</i>	City of Marysville	None	None	None	None
<i>Library</i>	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County
<i>Transit</i>	Yuba-Sutter Transit	Yuba-Sutter Transit	Yuba-Sutter Transit	Yuba-Sutter Transit	None
<i>Land Use</i>	City of Marysville	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County
<i>Mosquito & Vector Control</i>	SYMVCD	SYMVCD	SYMVCD	SYMVCD	SYMVCD
<i>Resource Conservation</i>	City of Marysville, YCRC	YCRC	YCRC	YCRC	YCRC

Service	Hallwood/Honcut	Loma Rica/ Browns Valley	Dobbins/Oregon House	Camptonville	Brownsville/Strawberry Valley
Public Safety					
<i>Police</i>	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70	County Sheriff, CSA 70
<i>Fire & EMS</i>	District 10- Hallwood CSD	Loma Rica- Browns Valley CSD	Dobbins-Oregon House FPD	Camptonville CSD	Foothill FPD
<i>Ambulance</i>	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance	Bi-County Ambulance
Utilities					
<i>Water Retailers - Domestic</i>	Private wells	Private wells	North Yuba WD, Private wells	Camptonville CSD, Private wells	North Yuba WD, Private wells
<i>Water Retailers - Irrigation</i>	Ramirez WD, Cordua IC, Hallwood IC	Cordua IC, North Yuba WD, Browns Valley ID, Private wells	North Yuba WD, Browns Valley ID, Private wells	Private wells	North Yuba WD, Private wells
<i>Wastewater</i>	Private septic	Private septic	Private septic	Private septic	Private septic
<i>Solid Waste</i>	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal	Yuba-Sutter Disposal
Public Works					
<i>Flood Control</i>	Recalamation District 10	None	None	None	None
<i>Drainage</i>	Yuba County	Yuba County, CSAs 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 55, 60, 61, 63 (private roads)	Yuba County , CSAs 44, 45, 53, 54, 59 (private roads)	Yuba County	Yuba County, CSA 4, 43 (private roads)
<i>Street Maintenance</i>	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County
<i>Street Maintenance - Private Roads</i>		CSAs 5, 12, 15, 16, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 55, 60, 61, 63	CSAs 2, 5, 8, 11, 44, 45, 53, 54, 59		CSAs 9, 10, 43
<i>Street Lighting</i>	None	None	CSA 59	None	None
Community Services					
<i>Park Maintenance</i>	None	Yuba County	None	None	Yuba County
<i>Recreation</i>	None	None	None	None	None
<i>Cemetery</i>	Peoria CD	Peoria CD, Keystone CD, Browns Valley CD	Upham CD, Peoria CD, Keystone CD	Camptonville CSD	Strawberry Valley CD, Brownsville CD
<i>Library</i>	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County
<i>Transit</i>	None	Yuba-Sutter Transit	Yuba-Sutter Transit	None	Yuba-Sutter Transit
<i>Land Use</i>	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County	Yuba County
<i>Mosquito & Vector Control</i>	SYMVCD	SYMVCD	None	None	None
<i>Resource Conservation</i>	YCRCD	YCRCD	YCRCD	YCRCD	YCRCD

1. CITY OF MARYSVILLE

The City of Marysville provides sewer, drainage, law enforcement, street maintenance, park, cemetery, and planning services. The California Water Services Company provides water services. The City contracts with the California Department of Forestry for fire and emergency medical services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

The City of Marysville incorporated on February 5, 1851. The City is organized as a charter city.

The City's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundary area extends west to the Feather River, south to the Yuba River, east along the northern levee of the Yuba River, and north to Nadene Drive. To the northeast, the City boundary extends to the landfill area, as shown on Map B-1. The City has a boundary area of 3.67 square miles, of which 3.51 is land and the remainder is water.¹

Boundary History

There have been three annexations to the City's boundary recorded by the Board of Equalization. In 1970, 81 acres of City-owned property in the southwest corner was annexed; this annexation extended the City boundary to the confluence of the Yuba and Feather Rivers.² In 1980, the 44-acre Thornetree area, which is located northwest of the previous city limit in the Ellis Lake area, was annexed.³ In 1984, the 180-acre landfill area to the northeast of the City was annexed; this area is located along North Levee Road south of SR 20.⁴

Sphere of Influence History

The City's SOI was adopted by LAFCO in 1986.⁵ In adopting the City's SOI, LAFCO designated three areas: a primary SOI, an ultimate growth area and an ultimate sphere planning area. These areas are described below:

¹ The area source is the 2000 Census.

² LAFCO resolution 1970-2.

³ LAFCO resolution 1980-6. This area was annexed to accommodate disposal of weeds removed from Ellis Lake.

⁴ LAFCO resolution 1984-14.

⁵ LAFCO resolution 1986-50.

- The primary SOI area includes the City’s boundary area as well as territory north of the city limits. The primary SOI is located north of the Yuba River, and extends north to Woodruff Lane in the northeast and Ramirez Road in the northwest, east to Kibbe Road, and west to the Yuba-Sutter County line. LAFCO intended the primary SOI to represent lands where annexation is encouraged “which can reasonably be expected to develop within the next 20 years” and recommended that the City initiate pre-zoning of this area.⁶
- The “ultimate growth area” is located north of the City’s primary SOI. This area is bounded by Ramirez Road in the south and east, the Yuba-Sutter County line in the west, and the Yuba-Butte County line in the north. LAFCO’s vision was that this area “may not develop within the next 20 years, but ultimately will be developed.” LAFCO envisioned in 1986 that this area would ultimately be annexed by the City after 10 years, and encouraged the City to plan for development in this area “in a timely and logical fashion, including seeking methods of financing the healthy expansion of City boundaries.”⁷ LAFCO adopted a policy to consider the City’s ability to service this area prior to forming any special districts to serve the area.
- The “ultimate sphere planning area” is located south of the City limits. This rather large area extends south to the middle of the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area. The southern boundary of the ultimate sphere planning area is Algodon Road in the southwest and Plumas Arboga Road in the southeast; the area extends east to Virginia Road and Brophy Road, and to the Yuba-Sutter County line in the west. LAFCO envisioned this as an area where future growth would impact the City, and indicated the City “should be included in the review of proposed development projects for this area.” LAFCO did not envision annexation of this area, and specifically indicated that annexations in this area (other than City-owned land) would not be approved. LAFCO recommended that the City not conduct pre-zoning studies in this area until LAFCO decided to place the area within the City’s primary SOI.⁸ LAFCO policies require the County to refer all proposed development within this area to the City for review and comment, and require the City to refer all proposed development bordering unincorporated land to the County for review and comment.⁹

In interpreting which of these designated areas is indeed part of the City’s SOI, it is important to understand the legal definition of an SOI at the time of adoption and presently. At the time of SOI adoption, the Cortese-Knox Act defined a sphere as the “probable ultimate physical boundaries and service area of a local agency.” In 1993, the Legislature redefined SOIs by striking the word “ultimate” from the definition in response to LAFCO complaints that the former statutory definition forced them to plan for a distant future instead of using realistic forecasts.¹⁰

⁶ Yuba LAFCO. *City of Marysville Sphere of Influence Study*. August 1, 1986, pp. 4, 6. Attachment A to the LAFCO resolution adopting the City of Marysville SOI.

⁷ Ibid., pp. 4-7.

⁸ Ibid., pp. 5, 7.

⁹ Ibid., p. 7.

¹⁰ California Senate. *Bill Analysis, Assembly Bill 1335 – Gotch Bill*. July 14, 1993, p. 1.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The Marysville City Council consists of five members elected-at-large to staggered four-year terms. Current council members are Bill Harris (Mayor), Christina Billeci (Vice Mayor), Michael Selvidge, Benjamin Wirtschafter, and Jim Kitchen.

The Council meets twice a month on the first and third Tuesday in Council Chambers located at the Marysville City Hall. The City broadcasts City Council meetings on cable television. Meeting agendas are posted on the City website and at the Marysville post office four days before a meeting. The City maintains a website where a calendar of meetings is available, in addition to program documents, such as the General Plan, contact information, a calendar of events, and service brochures to inform the public of City services and upcoming projects.

The most recent contested City Council election was held in November 2006. The 53 percent voter turnout rate for the election is comparable to the countywide gubernatorial election voter turnout of 53 percent.¹¹

The City demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to public services and code enforcement. Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters, and in-person to the City Council, department heads or the city manager. Complaints regarding specific services, such as sidewalk, streetlight and pothole repair, can be submitted through online web forms. The city manager serves as the City's ombudsman. Complaints are directed to the appropriate department and monitored by the city manager to ensure that appropriate action was taken. The City does not track the number of complaints related to city services, but reported 220 code enforcement complaints in 2006, of which 130 were abated.

The City updates constituents through regular press releases, mailed notices and updates, and its website.

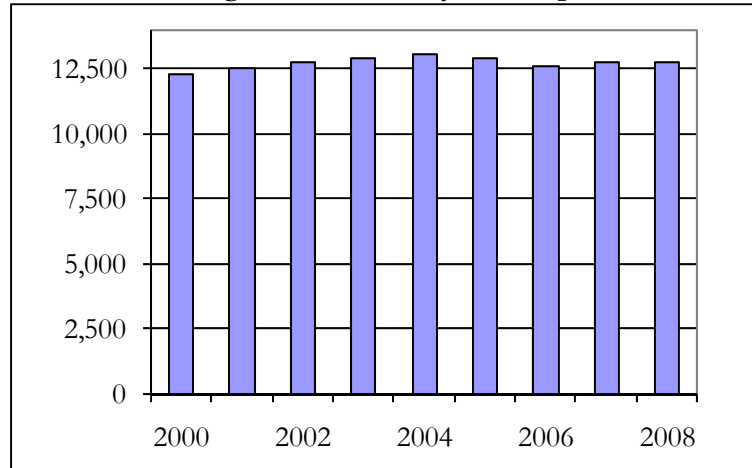
¹¹ There were no county-level races in this election for comparison.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The City limits encompass a wide range of land use areas including residential, commercial, industrial, civic, and open space. The City considers its customer base to be the residents and employers located in the City.

Figure A-1-1: Marysville Population, 2000-8

There were 12,719 residents in the City in January 2008, according to DOF. The City’s population has grown historically; although, there was a slight decline in population in 2005 and 2006, recent population growth has been fairly stable. The City’s population grew by six residents in 2007 (0.05 percent).



The City is densely populated with a service area of 3.67 square miles. Its population density—3,624 per square mile—is substantially higher than the County average density of 114 per square mile and the City of Wheatland density of 2,306 per square mile.

Local business activities include construction, retail, hospitality, medicine, banking and restaurants. There were approximately 7,807 jobs located within the city limits in 2007, according to SACOG. The 2005 jobs-housing balance was 1.6 within the city limits; by comparison, there were 1.4 jobs per housing unit on average in Sacramento region cities and 0.8 jobs per housing unit in unincorporated Yuba County.

Growth Projections

The City’s 1985 General Plan estimated that the maximum population size would be 11,500 at build-out within the city limits, and did not estimate build-out population in the planning area.¹² According to SACOG projections, Marysville will have a population of 12,953 in 2035—assuming expansion of the city limits north to Laurellen Road, west of SR 70 to the Feather River. These projections appear to be low as there were already 12,719 residents in the City in 2007.

The 1985 General Plan planning area extends north to Ellis Road; it excludes the northern portion of the primary SOI area and the entire “ultimate growth area” and ultimate SOI planning area portions of the SOI designated by LAFCO in 1986. A draft specific plan proposed in 1991 (North Marysville Specific Plan) contemplated growth north of the City limits; however, the plan was never adopted. The City identified approximately 2,000 acres in the north and east of interest to develop. The City anticipates that at build-out of the two areas there would be a total of

¹² City of Marysville, General Plan, August 1985, p. 18.

approximately 8,000 new dwelling units. There were no planned or proposed developments in these areas, as of the drafting of this report.

Growth opportunities within the existing city limits are primarily infill and redevelopment projects. Recent commercial growth has been concentrated at the south end of Ellis Lake and along the SR 70 corridor. The City has completed three commercial centers adjacent to Ellis Lake. Major projects currently under construction within the City limits include the replacement of the Caltrans District 3 Headquarters building, which will accommodate 776 employees in a six-story building, two office buildings on Third and B streets totaling over 9,000 square feet, and a charter school expansion of 7,500 square feet. Projects under planning review or pending planning application submittal include two new offices on Ramirez and Twelfth streets totaling over 8,000 square feet, a 38,000 square foot expansion of a car dealership, a 46,000 square foot industrial complex on Ninth Street, and a 240,000 square foot expansion of Rideout Memorial Hospital.

The primary growth constraint within the existing city limits is a lack of vacant land. There is minimal developable land remaining. As of the 1985 General Plan, there were 35 acres of vacant land remaining (15 residential acres, 10 commercial acres and less than 10 industrial acres). The levee system that protects the city from flooding also limits growth in that development of areas north of the City would require new levee infrastructure.

Growth Strategies

The City's primary growth objective is to encourage commercial development and redevelopment in the downtown area. The City's 2004 economic development strategic plan for downtown Marysville outlines a vision to revitalize downtown and compete with neighboring commercial centers (e.g., Yuba City). The City's strategy is to capitalize on its small-town charm and preserve historic landmarks and character to attract regional spending power and tourists. The City envisions catalytic redevelopment projects and infill development projects, including rehabilitation of a number of large buildings, such as the historic Marysville Hotel, the State Theater and development of several mixed use commercial and housing projects. In addition to typical infill challenges, constraints include parking and signage deficiencies, blight, and empty storefronts. The City's downtown marketing plans call for showcasing the City's history, improving the presentation of empty storefronts, and active retention and recruitment of businesses. The City has faced challenges in implementing this vision and competing with Yuba City as a business location.

The only adjacent growth areas that could accommodate greenfield development is annexable territory north of the city lying between SRs70 and SR 20¹³ and towards the community of Hallwood.¹⁴ Due to costs of extending wastewater (west of Jack Slough) and drainage infrastructure to these areas, viable development would require critical mass, most likely a large proposed development. The City anticipates that significant investment in drainage and sewage infrastructure would be necessary, including 100-200 year flood protection. New growth is greatly constrained by the lack of sufficient flood protection and the need for expansion or upgrade of the levee system in the north and east. The City estimates that each additional mile of levee structure would cost approximately \$1 million. Expansion of the sewer system would include extension of a sewage

¹³ City of Marysville, General Plan, August 1985, p. 20.

¹⁴ Interview with David Lamon, City of Marysville, July 25, 2007.

pipeline across Jack Slough, running under the slough or over a bridge. The City anticipates that all necessary wastewater and drainage infrastructure would be funded by development impact fees. The City does not anticipate that significant water infrastructure investments would be needed to serve the area.

MANAGEMENT

The City had 65.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in FY 06-07. There were seven administrative employees, 37 police employees, one-half of an FTE engaged in administering fire protection activities, and 21 community services employees.

The city manager reports directly to the City Council. The City Council meets with staff and residents in joint study sessions to discuss and develop long-range goals and objectives.

The city manager directly oversees six senior staff. The six department and sub-department heads have management responsibilities and oversee department staff. The City conducts employee (including contract employee) performance evaluations on an annual basis. Weekly senior staff meetings monitor staff productivity and evaluate City operations. The City did not identify any benchmarking practices.

The City last adopted a General Plan update in 1985. The City's Housing Element was most recently updated in 2003. In addition, the City adopted an economic development strategic plan for the downtown area in August 2004 and prepared a Downtown Marysville Marketing Plan in 2006. The Stormwater Management Plan was updated in 2004. The City prepared a parking plan for the downtown in 2005 and completed a comprehensive update to the Zoning Code. The City has not adopted any master plans.

Financial planning efforts include an adopted annual budget and annual financial audits. Long-term capital improvement outlays through 2012 are outlined in the City's 2007 Capital Improvement Plan.

The City identified its accomplishments in the last five years as several police department commendations, elimination of the budget deficit, and successful new commercial development.

FINANCING

The City's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the City has managed to provide adequate services within these resource constraints with some exceptions. The City requires additional capital financing to meet wastewater regulatory standards. The City has not implemented best practices by annually adjusting wastewater rates to reflect current costs; its most recent wastewater rate increase was in 1999. Additional capital financing is needed for street improvements to alleviate freeway traffic and associated congestion within city limits. At present, the only available financing source to address capital needs at the inactive, historic cemetery is the general fund; additional financing is needed.

The City prepares audited financial reports on an annual basis and practices appropriate use of fund accounting. The City's major governmental funds are its general fund, gas tax fund, capital

projects funds, community development block grant fund, and redevelopment funds. The City reports its wastewater activities in an enterprise fund.

The City finances police, fire, public works, park and recreation, and economic development services through its general fund. Marysville's general fund revenues were \$8.3 million in FY 06-07, which amounted to \$622 per capita. Primary general fund revenue sources were sales tax (22 percent), property tax (13 percent), vehicle code fines (14 percent), vehicle license fees (12 percent) and YSDI landfill tipping fees (8 percent).¹⁵

The City had \$1.7 million in long-term debt associated with governmental activities at the end of FY 06-07, which consists of lease revenue bonds, capital lease obligations and compensated absences. The City had \$1.3 million in outstanding bonded debt related to governmental activities. The lease revenue bonds financed city hall improvements and redevelopment activities; the capital lease obligation financed the acquisition of street lighting in 1999. The City's wastewater enterprise carried debt of \$7.5 million, of which \$5 million is new debt for acquisition of a commercial parcel and \$1.8 million in debt is a State Water Resources Control Board loan that financed wastewater system improvements in 1995.

By way of financial reserves, the City had an unreserved general fund balance of \$1.9 million at the end of FY 06-07. This amounted to 16 percent of the City's general fund expenditures. The City maintained approximately two months of general fund working capital. The City's special revenue funds and capital project funds had a total unreserved balance of -\$0.9 million at the end of FY 06-07, primarily due to a negative capital projects fund balance. The proprietary fund had unrestricted net assets of -\$0.4 million. The City has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The City engages in joint financing arrangements with the District 10-Hallwood Community Services District. The CSD contracts with the City for fire protection services to the area north of the city limits. Hallwood CSD contributes \$100,000 annually. The City provides retirement-related benefits to its employees through the California Public Employees Retirement System, a multiple-employer defined benefit plan for public employees. The City participates in the State's Local Agency Investment Fund to pool certain investments of fund balances with other public agencies. As a member of the Northern California Cities Self Insurance Fund, the City pools workers compensation risk with 20 other cities, and also purchases excess liability insurance.

¹⁵ Property tax revenues exclude in-lieu sales tax. Vehicle license fees and related revenues include in-lieu property taxes related to vehicle license fees.

WASTEWATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services. The City owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant and owns, inspects, cleans and repairs sewer collection structures in the service area such as pipes, manholes and lift stations. Preventative maintenance services include closed-circuit television inspection of sewer lines and regular system flushes. A portion of treated effluent is used as recycled water for irrigation of an orchard and soccer fields.

LOCATION

The City provides wastewater services to all structures within the City limits. Service is not provided outside of the City limits. Recycled water is available in limited areas.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes the wastewater treatment plant and percolation/evaporation disposal ponds.

The WWTP, which is located just north of the Yuba River, provides secondary treatment to most wastewater and tertiary treatment to a portion. The plant has a design capacity of 2.1 mgd (secondary)¹⁶ and 0.8 mgd (tertiary). While the design capacity of the components of the treatment plant may total 2.9 mgd, the capacity of the percolation ponds is the limiting factor on plant capacity. The RWQCB permits the City to discharge up to 1.7 mgd in (monthly) ADWF. The average dry weather flow is 1.35 mgd and peak day wet weather flow is 2.4 mgd. Treatment processes are sedimentation, flotation, sludge digestion, and chemical treatment.

Most of the treated effluent is discharged into percolation/evaporation ponds, and the remainder is treated to tertiary standards and discharged to Becksworth Riverfront Park to irrigate soccer fields. Some of the percolation/evaporation pond capacity (50 acres) is located adjacent to the WWTP and the remainder (27 acres) is located south of the Yuba River. The total discharge capacity at the ponds is 1.7 mgd. The city transports effluent via pipeline under the Yuba River to the offsite ponds and to irrigate a walnut orchard.

Occasionally, peak wet weather flow exceeds 1.7 mgd; however the ponds are managed to handle the temporary excess flow such that the ponds meet freeboard requirements. During periods of dry weather some ponds are removed from service and used to address any wet weather flow.¹⁷

¹⁶ Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Draft Yuba-Sutter Regional Recycled Water Facilities Master Plan, 2006, p. 46.

¹⁷ Interview with David Lamon, City of Marysville, May 20, 2008.

The collection system includes 38 miles of sewer pipe lines, three lift stations, and three lift basins. Portions of the sewer collection system were originally constructed in the early 1900's; portions of the system were expanded and replaced over the years, most recently in the 1980s. The pipes are made primarily of clay with some concrete and transite.

Table A-1-2: Marysville Wastewater Profile

Wastewater Service Configuration and Demand				
Service Configuration				
Service Type		Service Provider(s)		
Wastewater Collection		Direct		
Wastewater Treatment		Direct		
Wastewater Disposal		Direct		
Recycled Water		Direct (limited service area)		
Onsite Septic Systems in Service Area				
None				
Septic Regulatory/Policies				
Septic systems are not allowed within the city limits.				
Service Demand FY 05-06				
	Connections		Flow (mgd)	
Type	Total	Outside Bounds	Average	Peak
Total	5,244	0	1.4	2.4
Residential	4,750	0	0.9	1.55
Commercial	494	0	0.5	0.85
Industrial	0	0	NA	NA
Projected Demand				
	2006	2010	2015	2020
Flow (mgd)	1.36	NP	NP	NP
Note:				
(1) NA: Not Applicable; NP: Not Provided.				

continued

Wastewater Infrastructure			
Wastewater Treatment & Disposal Infrastructure			
System Overview			
Treatment level: Effluent is treated primarily to a secondary level. A portion is treated to tertiary levels for irrigation.			
Disposal method: Secondary treated effluent is discharged into percolation ponds and used for walnut orchard irrigation. Tertiary treated effluent is sprayed on nearby soccer fields.			
Facility Name	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Marysville Wastewater Treatment Plant	2.1 mgd ¹	Good	1949
Tertiary Treatment Unit	0.8 mgd	Good	1990s
33 evaporation/percolation ponds	1.7 mgd	Good	1962/1989
Treatment Plant Daily Flow	Average Dry	Peak Wet	
Marysville WWTP	1.36	2.4	
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
The evaporation/percolation ponds have reached capacity (CVRWQCB Order No. R5-2004-0072, p. 1). According to the City's waste discharge requirements, the City needs to expand pond capacity and/or a reduce infiltration/inflow. The off-site percolation ponds are not protected from a 100-year flood event, which the RWQCB required by April 2006. The City failed to comply with this requirement. The City submitted a feasibility study to RWQCB in June 2007, outlining the two preferred options to protect the percolation ponds—a regional WWTP with LCWD or modification of the City's plant to directly discharge to the river. The recommended option has not yet been determined.			
Wastewater Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Sewer Pipe Miles	38	Manholes	500
Sewage Lift Stations	3		
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
Portions of the pipelines were originally installed in the early 1900s and need ongoing pipe repair and replacement, according to the City. A majority of the collection system is in good condition, with approximately five percent in fair condition. Infrastructure needs include replacement of several rear-lot line sewer mains and the sewer line along Twelfth Street and J Street. Sewer mains, particularly those along rear lot lines, are often shallow, prone to root problems, and difficult to access for maintenance.			
Infiltration and Inflow			
The City plans to assess I/I over the 2007-08 and 2008-09 wet weather cycles and complete a study on the issue in 2009.			
Wastewater Regional Collaboration and Facility Sharing			
Regional Collaboration			
In collaboration with Yuba City and Linda County Water District, the City is assessing the potential for a regional recycled water facility.			
Facility Sharing Opportunities			
The City is assessing the feasibility of sharing a WWTP with LCWD.			
Note:			
(1) The design capacity as reported in the Draft Yuba-Sutter Regional Recycled Water Plan, pg. 46.			

continued

Wastewater Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning				
Sewage Spills/Overflows¹				
Date	Spill Site	Cause	Gallons	Contained?
3/11/2000	Percolation Pond	Hole in the pond bank	2-3 million	No
3/22/2001	Percolation Pond	Overflow of pond	1,000	Yes
12/10/2003	Irrigation Field	Treated effluent ran off field into a storm drain	10,000	No
Service Adequacy Indicators				
Reported Spills	3	Sewer Overflows 2006 ²	3	
Treatment Effectiveness Rate ³	100%	Sewer Overflow Rate ⁴	8	
Total Employees (FTEs)	6	Response Time Policy ⁵	30 mins	
Employees Certified?	Yes	Response Time Actual	30 mins	
Regulatory Compliance Record				
RWQCB issued a Cease and Desist Order in 2004, due to failure by the City to meet waste discharge requirements outlined in the permit, including failure to provide 100-year flood protection to the ponds, nonoperational TTU, insufficient flow meters to determine pipeline leakages under the Yuba River, and insufficient lining of the sludge drying beds. RWQCB issued a Administrative Civil Liability Complaint in 2005, for failure to comply and the City was fined \$15,000. The City had complied with all portions of the Cease and Desist Order, with the exception of flood protection for the ponds, as of the drafting of this report. The City submitted a feasibility study to RWQCB in June 2007, outlining the two preferred options to protect the percolation ponds—a regional WWTP with LCWD or modification of the City's plant to directly discharge to the river. The recommended option has not yet been determined. The City anticipates completion of the flood protection plan by 2012.				
Source Control and Pollution Prevention Practices				
A study is underway to identify potential problem dischargers to be regulated, according to the City.				
Collection System Inspection Practices				
The City performs visual and CCTV inspections on problematic sewer lines about 5-10 times a year. The City does not perform regular inspections.				
Service Challenges				
The City reported compliance with changing state regulations as a challenge to providing service.				
Wastewater Planning				
Plan	Description	Planning Horizon		
Wastewater Master Plan	None	NA		
Wastewater Collection Plan	None	NA		
Capital Improvement Plan	2004	2009		
General Plan (Resource)	1985	Not Reported		
Plan Item/Element	Description			
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Plan	2004			
Seismic/Emergency Plan	2004			
Wet Weather Flow Capacity Plan	2004			
Other Relevant Plans				
None				
Notes:				
(1) Includes sewage spills/overflows reported to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services between 2000 and 2005.				
(2) Total number of overflows experienced (excluding those caused by customers) in 2006 as reported by the agency.				
(3) Total number of non-compliance days in 2006 per 365 days.				
(4) Sewer overflows (excluding those caused by customers) per 100 miles of collection piping.				
(5) Agency policy, guidelines or goals for response time between service call and clearing the blockage.				

Wastewater Rates and Financing				
Rate Zones				
Wastewater rates are the same throughout the City.				
Rate-Setting Procedures				
Policy Description: Service charges are based on a flat rate of \$13.04 per residence. Rates are updated on an as-needed basis.				
Last Rate Change	1/1/1999	Frequency of Rate Changes	Every 5-10 years	
Wastewater Development Fees and Requirements				
Connection Fee Approach	The connection fee is a flat rate based on land use type.			
Connection Fee Timing	Upon building permit issuance.			
Connection Fee Amount ¹	Residential:	\$1,650		
Land Dedication Req.	None			
Development Impact Fee	None			
Wastewater Enterprise Revenues, FY05-06			Expenditures, FY 05-06	
Source	Amount	%	Amount	
Total	\$1,066,924	100%	Total	\$1,407,788
Rates & Charges	\$1,043,476	98%	Administration	\$86,566
Property Tax	\$0	0%	O & M	\$929,551
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation	\$278,415
Interest	\$23,448	2%	Debt	\$113,256
Connection Fees	\$21,630	2%	Other	\$0
Notes:				
(1) Connection fee amount is calculated for a single-family home and an average-sized restaurant.				
(2) Miscellaneous revenue not displayed.				

FIRE & EMS SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City provides fire-related services. Since 1997, all City fire services have been provided through a contract with the California Department of Forestry (CALFIRE). CALFIRE Battalion 19 staffs administrative services and operations on a reimbursable basis. The City owns and maintains all fire facilities and equipment directly.

CALFIRE provides fire suppression and prevention, Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, hazardous materials response, arson and fire investigation, education services, fire prevention inspection, plan checking, and code development. Fire suppression and protection services include structural, vehicle and vegetation fires. CALFIRE provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services.

In the fire chief's capacity as the City's fire marshal, the chief is responsible for checking all new building plans to ensure compliance with the fire code, in addition to conducting inspections of new business sites upon opening and annual inspections of existing businesses. According to the 2005 CALFIRE Fire Management Plan, in addition to fire suppression, the battalion anticipated staff time of 120 hours of commercial business inspection, 24 hours of updating fire pre-plans for businesses, and 63 hours conducting fire plan review.

Marysville FD provides specialized hazardous material (hazmat) response to the state Office of Emergency Services in Region 3, as well as Yuba and Nevada counties and the City of Wheatland by agreement. The battalion received 26 calls for hazmat service in 2006.

CALFIRE staff includes one battalion chief, three captains, five fire engineers, 12 reserves, and an administrative assistant. Full-time personnel are employees of the state, and receive state training prior to assignment. The station is staffed with one battalion chief, one fire captain, and two fire apparatus engineers on a 24-hour basis. Reserves provide support on an on-call basis, and are compensated at \$7.66 to \$9.25 per hour.

Dispatch Services

All 911 calls made from land lines within the city limits are automatically routed to the Marysville Police Department (MPD). Radio dispatch services are provided by MPD; hence, MPD is the Public Safety Answering Point. Once the dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, it directly dispatches CALFIRE personnel. For medical emergencies, the MPD calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance. Most calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed MPD, while some are routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays the call to MPD, and dispatching then follows the same protocol as for 911 calls from land lines.

LOCATION

The City provides for coverage of the existing city limits through its CALFIRE contract, and arranges for CALFIRE service to District 10-Hallwood CSD, north of the city limits, in the CSD's contract with the City. Due to proximity, mutual aid is often provided by CALFIRE's Marysville station outside of the City limits to Linda FD and Yuba City FD service areas. Mutual aid is reciprocated by both agencies when events require additional staffing within the city limits. CALFIRE also provides contract fire services to Hallwood Community Service District, to the north of the City bounds, and hazardous material response to Yuba and Nevada counties and the City of Wheatland by agreement.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The City owns one fire station within the City limits at 107 Ninth Street. The station is used for operations, equipment storage, and training. A drill tower, located on Seventh Street, is used for training purposes.

The fire station was built in 1959. CALFIRE reported that it is in fair condition and requires a new roof, and exhaust system, upgraded lighting, and a new driveway. The bathroom plumbing was upgraded in 2007.

The training tower is also in fair condition and is in need of remodeling. Infrastructure needs identified by CALFIRE include new paint, roof repairs, and upgrading of lighting throughout the facility.

Vehicles at the City station include a structure fire engine, a reserve engine, a medical and vehicle accident engine, two wildland fire engines, a ladder truck, a hazmat unit, a squad truck, and a water tender. According to CALFIRE, there are five vehicles over 20 years old that are in need of replacement—the ladder truck, the structure engine, the water tender, and both wildland engines.

Table A-1-3: Marysville Fire Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration			Service Demand	
Fire Suppression	CDF		Statistical Base Year	2006
EMS	CDF		Total Service Calls	2,259
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County		% EMS	61.5%
Hazardous Materials	CDF		% Fire	10.4%
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CDF		% False Alarm	11.5%
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CDF		% Fire & False Alarm	21.9%
Public Safety Answering Point	Yuba County Sheriff		% Other	16.6%
Fire/EMS Dispatch	Marysville PD		Calls per 1,000 people	178
Service Adequacy			Resources	
ISO Rating	Class 4		Fire Stations in City	1
Median Response Time	4:00		Fire Stations Serving City	1
90th Percentile Response Time	6:00		Sq. Miles per Station ¹	3.7
Response Time Base Year	2007		Total Staff	22
Training			Total Full-time Sworn Staff	8
Training for reserves is held two hours per week.			Total On-call Sworn Staff	13
			Sworn Staff per Station	21
			Sworn Staff per 1,000	2
			Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	1
Service Challenges			Staffing Base Year	2007
CDF identified low staffing as a challenge to providing adequate service within the City limits.			Fire Flow Water Reserves	0.8 mg
			Fire Flow Pressure	50+ psi
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Marysville Fire Station 1	107 Ninth St., Marysville	Fair	1 Battallion Chief 1 Captain 2 Apparatus Engineers	Engine 211 Engine 214 Engine 216 Truck 217 Hazmat Unit Engine 236 Squad 237 Water Tender 238
Drill Tower	Seventh St., Marysville	Fair	None	None
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
According to CDF, there are five vehicles over 20 years old that need replacement, including a ladder truck, a structure engine, a water tender, and two wildland engines. The station needs a new roof, an air exhaust system, upgraded lighting, and the driveway needs to be replaced due to cracked cement. Infrastructure needs identified for the training tower include new paint, roofing, and electrical work.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
Current Practices: The training facilities can be used on request. Yuba College uses the facilities for fire academy classes. CDF (Nevada Yuba Placer) and Yuba County Sherriff have also made use of the training room.			Linda FD, OPUD, WFA, Yuba City FD, Sutter County, Beale AFB, Loma Rica - Browns Valley CSD	
Opportunities: CDF is considering using Yuba County for dispatch services to enhance interoperability as all valley fire departments would then be dispatched by the same entity and mutual aid partners would have improved access to frequencies.				
Notes:				
(1) Service area of the Marysville Fire Station includes Hallwood CSD. Hallwood CSD also receives service from an unstaffed station.				

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The Marysville Police Department (MPD) is the primary provider of police services within the City's bounds. MPD provides law enforcement in the form of uniformed patrol and investigative services, traffic and parking enforcement, crime prevention, canine services, animal control services, dispatch, police support on the high school campus, and permit regulation for taxis, burglar alarms and massage therapists. MPD relies on the Yuba County Sheriff for temporary and long-term holding facilities animal holding, and search and rescue services.

Crime lab services are provided by the California Department of Justice at no charge, and SWAT services are provided by the Metro SWAT team comprised of the Yuba City Police Department and MPD.

City police services are provided by a full-time chief, one captain, five sergeants, 15 full-time police officers, 20 reserves, 14 non-sworn employees and 13 volunteers. With this staffing level, the Department provides 24-hour services.

There are on average three full-time officers on duty for 12-hour shifts at any given time. Law enforcement services are provided by sworn officers who patrol two beats (east and west) around the City on an ongoing basis. Reserves provide volunteer on-call support, usually covering about 20 percent of all routine beat assignments.

MPD does not provide academy training. All recruits are required to have completed POST academy training prior to the date of hire. In addition, staff attends various POST courses covering topics such as field training, interview and interrogation, instructional technology, firearms and defensive tactics, and assertive supervision. Staff attended a total of 2,224 hours of POST courses in 2006—averaging 52 training hours per employee. MPD reports that it is meeting all POST standards. MPD requires field training for recruits and probationers for a period of three to 18 weeks at 40 hours per week.

The Traffic Bureau, comprised of a traffic officer and a non-sworn parking enforcement officer, provide full-time traffic enforcement services.

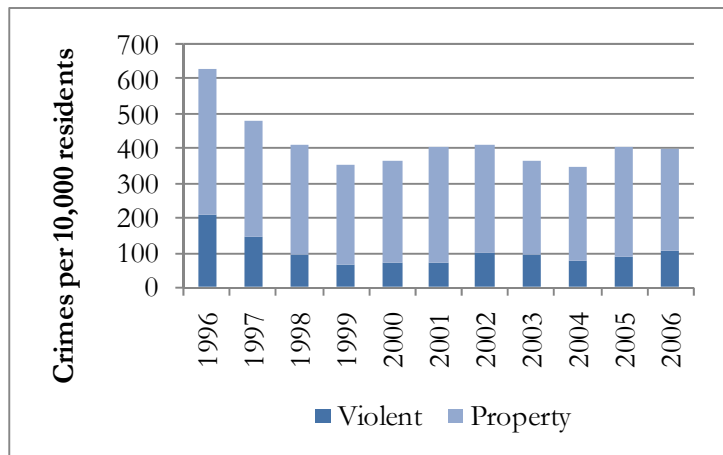
Through a regional collaborative effort, MPD provides narcotics law enforcement. The City is a member of the Net-5 joint narcotics task force team with Yuba and Sutter County sheriff departments, Yuba City PD, CHP, and the State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement. The task force is in its 28th year of operation. It targets illegal drug use, possession, manufacturing and sales in Yuba and Sutter counties.

The Special Enforcement Team (SET) was established in 2006 to respond to gang violence, drug-related crimes, and stolen vehicles. SET is staffed by one sergeant and three reserve officers. Full-time officers may work on the team by using flex time, in order to reduce overtime. From the launching of the task force in October 2006 through December 2006, SET was responsible for 262 arrests, including 50 drug-related arrests and 38 parolees at large.

Dispatch

The City provides dispatch services with nine dedicated staff. All 911 calls from land lines within the City limits are initially routed to the Marysville Police Department—the Public Safety Answering Point. Most calls from cellular phones are initially routed to MPD; however some are routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays police-related calls to the Department. Once the city dispatcher determines a call requires police response, it directly dispatches city police personnel. Dispatch services are provided by one full-time records/dispatch supervisor, four full-time dispatchers, and three reserve dispatchers.

Figure A-1-4: Marysville Crime Rate, 1996-2006



Demand

Similar to the state, there has been a general decrease in the number of serious crimes in the City of Marysville where MPD has jurisdiction. The crime rate, illustrated in Figure A-1-4, shows the occurrence of violent crimes and property crimes (excluding larcenies under \$400) per 10,000 people. Crime declined in Marysville between 1996 and 1999, increased between 1999 and 2002, then declined again until 2004. Between 2004 and 2006; serious crime increased from 349 to 397 reported instances for every 10,000 residents. California State as a whole saw a decrease in the serious crime rate in the same time period—from 332 per 10,000 in 1996 to 282 in 2006.

Similarly, calls for service between 2004 and 2005 increased from 17,412 to 20,132. However, in 2006, the number of calls for service to MPD declined by over five percent from 2005—indicating a general decline in demand for service.

Complaints

Citizen complaints can be submitted via a formal complaint form or by mail. In 2006, the Department received two complaints, one for excessive use of force and one for use of a taser. All complaints are reviewed by a sergeant, and then forwarded to the chief who determines if the complaint should be handled administratively or if an Internal Affairs investigation is warranted.

Accomplishments

In 2006, the accomplishments of MPD include the establishment of SET, the re-establishment of the cadet program, receipt of an Alcohol Beverage Control grant for \$60,000 to target alcohol-related crimes, operation of the Avoid the 9 Anti-DUI Task Force, and procurement of a grant from Homeland Security to purchase interoperability equipment.

LOCATION

The Marysville Police Department has jurisdiction within the City bounds. Yuba City Police Department, Sutter County Sheriff's Department, and Yuba County Sheriff's Department occasionally provide back-up when required within the City limits. MPD responds outside of its bounds to provide support to CHP and Yuba and Sutter counties in the event that they are not capable of a timely response. MPD does not provide contract services to other jurisdictions.

INFRASTRUCTURE

MPD operates out of the City Hall located downtown on Sixth Street. The building is also used by the City public works and planning departments. The station is shared with the Parent Exchange Network, which uses the facility as a safe place to exchange custody of children. The station is open for meetings of the Yuba County parole and probation department and other regional task forces.

The station was built in the 1930s as part of a federal project. The station originally housed jail facilities, which were converted to office space in the 1960's. There have been no other major upgrades or renovations. The station is in fair condition and requires new carpeting, paint and bullet proof glass. MPD identified a need for additional space for all staff areas and locker rooms. There are no plans for significant upgrades or expansions in the City's CIP planning horizon.

Vehicles used to provide police services include a pick-up truck, 12 Crown Victoria patrol cars, two watch commander vehicles, five unmarked cars, two motorcycles, and the Yuba County Command Post. The command post is a mobile command post for large emergency events. It is co-owned by MPD, the Sheriff, Wheatland PD, OES, all county fire districts, and the Office of Health Services. MPD reported a need to replace all 12 patrol vehicles, all of which have in excess of 100,000 miles. Due to budgeting constraints, MPD purchased used patrol cars from CHP. Each vehicle is equipped with a removable laptop for officers to write reports and download at the headquarters upon return to the station.

The City is currently built-out and does not anticipate growth or increased demand for services in the near future. Should the City choose to expand, then MPD would require additional officers and potentially a new station to accommodate additional demand.

Table A-1-5: Marysville Police Service Profile

Police Service				
Service Configuration		Service Demand		
Patrol	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006	
Dispatch	Direct	Total Service Calls	19,025	
Search and Rescue	Sheriff	911 Calls ¹	4,124	
Crime Lab	DOJ	Non-Emergency Calls	14,107	
SWAT	Metro SWAT ²	% 911 Calls	22%	
Temporary Holding	Sheriff	911 Calls per 1,000 people	324	
Bomb Squad	Beale AFB ³	Arrests 2006	2,106	
Canine Services	Direct	Citations	21,975	
Academy Training	Yuba College	Violent Crime Rate per 10,000 ⁴	87	
POST Certified?	Yes	Property Crime Rate per 10,000	320	
Service Adequacy		Resources		
Complaints in 2006	2	Total Staff	56	
Priority One Response Time ⁵	4:40	Full-time Sworn Staff	22	
Response Time Base Year	2006	Reserves	20	
Response Time Note	None	Sworn Staff per 1,000	3	
Property Clearance Rate ⁶	16%	Staffing Base Year	FY 2006-07	
Violent Clearance Rate	47%	Marked Police Vehicles	10	
Service Challenges				
None reported.				
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Other Purpose	Built
Marysville Police Department	316 6th St., Marysville	Fair	Marysville City Hall and city public works and planning departments	1940s
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The station requires new carpeting, paint and bullet proof glass. MPD identified a need for additional space for all staff areas and locker rooms.				
Regional Collaboration				
MPD reported that officers participate in a number of regional task forces, which benefit the City by providing additional special enforcement support when needed, including the Narcotic Enforcement Team (NET-5); the Yuba-Sutter Anti-Gang Enforcement Team (YSAGE); the Violent Gangs, Fugitive and Sexual Predators (VGFSP) Safe Streets Task Force; the Multi-Agency Terrorism Task Force (TTF); the Yuba-Sutter Stolen Vehicle Special Enforcement Team (VSET); North State Area Gang Enforcement Team (NSAGE); Yuba County Sexual Assault Response Team (SART); Avoid the 9 anti-DUI campaign, Alcoholic Beverage Control Task Force, Yuba County Child Death Review Team, the Yuba County Elder Abuse Coalition, the Yuba County Tobacco Coalition, and the Yuba County Multi-Disciplinary Interview Center. The City did not identify opportunities for facility sharing in the future.				
Notes:				
(1) 911 calls from cellular phones are not included.				
(2) The Metro SWAT team is comprised of MPD and the Yuba City Police Department.				
(3) Yuba County Sheriff reported that Beale AFB provides ordinance disposal but may not render civilian ordinances safe unless it poses an imminent threat. Sacramento County Sheriff provided bomb disposal service for the most recent incident in the County. Placer and Butte County Sheriff Departments also have bomb disposal units that may be used for service.				
(4) Crime rates are based on crimes reported in 2005.				
(5) The average response time reported is for all calls.				
(6) Clearance rates are aggregated for the period between 2000 and 2006.				

STREET SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City provides street services, including maintenance of structural roadway sections (asphalt and base material), damaged curbs and sidewalks, gutters and road-related drainage infrastructure.

LOCATION

Street services are provided within the City's boundaries. The City does not provide street services outside its bounds. Caltrans provides road-related services to SR 20 and 70 within the City's limits.

KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

The City's key infrastructure includes 58.7 centerline miles of roads and five signalized intersections. The City maintains the 14th Street underpass and jointly maintains the 5th Street Bridge across Feather River, along with Yuba County, Yuba City and Sutter County. The City owns 1,176 street lights.

Upcoming infrastructure improvements by the City include the reconstruction of Rideout Way from Hall Street to Covillaud Street by FY 08-09 (\$481,000), the reconstruction of 3rd Street from E Street to J Street (\$750,000) by FY 10-11, the reconstruction of Huston Street from Gengler Way to Johnson Street (\$950,000) by FY 10-11, and the reconstruction of Del Pero Street, Edwards Street and Foust Street between East 22nd Street and Johnson Way (\$675,000) by FY 11-12.

A long-range infrastructure improvement planned by the City is the rebuilding and widening of the 5th Street bridge to six lanes across the Feather River to Yuba City. The bridge rebuilding and widening is estimated to cost in excess of \$70 million and be completed by 2018.

Table A-1-6: Marysville Street Service Profile

Street Service Configuration and Demand			
Service Configuration			
Street Maintenance	Direct	Street Lighting	Direct
Street Sweeping	Yuba Sutter Disposal	Signal Maintenance	Direct
Street Sweeping Frequency:	Bi-weekly in residential areas, every other weekday in commercial areas.		
Service Demand			
Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel, 2005 ¹	134,580	Service Requests 2006	35
DVMT per Street Mile, 2005 ²	2,293	Service Calls per Street Mile	0.6
Circulation Description			
SR 20 and 70 are the main thoroughfares in the City. SR 20 generally runs east and west connecting with Yuba City via the Feather River Bridge in the west, and proceeds northeast from the City to Grass Valley. SR 70 runs north and south through the City connecting to Oroville in the north and Sacramento in the south. SR 20 proceeds along 9th St., 10th St., 12th St., E St., and B St. within the City, with SR 70 proceeding along B St., E St. and 9th St. 5th St. also serves as an arterial within the City. North-south collectors within the city are Ramirez St., Hall St., Covillaud St., and H St. East-west collectors within the city are 22nd St., E. 10th St. and 14th St. The remainder of the streets within the City are local streets.			
Infrastructure			
Street Centerline Miles	58.7	Signalized Intersections	5
Urban Minor Arterial	9.9	Street Lights	1,176
Urban Collector	12.7	Bridges and Tunnels ³	2
Urban Local	36.1		
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
Reconstruction of 0.6 miles of Rideout Wy. from Hall St. to Covillaud St. is scheduled to be completed in FY 08-09. The City reports that other street infrastructure upgrades are constrained by the transportation budget and project funding.			
Major Structures	Description	Condition	Provider
Feather River Bridge/SR 20	Across Feather River to Yuba City	NA	Caltrans
Yuba River Bridge/SR 70	Across Yuba River to Linda	NA	Caltrans
Twin Cities Memorial Bridge/5th St.	Across Feather River to Yuba City	NA	Joint with Yuba City/Sutter County/Yuba County
A St. Railroad Bridge	Crossing over 12th St./SR 20	NA	UPRR
A St. Railroad Trestle	From 2nd St. to 4th St.	NA	UPRR
B St. Railroad Bridge	Crossing over B St./SR 70	NA	UPRR
14th St. Underpass	Under UPRR tracks west of I St.	Good	City of Marysville
Note:			
(1) Daily vehicle miles of travel (DVMT) in 2006, according to Caltrans.			
(2) 2006 DVMT divided by total mileage of County-maintained public road system in 2006.			
(3) Of the two bridges within the City, one is maintained by the City and the other is maintained jointly with Yuba County, Yuba City and Sutter County.			

continued

Street Service Adequacy and Planning			
Pavement Condition			
Pavement Management System	Yes	Street Miles Seal Coated FY 05-06	1.52
PMS last update	2001	% Seal Coated	3%
Pavement Condition Index 2006	80	Miles Rehabilitated FY 05-06	1.6
Maintenance Cost per Street Mile ¹	\$29,268	% Rehabilitated	3%
Average Street Repair Reponse Time ²	Not Tracked	Miles Needing Rehabilitation	7.5
Reponse Time Policy	No Policy	% Needing Rehabilitation	13%
Level of Service (LOS)			
Current:	The City reports that no City-maintained streets operate at LOS E or F. SR 20 and 70 operate at LOS E or F but are maintained by Caltrans.		
Policy:	The City does not currently have a standard LOS policy.		
Build-Out:	The City is fully built out.		
Planning	Year	Planning Horizon	
City of Marysville General Plan	1984	20 years	
Capital Improvement Plan	2004	5 years	
Regional Collaboration and Facility Sharing			
Collaboration:			
The City participates in regional planning as a member of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments. Also, the city intends to investigate the potential for Yuba Sutter Disposal to share the costs of rehabilitating residential roads.			
Existing Facility Sharing:			
Yuba Sutter Transit helps to maintain the street areas adjacent to their more heavily used bus stops.			
Facility Sharing Opportunities:			
None identified			
Service Challenges			
Service challenges arise from the large volume of traffic that passes through the City on SR 20 and 70. The traffic signals in the City frequently cause traffic to back up, causing congestion.			
Note:			
(1) City road maintenance expenditures in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

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Street Service Financing			
General Financing Approach			
Street services are financed primarily by gas tax revenues and federal revenues.			
Development Fees and Requirements			
Residential (per unit)	Single Family:	None	Multi-Family: None
Non-residential (per 1,000 sq. ft.)	Commercial:	None	Industrial: None
Development Requirements: None			
Streets and Roads Financial Information, FY 05-06¹			
Revenues		Expenditures	
Total	\$1,798,644	Total ⁶	\$2,350,599
Gas Tax	\$242,410	Maintenance	\$2,078,350
VLF In-Lieu ²	\$0	Street	\$1,710,666
Traffic Congestion Relief	\$57,161	Lights & Signals	\$324,977
Other State Revenues	\$0	Other	\$42,707
Federal Revenues	\$1,035,000	Capital	\$103,583
Local Revenues ³	\$0	New Construction ⁷	\$0
City Revenues	\$464,073	Reconstruction	\$0
Interest	\$9,871	Signals & Lights	\$0
Bond proceeds	\$0	Other	\$103,583
General Fund	\$452,644	Undistributed Costs ⁸	\$10,965
Assessments ⁴	\$0	Plant & Equipment	\$0
Other ⁵	\$1,558	Other Public Agencies	\$0
Note:			
(1) Financial information as reported in the <i>Annual Street Report</i> to the State Controller.			
(2) Includes motor vehicle license fees used for street purposes and/or being accounted for in a street-purpose fund.			
(3) Includes other funds distributed by the local agencies other than the County and the cities.			
(4) Includes benefit assessments (also called special assessments) collected to finance street improvements and street lighting under the Landscape and Lighting Assessment Act of 1972, the Improvement Act of 1913 and the Street Lighting Act of 1931.			
(5) Includes traffic safety funds, development impact fees, redevelopment agency funds, and miscellaneous local sources. Excludes payments from other governmental agencies for contract services.			
(6) Total before adjustments for reporting changes since prior years.			
(7) Includes new construction and betterment of streets, bridges, lighting facilities, and storm drains, as well as right-of-way acquisitions.			
(8) Engineering costs that are not allocated to other expenditure categories or projects because the work is not specific or such allocation is impractical. Administration cost is an equitable pro rata share of expenditures for the supervision and management of street-purpose activities.			

DRAINAGE SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City of Marysville maintains internal drainage facilities and provides stormwater services. MLD is responsible for maintenance of project levees protecting the City boundary area and a roadway along an SR 20 evacuation route that is protected by levee spurs.

The City of Marysville provides stormwater services. To the maximum extent practicable, it must develop stormwater plans and implement best management practices (BMPs). BMPs include program elements, such as stenciling, public education, monitoring and inspections of facilities, and “good housekeeping” practices at municipal facilities.

LOCATION

Drainage services are provided throughout the City of Marysville, and not outside the City.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Marysville runoff is drained via three discharge points through the ring levee. Two of these discharge through the levee only by pumping. The third discharge point is associated with Ellis Lake, which is essentially a large detention pond. Ellis Lake discharges primarily by gravity flow through the levee, except during periods of high river flows outside of the levee ring, it discharges by pumping through the levee.

Infrastructure problems include numerous storm drains that are undersized, and lack of curb and gutter, or damaged curb and gutter, on some streets to direct runoff to drainage inlets. Needs are to replace aging pump motors, replace undersized storm drains, and construct and repair curb and gutters. The City’s pumping capacity problem will be addressed when replacing the storm drainage pump engine at North Ellis Lake in FY 07-08.¹⁸ In the future, Marysville may consider increasing its pumping capacity and relying more on pumping for removing interior runoff.

The City prepared a stormwater management plan in 2004.¹⁹ The 2004 plan identified goals and implementation schedules for the BMPs, as required by the NPDES permit. In collaboration with the County, the agencies have established a complaint hotline, disseminated brochures, labeled storm drain inlets, identified problem areas, and conducted cleanup of debris and vehicles along the Yuba River. Marysville must implement best management practices to achieve the six minimum control measures—to improve 1) public education, 2) public participation, 3) illicit discharge detection, 4) construction site stormwater runoff control, 5) post construction stormwater

¹⁸ City of Marysville City Services Department, *Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan*, July 2004.

¹⁹ City of Marysville, *City Of Marysville Storm Water Management Program*, June 2004.

management, and 6) pollution prevention for municipal operations by July 2008 under its NPDES permit. The City anticipated fully implementing the measures by the end of FY 07-08.²⁰

PARKS & RECREATION SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City of Marysville maintains and operates city-owned public parks. City public works staff directly provides park maintenance services. The City does not provide recreation services, however, it supports several programs that are offered and maintained through other entities in cooperation with the City on the City parklands. These include the off-highway vehicle park, Yuba Sutter Youth Soccer League, Little League, and the BMX track.

LOCATION

Park facilities are provided at 15 sites in the City of Marysville. Most parks and sport facilities are available for use by residents and non-residents without fees, however, some park facilities and venues are available for rent.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The City owns 15 public parks. Most of the parks were constructed prior to 1950. All have been refurbished and rehabilitated in the last five years with the exception of one. They are classified as regional parks, community parks, neighborhood parks, and passive parks. Many of the parks include recreational facilities and sport fields available for rent. The City of Marysville owns the Plumas Lake Country Club and Golf Course. It is operated and maintained under an agreement with the Plumas Lake Golf Club. The City is not actively involved in the operations and maintenance of the course.

Each city-owned park provides various forms of recreational facilities.

- Ellis Lake: gazebo island available for wedding rental, picnic facilities, paddle boats, path for walking or jogging;
- East Lake: picnic facilities;
- Bryant Field: home of the Yuba-Sutter Gold Sox, available for rental;
- Riverfront Park Complex: an OHV Motocross Course, soccer fields, a picnic area, a boat ramp, softball fields, a BMX track, and Mervyn's Pavilion which can be used for various events and camping;
- Gavin Park: picnic tables, benches, play equipment, and an open play area;

²⁰ County of Yuba and City of Marysville, *Annual Report: General Permit for the Discharger of Storm Water from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems*, FY 06-07.

- Miner Park: play equipment, tot equipment, benches, a picnic table, basketball hoops, and a large open play area;
- Motor Park: play equipment, tot equipment, benches, picnic tables, a full basketball court, and an open play area;
- Stephen J. Field (Circle) Park: play equipment, tot equipment, benches, picnic tables, and an open play area;
- Triplett Park, Veterans Park and Yuba Park: play equipment, picnic tables and open play areas;
- Basin Park: used for storm drainage storage during the rainy season, and is available for sport practices when the area is dry;
- Third and D Streets Mini-Park: benches in historic downtown;
- Plaza Park: benches and picnic tables;
- Washington Square: outdoor dining and recreation, farmer's markets during summer.

The city budget for FY 06-07 identifies several capital improvement projects for the following parks: Motor Park, Triplett Park, Yuba Park, Circle Park, Gavin Park, Miner Park, 3rd & D Mini-park, and Ellis Lake.

The Marysville capital improvement plan, developed in 2004, describes several planned park projects to be completed by 2009, including installation of cushioning material around tot play equipment, benches, additional drainage, and new playground equipment for several park sites. A total of \$100,000 (\$80,000 from general fund and \$20,000 from TDA) was allocated over five years to rehabilitate Ellis Lake by repairing the cobblestone bank, fixing the sidewalk and increasing its width to six feet. Ellis Lake also received funds for fountain repairs and replacement of existing bridges on North Ellis Lake Island.

Table A-1-7: Marysville Park Profile

Park and Recreation Service Configuration			
Service Configuration			
Park Maintenance	Direct	Local Parks	15
Recreation	None	Recreation and Senior Centers	None
Marina	None	Golf Courses	1
Service Demand			
Park Frequent Visitor Population ¹		Park Visitors per Year	NP
Children	3,374	Annual Recreation Participant Hours	0
Seniors	1,607		
Service Adequacy FY 05-06			
Park Acres per Capita ²	20.7	Recreation Center Hours per Week	0
Park Maintenance FTE	2	Recreation FTE per 1,000 Residents	0
Recreation FTE	0	Maintenance Cost per Acre FY 05-06 ³	\$1,269
Service Challenges			
Due to funding constraints the City does not provide any recreational programs or maintain any buildings.			
Park Planning		Description	Planning Horizon
Park Master Plan		None	NA
Capital Improvement Plan		2004	5 years
General Plan		1985	
General Financing Approach			
Park maintenance is provided through general fund revenues. Capital improvements are financed through bonds, Proposition 12 funds, and the general fund.			
Developer Fees and Requirements			
Development Impact Fee		None	
Land Dedication Requirement		10 acres per 1,000 people	
In-Lieu Fees		None	
Notes:			
(1) From 2000 Census numbers, children are classified as aged 18 and under, senior residents are aged 65 and over.			
(2) Developed park acreage per 1,000 residents.			
(3) Estimated actual FY 05-06 per FY 06-07 adopted budget.			

continued

Park and Recreation Facilities				
Park Acreage				
Total	263.4	School Parks	0	
Local Parks	70.4	Regional Parks	193.0	
Recreation Facilities and Parks				
Name	Location	Condition	Year Built	Acres
Ellis Lake	Between 9th, B, 14th and D streets	Good	Pre-1950	37.2
East Lake	Yuba St between 14th and 17th streets	Good	Pre-1950	9.4
Bryant Field	14th and C St.	Good	1996	2.1
Riverfront Park Complex	On Bizz Johnson Dr. adjacent to the Feather River	Good	Redone mid 1980s	193
Gavin Park	Johnson Ave. and Val Dr.	Good	1980s	2.7
Miner Park	Between Swezy and Sampson streets and E 14th and E 15th streets	Good	Pre-1950	2.1
Motor Park	14th and G St.	Good	Pre-1950	2.1
Stephen J. Field (Circle) Park	Rideout Way between Greeley Dr. and Boulton Way	Good	Pre-1950	1.1
Triplett Park	Rideout Way and Covillaud St.	Good	Pre-1950	2.1
Veterans Park	5th St. between G and H streets	Good	Pre-1950	2
Yuba Park	Yuba St. and E 10th St.	Good	Pre-1950	3
Basin Park	Hall St. between E 17th and Harris streets	Good	Pre-1950	2.4
3rd and D streets Mini-Park	3rd and D St.	Excellent	2005	0.5
Plaza Park	1st and D St.	Good	Pre-1950	1.2
Washington Square	10th and E St.	Good	Pre-1950	2.5
Facility Needs/Deficiencies				
None				
Facility Sharing				
There is an opportunity to share facilities with the school district if the need were to arise.				

CEMETERY SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City owns and operates Marysville City Cemetery—an inactive historic cemetery. The City’s public works staff mows and weeds the cemetery and provides irrigation and lighting maintenance as needed. As the cemetery is not active and has no endowment for continual maintenance, funds are provided through the City’s general fund and park fund.

The Marysville City Cemetery Commission advises the City on issues pertaining to historic preservation and maintenance of the cemetery. Required maintenance, in addition to that provided by the City, is provided by the volunteer Cemetery Commission.

LOCATION

Services in the form of maintenance are only provided at the cemetery facility within the City’s bounds. Services are not provided outside of the City’s limits.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure consists of the Marysville City Cemetery and maintenance equipment, including a mower and weed eater.

The Marysville City Cemetery is located in northern Marysville on SR 70, within the Feather River floodplain. The cemetery encompasses approximately 13 acres of developed cemetery land. It was established in the 1850’s, and is a registered historic site. According to burial records, the earliest recorded interment was in 1849. The cemetery has not been active since the last burials took place in the late 1920’s. Due to water damage, the exact number of burials is unknown. According to the most recent update to records, there were over 6,400 burials listed. The Commission estimates that there are over 8,000 grave sites. The Cemetery has suffered from high water and vandalism and is in fair condition, according to the LAFCO site visit. There are several plots with broken headstones and piles of collapsed brick work throughout the cemetery. The gates are kept locked to prevent vandalism but can be opened upon request. The Cemetery Commission is hoping to obtain funds dedicated to improvement of historic sites to mitigate damage.

2. CITY OF WHEATLAND

The City of Wheatland provides water, sewer, drainage, fire, emergency medical, law enforcement, street maintenance, park, and planning services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

The City of Wheatland incorporated on April 14, 1874. The City is a general law city.

The City's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundary area extends north along SR 65 to south of the Dry Creek Levee Road, west along Wheatland Road to Baxter Road, south along Malone Avenue to the Yuba-Sutter and Yuba-Placer county lines, and east along Spenceville Road to the Hudson Way, as shown on Map B-2. The City has a boundary area of 1.5 square miles (974 acres).²¹

The City's SOI extends beyond the boundary north to Dairy Rd (west of SR 65) and Dry Creek Levee (east of SR 65), west of Oakley Lane (0.75 miles in the southwestern portion and one mile in the northwestern portion), south to the Yuba-Sutter and Yuba-Placer county lines, and east to the western Camp Far West area.

Boundary History

Since LAFCO was formed in 1964, there have been 13 annexations to the city limits.

- Uninhabited City-owned land of 4.7 acres located north of the Nichols subdivision and adjacent (to the east) of the Southern Pacific railroad, west of C Street (LAFCO resolution 1970-1)
- An area west of the railroad and north of Olive Street then owned by Gene and Marilyn Zepp, located adjacent (to the east) of C Street (LAFCO resolution 1972-3)
- An area northeast of the city then owned by Phillips, along present day Nichols Road (LAFCO resolution 1972-8)
- A 12-acre property northeast of the city then-called Greathouse, located between the Zepp property in the west and the Phillips property in the east (LAFCO resolution 1973-2)
- A 2.2-acre property south of Olive Street, north of Wheatland Road/First Street, west of Hooper Street, owned by Feather River Baptist Church (LAFCO resolution 1975-3)

²¹ The area source is GIS analysis of the 2007 city boundary area.

- A 62-acre property east of the city limits then owned by the Nichols family. This area currently makes up the most eastern portion of the city, north of Spenceville Road, east of Nichols Road. (LAFCO resolution 1977-23)
- A 6.4-acre property adjacent (to the east) of the railroad, west of C Street, then owned by Boehm (LAFCO resolution 1978-7)
- A 0.5-acre property also owned by Boehm, located adjacent to the northeast of the previous Boehm annexation (LAFCO resolution 1979-9)
- An approximately 0.4-acre property located northeast of the City, adjacent to the Phillips and Nichols properties, owned by Dunmore (LAFCO resolution 1979-21)
- A 4.78-acre property southeast of the City owned by Dean Webb, located at the end of C Street, adjacent to the Southern Pacific railroad (LAFCO resolution 1984-12)
- A 31-acre property called Islands Ranch located southwest of the City, south of Olive Street, north of Wheatland Road (LAFCO resolution 2006-0006)
- A 194-acre property called Jones Ranch located southwest of the City, south of Wheatland Road (LAFCO resolution 2006-0007)
- A 254-acre area called Heritage Oaks located southwest of SR 65, along Malone Avenue, to the Yuba-Sutter and Yuba-Placer county lines (LAFCO resolution 2006-0008)

The Islands Ranch, Jones Ranch, and Heritage Oaks annexations were reconsidered and approved under LAFCO policies in effect in 2002.²² No subsequent boundary changes have been adopted.

The City's SOI was adopted in 1992.²³ A minor SOI amendment was adopted in 2006 to include the southern portion of the Heritage Oaks annexation area.²⁴

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The Wheatland City Council consists of five members elected at large to staggered four-year terms. Current council members are Enita Elphick (Mayor), James Barrington (Vice Mayor), Lisa McIntosh, Jay Pendergraph, and David Coe.

The Council meets twice monthly on the second and fourth Tuesdays. Council meeting and public hearing announcements are published in the *Wheatland Citizen* newspaper and emailed to a subscription list. Meeting minutes are available to a regular mailing list and at the City Clerk's office.

²² LAFCO resolutions 2006-0003, 2006-0014 and 2006-0015.

²³ LAFCO resolution 1992-4.

²⁴ LAFCO resolution 2006-0004.

The City recently created a website where meeting information and documents are available. In addition, certain planning documents are available online through City consultants' websites.

The most recent contested council election was held in November 2006. The 55 percent voter turnout rate was slightly higher than the 53 percent countywide gubernatorial election voter turnout.²⁵ There were no countywide races in this election for comparison purposes.

The City demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to public services and code enforcement. Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters, and in-person to the City Council, department heads or the city manager. Complaints are most often received by letter or at a City Council meeting. The city manager serves as the City's ombudsman. The City does not track the number of complaints, but estimates that between 50 and 100 complaints were received by all departments in 2006.

The City updates constituents through regular press releases, email and mail notices and updates, and project-specific public workshops.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

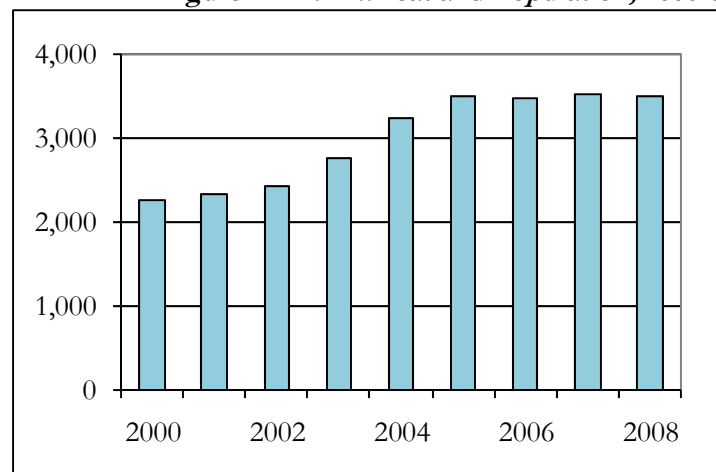
The City bounds encompass a wide range of land use areas including residential, commercial, schools, open space, and limited agriculture.

The City considers its customer base to be the residents and employers located in the City. However, the number of city customers is determined by utility bills, which quantifies households receiving utility services. As of May 2007, the City reported that there were 1,156 utility bills. By comparison, there were 1,169 occupied housing units in January 2008, according to DOF estimates.

There were 3,510 residents in the City in January 2008, according to DOF. The City's population density is 2,306 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The City has experienced recent growth and urban development. The City population grew dramatically in 2002 and 2003, with the growth rate peaking in 2003, and declining thereafter.

Figure A-2-1: Wheatland Population, 2000-8



²⁵ City voter turnout rate based on ballots cast for citywide Measure M.

During 2006, the population grew by 1.4 percent, which is comparable to statewide growth within cities of 1.5 percent. The City's population declined, however, in 2007 by three residents.

Local business activities include restaurants, retail and banking. Local school districts are significant employers. There were 34 acres of developed retail land and two acres of developed office and other employment uses at the beginning of 2007.²⁶ There were approximately 728 jobs located within the city limits in 2005.²⁷ The 2005 jobs-housing balance was 0.6 within the city limits; by comparison, there were 1.4 jobs per housing unit on average in Sacramento region cities and 0.8 jobs per housing unit in unincorporated Yuba County.

Growth Projections

The City's 2006 General Plan projects the population will grow to 30,100 by the year 2025 within the General Plan planning area. The planning area for the purposes of this report is the area for which the City conducted land use and other planning—the City's SOI excluding the territory east of Jasper Lane and north of Dry Creek.²⁸ The estimated General Plan build-out population is approximately 32,780 residents.²⁹ Additional development is anticipated outside the planning area in the Johnson Rancho and Northwest Quadrant areas; future General Plan updates will address land use designations and growth in these areas.

The General Plan anticipates significant commercial growth, with the job-housing balance increasing from 0.5 in 2003 to 0.9 by 2025.

The primary 2007 construction project within the City limits was a retail development known as Wilson's Settler Village and located on SR 65 north of the downtown area. Wilson's Settler Village has 42,000 square feet of retail space, 2,800 square feet for fast food, and 320 square feet for a coffee shop.

Significant growth is anticipated within the City within the next five years as proposed developments begin construction within City bounds and to the northwest of the City, as shown in Table A-2-2. Proposed developments within the City's existing bounds include Almond Estates, Heritage Oaks East and West, and Jones Ranch.

In the long-term, proposed developments outside of the City bounds, but inside the City's SOI, include Johnson Rancho, Eagle Meadows I, II and III, Nichols Grove, Weststar Roddan Ranch, and two Landmark developments. There are limited plans outside of the existing SOI—the Raney development and the new WWTP, both in the northwest quadrant.

²⁶ City of Wheatland, *Development Impact Fee Calculation and Nexus Report*, January 2007, p. 17.

²⁷ City of Wheatland, *General Plan*, July 2006, p. 3-25.

²⁸ City of Wheatland, *General Plan Background Report*, July 2006, Table 3-9. This MSR report describes the planning area to include the area for which the City has conducted land use and other planning. The General Plan defines the "planning area" as more expansive, covering the entire SOI area as well as territory currently outside the County that is north of the Bear River; certain areas within the "planning area" (e.g., the future site of Johnson Rancho) were designated as "urban reserve."

²⁹ The General Plan study area excludes the planned 82-acre Raney development where approximately 371 housing units are anticipated.

Total acreage for these residential developments is 5,134. At build-out of the plans there are 16,673 proposed single-family units and over 340 acres of proposed commercial and industrial space.

Table A-2-2: Wheatland Planned and Proposed Developments

Project Name	Acres	Housing Units	Non-residential Acres ¹	Status April 2008
Within 2007 Wheatland City Limits				
Almond Estates	42.9	169	0.0	Development Agreement discussions ongoing with the City.
Heritage Oaks Estates-East	176.1	604	19.1	Ten-year Tentative Map extension approved by City Council July 10, 2007.
Heritage Oaks Estates-West	59.7	174	NP	Ten-year Tentative Map extension approved by City Council November 27, 2007.
Jones Ranch	190.8	552	2.5	Ten-year Tentative Map extension approved by City Council August 14, 2007.
Outside Wheatland City Limits, Within SOI				
Johnson Rancho	3,371.0	9,200	300	City awaiting completion of SR 65 Bypass Study and submittal of revised site plan.
Nichols Grove	485.0	1,609	11.4	City awaiting additional hydrology information prior to release of EIR.
Eagle Meadows I	130.3	737	0.0	Project on hold.
Eagle Meadows II & III	299.2	1,632	10.0	Project on hold.
Roddan Ranch	98.7	377	0.0	City expecting applicant to resubmit application for annexation and prezone only.
Landmark-Dale	57.7	390	NP	Project on hold.
Jim Raney	16.9	85	NP	Project on hold.
Wheatland Hop Farm	132.0	700	NP	City submitted revised scope of services for EIR and planning on September 28, 2007.
Outside of Wheatland's SOI/Application Processed by the City				
Jim Raney	74.0	444	NP	Application for SOI amendment and general plan amendment pending.
Wheatland WWTP	55.0	0	NP	EIR in progress.
Notes:				
(1) Excludes parks and open space.				

In the short-term, key growth constraints for accommodating proposed and planned development are wastewater treatment capacity, flood control and highway infrastructure upgrade. The City has allocated existing treatment capacity, and plans to develop additional capacity to serve growth at a second plant to be constructed by 2009. RD 2103 began a three-phase capital project in 2007 to rehabilitate and relocate levees in the Wheatland vicinity to provide adequate protection against a 200-year flood. The first phase is scheduled for completion in November 2007 and the second phase is funded. An SR 65 bypass study is currently being prepared to analyze the feasibility of various highway realignments in conjunction with development in and around the City, although the project is not expected to be completed until at least 2025.

Growth Strategies

The City holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies within its bounds. Guiding principles for future growth adopted by the Planning Commission and City Council are:

- create a strong local employment base

- balance development on both sides of the existing SR 65 and railroad tracks
- reinforce downtown as the traditional and cultural core of the city but not as the central commercial district
- plan the City to accommodate future freeway and arterial expansion
- emphasize neighborhood-oriented growth.

The General Plan identified three strategies to accommodate projected long-term growth—annex additional land outside of the City limits, continue infill development where land is available and encourage the re-use of underutilized lands. The City has pursued the first strategy already, having annexed 479 acres in 2006 and doubled the size of the city. Several infill projects have been approved since the General Plan update.

Commercial development will be directed to the area adjacent to the proposed SR 65 bypass, downtown, and the northeastern portion of the planning area. Residential policies include preservation and enhancement of the existing neighborhoods through maintenance, rehabilitation, and infill development and development of distinct neighborhoods with a range of services such as parks, schools, and neighborhood shopping. Other growth strategies adopted by the City are identified in the City's General Plan, which outlines goals, policies, standards and implementation programs for land use and development through 2025 within the City's General Plan study area.

The General Plan prescribes land use designations within the existing city limits and a portion of the City's SOI area, and defines goals, policies, and programs to guide decisions concerning land use.

MANAGEMENT

City staff is composed of 23 employees: city manager, public works director, public works superintendent, four water and sewer system employees, chief building official, police chief, five police officers, finance director, two account clerks, and a city clerk. The city planner, attorney and engineer are consultants rather than employees.

The city manager and attorney report directly to the City Council. The City Council and senior staff hold an annual retreat to discuss and prioritize upcoming issues and projects; these priorities encourage city staff to budget time and finances accordingly. The city manager directly oversees seven senior staff. Three department heads have management responsibilities. Police officers report to the police chief, public works employees report to the public works director, and account clerks report to the finance director. The City conducts annual employee performance evaluations where past performance is appraised and goals are made for the following year. The City indicated that an employee productivity tracking mechanism was under development in 2008. City operation evaluations are completed twice a year during an annual senior staff retreat and operating budget deliberations.

City management practices include annual financial audits and benchmarking practices. The City recently began benchmarking efforts and has performed municipal salary comparisons.

To guide its efforts, the City adopted a General Plan update in 2006 that identifies goals for services and planning through 2025 and policies to realize those goals. In addition, the City has

adopted master plans for water, sewer, public safety, flood control, drainage, and streets. The City has not adopted a parks master plan.

Financial planning efforts include an adopted annual budget and annual financial audits. The City updated its development impact fees in 2007; the development impact fee nexus study identifies long-term capital improvements. The various plans cover a planning horizon of 2025, and cover different geographic areas. Some plans exclude portions of the city limits and some exclude portions of the existing SOI; for clarity sake, these plans are summarized on Table A-2-3. The City does not currently prepare a long-term capital improvement plan, and budgets capital expenditures on an annual basis. The City reported that it had drafted its first five-year capital improvement plan in April 2008, but had not yet adopted it, as of the drafting of this report.

Table A-2-3: Wheatland Planning Documents

Plan	Date	Excluded SOI Areas	Planning Horizon
General Plan	2006	Eastern SOI area (east of Jasper Lane), NW SOI area (north of Dry Creek) ¹	2025
General Plan Housing Element Update	2005	SOI areas outside existing city limits	2007
Development Impact Fee Nexus Report	2007	Eastern SOI area (east of Jasper Lane), NW SOI area (north of Dry Creek)	Build-out
Master Water Plan	2005	Existing city limits, Eastern SOI area (east of Jasper Lane), NW SOI area (north of Dry Creek)	2025
Sewer Collection System Master Plan	2005	Existing city limits, Eastern SOI area (east of Jasper Lane), NW SOI area (north of Dry Creek)	2025
Wastewater Treatment Facilities Master Plan	2004	Existing city limits, Eastern SOI area (east of Jasper Lane), NW SOI area (north of Dry Creek)	2025
External Source Flood Protection Master Plan	2005	Eastern SOI area (east of Jasper Lane), NW SOI area (north of Dry Creek)	Unknown
Internal Source Drainage Report	2005	None excluded; study area extends beyond existing SOI.	2025
Public Safety Services Master Plan	2004	Not Identified	2025
Street Master Plan	2006	Existing city limits (mostly) ² Eastern SOI area (east of Jasper Lane), NW SOI area (north of Dry Creek)	2025
Master Facilities Plan	2007	Not Identified	Build-out
Notes:			
(1) Areas assigned interim "urban reserve" land use designations in the General Plan are defined by the City as in the "planning area." For clarity sake, this table focuses on geographic areas that have been substantively planned.			
(2) The street master plan excludes most of the street system within the city limits, but includes roads within city limits that will need improvement to facilitate the GPU system (i.e., a new road in northwest Wheatland, grade crossing and signals in the downtown area).			

City accomplishments between 2002 and 2007 include completion of multiple planning documents and recognition from the Yuba-Sutter Economic Development Corporation.

FINANCING

The City's financial ability to provide services is constrained primarily by a lack of tax-generating commercial activity; the City has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints with some exceptions. The City provides a fire service level of two paid staff manning three stations—the City's fire station and two PBFPD stations—during daytime hours on week days when call firefighters are less abundant; funding was enhanced in FY 06-07 through a special benefit assessment. The City requires additional capital financing to meet wastewater regulatory standards, and had raised approximately 10 percent of funding for a new sewer treatment plant as of FY 07-08; funding progress since 2005 has been affected by the housing market downturn. Additional capital financing is needed for street improvements to alleviate highway traffic and associated congestion within city limits.

The City prepares audited financial reports on an annual basis and practices appropriate use of fund accounting. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, a general plan update fund and a community facilities district fund. The City reports its water and wastewater-related activities in enterprise funds.

The City finances police, fire, park maintenance, community development and general administrative and management services through its general fund. Wheatland's general fund revenues were \$1.8 million in FY 06-07, which amounts to \$513 per capita. Primary general fund revenue sources were property taxes (22 percent), vehicle license fee in-lieu revenues (16 percent), licenses, fees and permits (40 percent), and sales and use taxes (four percent). Fire operating funds are supplemented by a \$45 per home assessment approved by property owners in 2006. Sales tax revenue is not a significant financing source for the City, as there is limited commercial activity with taxable sales. Taxable sales per capita in the City were \$2,590 in 2006, compared with \$7,080 in the unincorporated areas and \$14,153 in the City of Marysville.

The City finances water and sewer operations with service charges and finances water and sewer capital projects with impact fees; the City implements best practices by annually adjusting water and wastewater rates to reflect current operating costs. Street maintenance is financed primarily with gas tax revenue, and secondarily with Yuba County Measure D and general fund monies (to meet maintenance of effort requirements). The City finances future growth-related capital improvements through development impact fees.

The City had \$159,675 in long-term debt associated with governmental activities at the end of FY 06-07, which consists of a developer reimbursement agreement and compensated absences. The City had no outstanding bonded debt related to governmental activities. The City had \$4.9 million in long-term debt associated with its water and wastewater enterprises and other business-type activities. Most of this debt (\$4 million) consists of Rural Utilities Service loans from the USDA to be repaid through Certificates of Participation (i.e., lease revenue bonds). The loans funded wastewater collection system repairs. The City had \$0.7 million in debt associated with the Wheatland Westside Funding Agreement in which the City makes payments to the school district and Forecast Homes as development impact fees are collected.

By way of financial reserves, the City had an unreserved general fund balance of \$0.82 million at the end of FY 06-07. This amounted to 56 percent of the City's general fund expenditures. The City maintained approximately seven months of general fund working capital. The City's water enterprise posted -\$0.27 million in unrestricted net assets at the end of FY 06-07. The City's sewer

enterprises collectively had unrestricted net assets of -\$0.22 million. As a result of sewer collection system repair needs, the City imposed user fees in FY 05-06 designed to establish reserves for sewer replacement. By the end of FY 07-08, the City budget anticipated a balance of \$5.2 million in sewer impact fees, of which the City subsequently loaned \$2 million for levee repairs. The City has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The City engages in joint financing arrangements with the Plumas Brophy FPD for the Wheatland Fire Authority. According to the Joint Powers Agreement, the City agreed to contribute 49.3 percent of WFA expenses under the approved budget. The amount contributed in any given year is not to exceed the base year contribution adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for inflation. The first full fiscal year (2006-07) of WFA operation, the City contributed \$77,800, which constituted 39 percent of the budget after PBFPD contributed \$125,000. In FY 07-08, WFA reported that the City planned to contribute approximately \$90,000 or 34 percent of the WFA budget after PBFPD contributions of \$175,000. The City is also a member of the Public Agency Risk Sharing Authority of California, a JPA, for workers' compensation and liability insurance purposes.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City of Wheatland provides retail water services to 1,058 customers in the form of groundwater pumping, treatment, water quality testing, conveyance, storage, and delivery.

LOCATION

The City provides all water service within the City bounds, with the exception of a private irrigation well in a senior apartment housing project. Water service is not provided outside of the City limits.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes six wells, two storage tanks, one pump station, 20.9 miles of pipe line, water meters, and a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. The water supply system has a maximum pumping capacity of 6.1 mgd when all six wells are online; however, there are on average two to three wells operating at any given time with a pumping capacity of approximately 3 mgd.

The City's water supply is provided entirely by the South Yuba Groundwater Basin. The aquifer has not undergone analysis to determine the maximum or safe yield water supply. The water is treated with chlorine to meet disinfection requirements set by the Department of Health Services.

The City upgraded its water system between 2001 and 2003 with financing from a USDA Rural Development loan and grant funds. The upgrade included well improvements, water main replacements, metering of all connections, construction of a ground-level storage tank and booster pumps, and installation of a SCADA system.

The six water wells have capacities ranging from 550 gpm to 800 gpm, with a total capacity of 4,245 gpm. Two of the wells were installed recently with financing from the USDA loan; they are equipped with standby power and automatic transfer switch (ATS), and are in excellent condition. Of the remaining four wells, two have standby power and ATS and the others are equipped with receptacles for a portable generator. Well infrastructure needs include standby power for two wells and gravel pack service for two wells. DPH has identified multiple well contamination vulnerabilities including the sewer collection system, home manufacturing, grazing animals, automobile repair shops and gas stations, construction, chemical pipelines, septic systems, and equipment storage yards. Well 6 has a particularly high mineral content; due to problems this causes for wastewater treatment, the City limits use of this well.

The City's two storage tanks provide 743,000 gallons in storage capacity—one 66,000 gallon capacity elevated tank and one 667,000 gallon capacity ground level tank. The Public Safety Master Plan identified a deficiency in water supply capacity should two fires (one residential and one commercial) occur simultaneously, in addition to maintaining maximum daily use and a 20 percent reserve. While this deficiency could be mitigated with additional wells, supplementary above-ground storage is the preferred solution according to the plan.

The water system consists primarily of looped mains, with the exception of cul-de-sac streets. The system is in good condition due to the 2001-2003 rehabilitation of water mains. The General Plan identifies two sections of asbestos cement water line in need of replacement to meet current standards—1,400 feet on Olive Street and 600 feet on Fourth Street.

Water meters were installed with the USDA loan, and the City converted to a metered usage charge in 2005. The meters are in excellent condition.

The recently installed SCADA system provides continuous monitoring and control of all well sites, water tanks, and pumps from the City's control center. The system provides warnings to the control center and an on-call employee in the event of any problems. The system is in excellent condition and there are no identified deficiencies.

According to the General Plan, the upgraded system is sufficient to service the existing city limits (as defined in 2005) at build-out. Subsequently annexed areas, including the proposed developments of Jones Ranch and Heritage Oaks, are required to provide a well, storage tank, a water line loop, and SCADA connection. Any additional annexed territories are required to provide plans for all necessary water system improvements prior to development. The plans are reviewed for consistency with the Master Water Plan. All funds for water system expansion are provided by the developers, and the extended system is accepted as part of the city water system upon completion to specifications.

The 2005 water master plan projected that it will cost \$36.8 million for water system improvements—new water lines, storage tanks, wells with standby power, and SCADA system—to accommodate growth and development to build-out of the City's SOI area west of Jasper Lane and south of Dry Creek, excluding the existing city limits. In addition to several miles of new water lines, the new system will require 18 new wells with 800 gpm capacity and standby power and four storage tanks each with 1.5 million gallon capacity, booster pumps and standby power. The timeline for construction of the new water system infrastructure is dependent upon development in the area.

Table A-2-4: Wheatland Water Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
Water Service	Provider(s)		Water Service	Provider(s)
Retail Water	Direct		Groundwater Recharge	None
Wholesale Water	Direct		Groundwater Extraction	Direct
Water Treatment	Direct		Recycled Water	None
Service Area Description				
Retail Water	Within City boundaries			
Wholesale Water	None			
Recycled Water	None			
Boundary Area	1.5	sq. miles	Population (2007)	3,513
System Overview				
Average Daily Demand	0.72 mgd		Peak Day Demand	1.79 mgd
Supply ²	6.1 mgd (Pumping capacity of water system when all six wells are online.)			
Major Facilities				
Facility Name	Type	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
None				
Other Infrastructure				
Reservoirs	0		Storage Capacity (mg)	734,000
Pump Stations	1		Pressure Zones	0
Production Wells	6		Pipe Miles	20.9
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies				
The existing system was modernized in 2001 and is adequate to serve the existing city limits. Further growth will require additional facilities and infrastructure as outlined in the Master Water Plan. Currently, there are two wells that are in need of gravel pack service and two wells in need of standby power. Two sections of asbestos cement water line require replacement to meet current standards.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
Current Practices: The City is collaborating with County OES to develop seismic and emergency policies.				
Opportunities: The City identified a possible regional collaboration opportunity with Yuba County Water Agency to import surface water for conjunctive use. Preliminary discussions have begun between the City and YCWA. No facility sharing opportunities were identified at this time.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				
(2) Based on maximum supply capacity of system when all six wells are running simultaneously. There are on average two to three wells running at any given time, which can supply up to approximately 3 mgd.				

continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections		Total		Inside Bounds		Outside Bounds	
Total		1,058		1,058		0	
Irrigation/Landscape		7		7		0	
Domestic		1,045		1,045		0	
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional		0		0		0	
Recycled		0		0		0	
Other		6		6		0	
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)¹							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	NP	665	924	NP	NP	NP	NP
Residential	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Commercial/Industrial	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Irrigation/Landscape	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm	
South Yuba Groundwater Basin	Groundwater	806		NP		NP	
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)²							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	NP	698	970	NP	NP	NP	NP
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	NP	698	970	NP	NP	NP	NP
Surface	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use							
None							
Supply Constraints							
There has not been analysis to determine the maximum available water supply from the aquifer. An overdraft of the aquifer occurred in the 1980s; however, water levels have returned to previous levels.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1:	NP	Year 2:	NP	Year 3:	NP	
Significant Droughts	1977						
Storage Practices	Storage is for short-term emergencies only.						
Drought Plan	The City will use an even/odd system of water rationing for outdoor use and may eliminate lawn watering if necessary.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	Yes						
Conservation Pricing	No						
Other Practices	None						
Notes:							
(1) The City reported that future demand could not be projected as the level of future development is unknown.							
(2) The City anticipates that the future water supply will be entirely groundwater to match demand, unless the City reaches an agreement with YCWA regarding conjunctive use of surface water and a financing source can be identified for the necessary infrastructure.							

continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Domestic Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
Rate Description ²		Consumption ³	
Residential	Flat Bimonthly: \$36.35 Water Use: \$0.34 per ccf after 150 ccf, \$0.44 per ccf over 450 ccf	12 ccf/month	
Non-Residential			
Retail	Flat Bimonthly: \$72.70 Water Use: \$0.34 per ccf after 150 ccf, \$0.44 per ccf over 450 ccf	38 ccf/month	
Industrial	Flat Bimonthly: \$116.32 Water Use: \$0.34 per ccf after 150 ccf, \$0.44 per ccf over 450 ccf	215 ccf/month	
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the City.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	The City adjusts metered water rates annually according to the CPI index and operating costs.		
Most Recent Rate Change	10/1/06	Frequency of Rate Changes	Annually
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	The fee is based on land use type. The fee is set to recover the cost of time and materials expended by the Public Works department if the developer does not complete the connection.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon building permit approval		
Connection Fee Amount	NP		
Land Dedication Requirements	None		
Development Impact Fee	\$3,507/Single Family Unit	\$1,150/sq ft for retail	
Water Enterprise Revenues, FY 05-06			Expenditures, FY 05-06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$584,297	100%	Total \$650,992
Rates & charges	\$584,297	100%	Administration \$39,000
Property tax	\$0	0%	O & M \$261,185
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$165,483
Interest	\$0	0%	Debt \$185,324
Connection Fees	\$0	0%	Purchased Water \$0
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges, and exclude utility users' taxes.			
(2) Base rates were calculated based on 1 inch meters for residential connections, 1.5 inch meters for retail connections and 2 inch meters for industrial connections.			
(3) Water use assumptions by customer type were used to calculate average monthly bills. Assumed use levels are consistent countywide for comparison purposes.			

continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Planning Horizon
Water Master Plan		2005	2025
UWMP		None, not required	NA
Capital Improvement Plan		None	NA
General Plan (Resource)		2006	2025
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		None	
Other Plans			
None			
Service Challenges			
The City did not identify any challenges to water service.			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	264.5	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$360,456
MGD Delivered/FTE	0.18	Distribution Loss Rate	5%
Distribution Breaks & Leaks	3	Distribution Break Rate ²	14.4
Response Time Policy	Immediate	Response Time Actual	Immediate
Water Pressure	20+ normal day; 20+ psi fire flow		
Drinking Water Quality Regulatory Information³			
	#	Description	
Health Violations	2	Exceeded Coliform levels twice (1997)	
Monitoring Violations	1	Initial tap sampling of lead and copper not completed (1993)	
DW Compliance Rate ⁴	100%		
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	4	Certified as Required?	Yes
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			
(2) Distribution break rate is the number of leaks and pipeline breaks per 100 miles of distribution piping.			
(3) Violations since 1995, as reported by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System.			
(4) Drinking water compliance is percent of time in compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.			

WASTEWATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services to 1,051 connections. The City owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant and inspects, cleans and repairs all sewer collection structures in the service area such as pipes, manholes and lift stations. Preventative maintenance services include closed-circuit television inspection of sewer lines and regular system flushes.

LOCATION

The City provides wastewater services to all structures within the City limits, with the exception of four residences that were recently annexed into the City and are currently on septic systems. These residences are expected to connect to the City sewer system as sewer lines are extended to the parcels. Service is not provided outside of the City limits.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes the wastewater treatment plant, three percolation/evaporation ponds, 55 miles of sewer pipe lines, and five lift stations.

The WWTP has a capacity of 0.62 mgd (ADWF) at secondary treatment standards. The plant was built in 1969 and last upgraded in 1990. The City described the plant as being in good condition. It consists of a headworks structure, a mechanically aerated oxidation ditch, one secondary clarifier, a sludge pump station, a sludge storage basin, three sludge drying beds, an effluent pumping station, an emergency retention basin and a laboratory. Treated effluent is pumped into three percolation/evaporation ponds and dried sludge is disposed of at a local landfill. Recent improvements to the plant include new aerators, a return activated sludge (RAS) pump, a screw lip trash remover for the headworks, and plug valves.

In 2003, the City Engineer identified the following WWTP infrastructure needs which have not been rectified to date: additional sludge drying beds and a second clarifier, installation of a grit chamber and debris removal device, and relocation of the existing percolation ponds from inside the Bear River levee.

The WWTP is located outside of the Bear River levee; however, the percolation ponds are located inside the levee in the Bear River flood area. In 2005, heavy precipitation caused the Bear River water level to rise and overflow into the percolation ponds, which resulted in an effluent discharge into the river. RWQCB issued a Notice of Violation of the City's waste discharge requirements which required the City to report on steps taken to repair the levees and prevent future discharges. RWQCB has commented that it will not allow the existing percolation ponds unless they are raised or otherwise receive 100-year flood protection. In addition, there is likely a hydraulic connection between the percolation ponds and the Bear River, which is the equivalent of a direct discharge into the river. A direct discharge into the river would require higher effluent treatment standards under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Currently,

the City is regulated by waste discharge requirements last updated in 1991 to discharge only into the percolation ponds.

The City is working to comply with anticipated discharge requirements and expand sewer treatment capacity for proposed developments. The Wastewater Treatment Facilities Master Plan has recommended that a new membrane bio-reactor plant, with a 3.82 mgd capacity, be built to accommodate the existing city and anticipated growth and the effluent be treated to standards allowing the facility to directly discharge into the Bear River or Dry Creek under an NPDES permit. The existing treatment plant would be decommissioned once the new plant is operational. The City Council has decided to move forward on the recommended plant. The timeline for construction is contingent upon construction funding through arrangements with developers. As of December 2007, the City had collected \$6.2 million from developers towards the plant planning and construction. According to the master plan, the plant will be built in two phases and is projected to cost \$47 million for construction and an additional \$1.4 million annually for operation and management. A site for construction had not been determined, as of the drafting of this report.

A majority of the sewer collection gravity system predates 1962. The oldest sewer lines consist primarily of clay pipe and cement joints; some of the lines are asbestos cement pipe. The newer portion of the system is located in Wheatland Ranch, Park Place and Ryantown subdivisions.

The City Engineer identified several sewer line deficiencies in 2003. Since that time, a majority of the deficiencies have been remedied; a \$4 million USDA Rural Development loan financed replacement of old sewer mains and deteriorated manholes. Remaining deficiencies include upgrades to the C Street lift station, such as standby power and automatic transfer switches.

The Sewer Collection System Master Plan outlines plans to expand the collection system to accommodate anticipated growth. The proposed collection system, including the area in the existing City limits, will have a capacity of 5.04 mgd. The new system, which is expected to cost \$12.6 million, will be served by a gravity sewer trunk system, allowing the existing lift stations to be eliminated. Similar to the new treatment plant, construction is contingent upon funds from development and a timeline is yet to be determined.

Table A-2-5: Wheatland Wastewater Profile

Wastewater Service Configuration and Demand					
Service Configuration					
Service Type	Service Provider(s)		Service Area		
Wastewater Collection	Direct		City of Wheatland		
Wastewater Treatment	Direct		City of Wheatland		
Wastewater Disposal	Direct		City of Wheatland		
Recycled Water	NA		NA		
Onsite Septic Systems in Service Area					
Due to an annexation in 2006, there are four residences with septic tanks within the City limits.					
Septic Regulatory/Policies					
The City does not allow septic systems in the City. The four systems that were recently annexed into the City were granted a temporary waiver of this policy. As the City's sewer lines are extended to these parcels, the owners will be required to connect to the City sewer system.					
Service Demand FY 05-06					
Type	Connections		Flow (mgd)		
	Total	Outside Bounds	Average	Peak	
Total	1,051	0	0.32	0.65	
Residential	996	0	NA	NA	
Commercial	45	0	NA	NA	
Industrial	0	0	NA	NA	
Projected Demand²					
	2006	2010	2015	2020	Build-out
Flow (mgd)	0.29	NP	NP	NP	5.04
Note:					
(1) NA: Not Applicable; NP: Not Provided.					
(2) 2006 ADWF reflects demand within the city limits. The build-out projection reflects anticipated demand in the city limits and the portion of the City's SOI west of Jasper Ln. (i.e., it excludes Johnson Rancho).					

continued

Wastewater Infrastructure			
Wastewater Treatment & Disposal Infrastructure			
System Overview			
Treatment level: Secondary			
Disposal method: Three percolation/evaporation beds			
Facility Name	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Wheatland Wastewater Treatment Plant	0.62	Good	1969
Treatment Plant Daily Flow	Average Dry	Peak Wet	
Wheatland WWTP	0.29	0.37	
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
In 2003, the City Engineer identified the following WWTP infrastructure needs which have not been rectified to date: additional sludge drying beds and a second clarifier, installation of a grit chamber and debris removal device, and relocation of the existing percolation ponds from inside the Bear River levee.			
Wastewater Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Sewer Pipe Miles	55	Manholes	222
Sewage Lift Stations	5		
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
The City Engineer identified several sewer line deficiencies in 2003. Since that time, a majority of the deficiencies have been remedied; a \$4 million USDA Rural Development loan financed replacement of old sewer mains and deteriorated manholes. Remaining deficiencies include upgrades to the C Street lift station, such as standby power and automatic transfer switches.			
Infiltration and Inflow			
The wastewater collection system experiences some infiltration and inflow entering the gravity system, particularly during periods of rain. Inflow locations and necessary corrective measures have not yet been identified.			
Wastewater Regional Collaboration and Facility Sharing			
Regional Collaboration			
None			
Facility Sharing Opportunities			
The City has had informal discussions with Beale AFB regarding the possibility of sharing the new treatment plant. Beale AFB is looking for options to discontinue treatment on the Base. The City reported that there are no known impediments to flow from the Base to the location of the proposed plant.			

continued

Wastewater Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning				
Sewage Spills/Overflows¹				
Date	Spill Site	Cause	Gallons	Contained?
8/27/2002	820 Redwood Ave.	Ongoing problem due to lack of maintenance	200-300	No
5/18/2004	Redwood Ave.	Ongoing problem due to lack of maintenance	15-20	No
12/31/2005	WWTP	Precipitation	243,000	Yes
Service Adequacy Indicators				
Reported Spills	2	Sewer Overflows 2006	0	
Treatment Effectiveness Rate	100%	Sewer Overflow Rate ²	0	
Total Employees (FTEs)	4	Response Time Policy ³	Immediate	
Employees Certified?	Yes	Response Time Actual	30 mins - 1 hr	
Regulatory Compliance Record				
On April 3, 2006, the RWQCB issued a notice of violation in response to the December 31, 2005 Bear River overflow into the percolation ponds, which resulted in a wastewater discharge to the river. The notice of violation required the City to submit a report detailing corrective actions completed to prevent future discharges.				
Source Control and Pollution Prevention Practices				
The City does not have a formal source control program, but expects to adopt prevention ordinances before the new WWTP goes online. The City requires all new restaurants to install grease traps. The area has limited industry, consequently industrial source controls have not been an issue in the past.				
Collection System Inspection Practices				
The City performs visual inspections annually. In 2006, cameras were used in the collection system to perform a visual inspection of the entire system.				
Service Challenges				
The City identified a prevalence of grease in the pipelines, which could lead to blockages. Grease could be removed by a vacuum truck; however, it is costly.				
Wastewater Planning				
Plan	Description	Planning Horizon		
Wastewater Treatment Plan	2004	20 years		
Wastewater Collection Plan	2005	20 years		
General Plan (Resource)	2006	20 years		
Capital Improvement Plan	None			
Plan Item/Element	Description			
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Plan	None			
Seismic/Emergency Plan	Date Unknown			
Wet Weather Flow Capacity Plan	None			
Other Relevant Plans				
None				
Notes:				
(1) Includes sewage spills/overflows reported to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services between 2000 and 2005.				
(2) Sewer overflows (excluding those caused by customers) per 100 miles of collection piping.				
(3) Agency policy, guidelines or goals for response time between service call and clearing the blockage.				

continued

Wastewater Rates and Financing			
Rate Zones			
Wastewater rates are the same throughout the City.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description: Service charge increases annually with inflation. Additional increases may be made based on demonstrated need.			
Last Rate Change	10/1/2006	Frequency of Rate Changes	Annually
Wastewater Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	The residential fee is based on number of units; the non-residential and commercial fee is based on square footage. The fee is set to recover the cost of time and materials expended by the Public Works department if the developer does not complete the connection.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon building permit issuance.		
Connection Fee Amount	NP		
Land Dedication Req.	The City accepts land dedications if needed for utility service.		
Development Impact Fee ¹	Residential: \$9,486		
Wastewater Enterprise Revenues, FY05-06		Expenditures, FY 05-06	
Source	Amount²	%	Amount
Total	\$2,209,781	100%	Total
Rates & Charges	\$548,538	25%	Administration
Property Tax	\$0	0%	O & M
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation
Interest	\$12,159	1%	Debt
Connection Fees	\$961,143	43%	Capital Expenditures
Loan Proceeds	\$616,185	28%	Other
Notes:			
(1) Development impact fee amount is calculated for a single-family home.			
(2) Actuals for FY 2005-06 for the sewer, sewer deferred maintenance, sewer construction and sewer impact funds.			

continued

FIRE & EMS SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City provides fire-related services through the Wheatland Fire Authority (WFA), a joint powers authority (JPA) of the City of Wheatland and PBFDP and has done so since January 2006. The JPA directly employs staff, including the captain and call firefighters formerly employed directly by the City and PBFDP prior to the 2006 JPA agreement.³⁰ WFA occupies, uses and maintains all fire facilities and equipment, but the City and PBFDP retain ownership of facilities and equipment owned at the time WFA was formed. New equipment and facilities acquired by WFA are the property of the Authority.

The JPA is funded by contributions from each party. Wheatland contributes 49.3 percent of WFA expenses under the approved budget, and PBFDP contributes the remaining 50.7 percent. In the first full fiscal year (FY 06-07) of WFA operation, the City contributed \$77,800.

WFA provides fire suppression and prevention, Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, fire inspection, education services, and standby safety and emergency medical at local high school football games. Fire suppression and protection services include structural, vehicle and vegetation fires. WFA provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services. WFA has technical expertise in confined space, low and high angle, and trench rescues. Educational services include fire prevention and CPR instruction in local schools and a hazardous materials awareness program.

The fire chief conducts inspections with the building inspector at new construction sites; however, there is not a Uniform Fire Code. Annual fire inspections are conducted at business sites and at residences upon request.

Dispatch Services

All 911 calls made from land lines are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Radio dispatch services are provided by the Sheriff for the Wheatland Fire Authority; hence, Yuba County is the Public Safety Answering Point. Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, call personnel and the captain are dispatched through pagers. For medical emergencies, the Sheriff calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance.

Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). If the call is north of the Bear River, then it is routed to Chico CHP. If the call is placed south of the Bear River, it is routed to Sacramento CHP. CHP relays the call to Yuba County Sheriff, and dispatching then follows the same protocol as for 911 calls from land lines.

³⁰ Wheatland Fire Authority Joint Powers Agreement, 2006.

LOCATION

WFA provides service to all areas within the City of Wheatland and PBFPD (which includes small portions of Placer and Sutter County) bounds. Due to proximity, mutual aid is often provided outside of WFA bounds to the Olivehurst Fire Department service area and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Sheridan community (Placer County).

INFRASTRUCTURE

The City owns one fire station at 313 Main Street; the station is used for operations, equipment storage, and training. WFA also provides service from two stations owned by PBFPD. The chief and paid firefighter have management responsibility for all three stations, and are on site during business hours (8 a.m.-5 p.m.) on weekdays.

Vehicles at the City station include three engines from 1976, 1982, and 2002. The WFA identified a need for some equipment to be replaced due to old age. Specific equipment needs were not identified.

WFA reported that the station is in good condition; however, it has limited space and the location hinders response times when trains are passing through the City. Given the projected demand, the current facility does not have the capacity to serve future development. In order to accommodate future growth, the Public Safety Master Plan identifies a need for a new station within the city limits on the west side of SR 65.

The Master Facilities Plan outlines plans for a headquarters station with 10,472 square feet of space for administration, training, six vehicles, and dormitories for 10 firefighters. The capital cost of the new facility is estimated at \$5.4 million. The City had not begun construction or site acquisition when this report was drafted. The City expects that this facility will be completed by 2010. To accommodate future growth at build-out, the Master Facilities Plan identifies a need for two more stations (in addition to the previously mentioned new headquarters) and a training facility. In total, capital costs for all new facilities are estimated to be \$13 million.

Other infrastructure needs identified include additional fire flow water reserves. The City can provide 600,000 gallons of usable water for fire flow from two storage tanks and six wells. In the event that two simultaneous fires should occur, one residential and one commercial, the current reserves would be inadequate by 200,000 gallons, according to the General Plan.

Table A-2-6: Wheatland Fire Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration			Service Demand	
Fire Suppression	WFA		Statistical Base Year	2006
EMS	WFA		Total Service Calls ¹	349
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County		% EMS	75.6%
Hazardous Materials	Marysville Fire Dept.		% Fire	6.3%
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CDF		% Mutual Aid	9.2%
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CDF		% Vehicle Accident	5.7%
Public Safety Answering Point	Yuba County Sheriff		% Other	12.3%
Fire/EMS Dispatch	Yuba County Sheriff		Calls per 1,000 people	99
Service Adequacy			Resources	
ISO Rating	Class 6		Fire Stations in City	1
Median Response Time	2:00		Fire Stations Serving City	3
90th Percentile Response Time ²	3:00		Sq. Miles per Station	1.5
Response Time Base Year	2006		Total Staff ³	19.4
Training			Total Full-time Sworn Staff	1.4
Training is held 48 hours annually towards Volunteer Firefighter I Certification—11 volunteers have received certification.			Total On-call Sworn Staff	18
			Sworn Staff per Station ⁴	6
			Sworn Staff per 1,000 ⁵	3
			Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	0.2
Service Challenges			Staffing Base Year	FY 07-08
According to the WFA, there are no areas within the City bounds that are a challenge to serve.			Fire Flow Water Reserves	600,000 g
			Fire Flow Pressure ⁶	20 psi
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Wheatland Fire Station	313 Main Street	Good	2 staff per business weekday shift rotated among the 3 WFA stations	Engine 411 Engine 412 Engine 413
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
<p>According to the Public Safety Master Plan, a new station is recommended on the west side of SR65. The Master Facilities Plan outlines plans for a 10,472 square foot headquarters station with space for administration, training, six vehicles, and dorms for 10 firefighters. The total estimated capital cost is \$5,420,010. The new facility is expected to be completed by 2010.</p> <p>To accommodate future growth, the Master Facilities Plan identifies a need for two new stations (in addition to the new headquarters) and a training facility.</p> <p>To provide enough capacity in the event of a simultaneous residential and commercial fire, the City needs an additional 200,000 gallons in fire flow capacity.</p>				
Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
The City is a partner with the Plumas Brophy Fire Protection District in the Wheatland Fire Authority—a joint powers authority formed to provide fire protection and EMS related services to the City and District.			Linda FPD, Olivehurst FD, CDF, Beale AFB, Sutter County	
Notes:				
(1) Calls within the City's boundaries.				
(2) The response time is for the area within the City limits.				
(3) While all WFA staff serve the three authority-operated stations, PBFPD full-time staff based on the ratio of time the WFA chief and captain spend at the PBFPD stations. PBFPD call firefighter staffing based on the ratio of service calls within PBFPD bounds.				
(4) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations. Actual staffing levels of each station vary.				
(5) Sworn staff ratio based on 2006 DOF population of Wheatland and 2000 Census population of the PBFPD bounds.				
(6) Tested for simultaneous residential and non-residential fires on a maximum day of water use.				

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The Wheatland Police Department (PD) is the primary provider of police services within the City's bounds. The Wheatland PD provides uniformed patrol, investigative services, traffic enforcement, special patrol services for school and public events, animal control services, and administrative services. The Wheatland PD relies on Yuba County for temporary and long-term holding facilities, dispatch, search and rescue, animal shelter facilities, and canine services.

YCSO holding facilities are utilized by Wheatland PD free of charge, unless the agency's three-year average of non-felony bookings is exceeded, in which case the County can charge a jail access fee for each booking.³¹ YCSO reported that it has on occasion provided investigative services free of charge to WPD when the City is confronted with a complex case. The City uses the County firing range for training at no cost. In addition, YCSO has in the past provided training to WPD in firearms, tasers, defensive tactics, batons, and CLETS at no expense to the City. The City reported that it currently trains jointly with MPD. Crime lab services are provided by the California Department of Justice at no charge, and SWAT services are provided by Yuba City Metro SWAT Team through a mutual aid request.

City police services are provided by a full-time chief and seven full-time police officers. With this staffing level the Department is able to provide 24-hour services to the City. At all times, there is one full-time officer on duty for 10 to 12 hour shifts.

The Department provides limited training for officers including the initial field training program, roll call and briefing training. Officers must receive basic academy training prior to hire from any POST-certified academy. The Department reports that it is meeting all POST standards.

Dispatch

The City contracts with the Sheriff for dispatch services, hence Yuba County, not the City is the Public Safety Answering Point. All 911 calls from land lines are initially routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Calls from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP); CHP relays police-related calls to Yuba County Sheriff. Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires police response, it directly dispatches City police personnel.

Demand

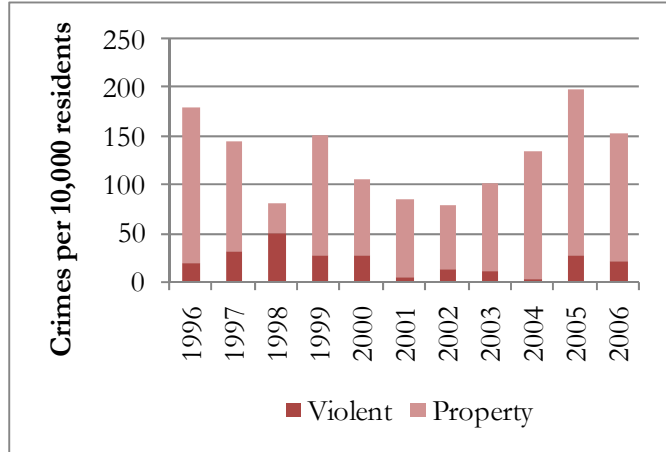
Due to recent population growth and development there has been a significant increase in serious crimes within the City of Wheatland in the last five years. The crime rate, illustrated in Figure A-2-7, shows the occurrence of violent crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny theft over \$400), and arson per 10,000 people. Crime was at a low in 2002; however, between 2002 and 2005, serious

³¹ Government Code §29551.

crimes increased from 78 to 199 reported instances for every 10,000 people. In 2006, the crime rate declined to 152 instances per 10,000 residents. California State as a whole saw a decrease in the serious crime rate in the same time period—from 332 per 10,000 in 1996 to 282 in 2006.

Figure A-2-7: Wheatland Crime Rate

Similarly, the Wheatland PD has experienced an increase in service calls received during the same time period. Service calls per 1,000 residents rose from 1,200 in 2000 to 2,673 in 2006.



Complaints

According to the Department’s citizen complaint policy, complaint forms are available at City Hall and the police station. Complaints about police service may also be conveyed to the city manager or police chief in person. In 2006, Wheatland PD received one citizen complaint regarding non-criminal conduct of an officer.

LOCATION

The Wheatland Police Department has jurisdiction within the City bounds. Wheatland PD responds outside of its bounds on occasion to provide support to CHP and Yuba and Placer counties in the event that they are not capable of a timely response. Wheatland PD does not provide contract services in other jurisdictions.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Police Department operates a station located downtown on Second Street. The station is comprised of two trailers: one used for administration and the other for storage purposes. The administration trailer is a double-wide trailer that was installed in 1983 as a temporary facility; it is only used for administration purposes. The second trailer is used for storage purposes, but is now full. Until recently the station has received minimal maintenance; the City now has a contract with a private maintenance company for continual maintenance needs. The station was identified as being in fair condition with no major immediate infrastructure needs, according to the City.³²

The General Plan identifies that this facility is inadequate for future needs. At build-out, it is projected that the Department will need an additional 39 officers to maintain the same response capabilities that are provided now. Financing constraints have prevented the building of a new facility. In addition, the police station location is too small to accommodate construction of a new facility.

³² Interview with Mike McCrary, Police Chief, City of Wheatland, May 20, 2008.

The Master Facilities Plan outlines plans for a 17,600 square foot station that will provide space for 44 law enforcement officers. The facility will include space for administration, patrol, investigation, records, traffic control, analytical and support staff, evidence storage, report writing, training, meetings, lockers, and showers. The station will likely be near the current station, although a site has not been identified. The total expected capital construction cost is \$8.4 million. The City has not yet begun construction, site acquisition, or developed a timeline for the new facility.

Table A-2-8: Wheatland Police Service Profile

Police Service				
Service Configuration		Service Demand		
Patrol	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006	
Dispatch	Sheriff	Total Service Calls	2,673	
Search and Rescue	Sheriff	911 Calls ¹	NP	
Crime Lab	DOJ	Non-Emergency Calls	NP	
SWAT	Metro SWAT ²	% 911 Calls	NP	
Temporary Holding	Sheriff	Calls per 1,000 people	761	
Bomb Squad	Beale AFB ³	Arrests	181	
Canine Services	Sheriff	Citations	32	
Academy Training	Yuba College	2005 FBI Index Crimes	128	
POST Certified?	Yes	Crime Rate per 10,000	369	
Service Adequacy		Resources		
Complaints in 2006	1	Total Staff	8	
Priority One Response Time	3:36	Full-time Sworn Staff	8	
Response Time Base Year	2006	Reserves ⁴	0	
Response Time Note	None	Sworn Staff per 1,000 ⁵	2	
Property Clearance Rate ⁶	5%	Staffing Base Year	2006	
Violent Clearance Rate	53%	Marked Police Vehicles	5	
Service Challenges				
None				
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Other Purpose	Built
Wheatland Police Station	413 Second St	Fair	Headquarters and storage	1980
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The double-wide trailer has had minimum maintenance until recently when the City began contracting with a private maintenance company. The trailer has reached capacity and will likely require replacement between 2012 and 2014. The City did not identify any major immediate infrastructure needs.				
Regional Collaboration				
The Department reported that officers participate in a number of regional law enforcement programs, which benefit the City by providing additional special enforcement support when needed. In 2007, staff participated in the Yuba Sutter County Gang Task Force lead by the Yuba County Sheriff's Office, the Sexual Assault Response Team lead by the Yuba County District Attorney's Office, the Underage Drinking Task Force lead by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, the Child Abuser Vertical Prosecution Project lead by the Yuba County District Attorney's Office, the Avoid the 9 DUI Campaign lead by the Maryville Police Department, and the Yuba Sutter Substance Abuse Steering Committee.				
Notes:				
(1) 911 calls from cellular phones are not included.				
(2) The Metro SWAT team is comprised of MPD and the Yuba City Police Department.				
(3) Yuba County Sheriff reported that Beale AFB provides ordinance disposal but may not render civilian ordinances safe unless it poses an imminent threat. Sacramento County Sheriff provided bomb disposal service for the most recent incident in the County. Placer and Butte County Sheriff Departments also have bomb disposal units that may be used for service.				
(4) The City employs two Level I reserves that may patrol individually.				
(5) Sworn staff includes full-time sworn staff and reserves.				
(6) Clearance rates are aggregated for the period between 2000 and 2006.				

STREET SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City provides street services, including maintenance of structural roadway sections (asphalt and base material), damaged curbs and sidewalks, gutters and road-related drainage infrastructure. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) owns and maintains most of the street lights in the City. The City reports that it owns street lights, but these are also maintained by PG&E.

LOCATION

Street services are provided within the City's boundaries. The City does not provide street services outside its bounds.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes nine centerline miles of roads. The street system within the City includes the arterial streets of Main Street and Spenceville Road, the collectors of McDevitt Drive, Evergreen Drive, Nichols Road, and First Street/Wheatland Road, and various local roads.

There is one signalized intersections within the City, located at First Street and SR 65. There are plans to install another signal at the intersection of Main Street and SR 65. There are no significant bridges or tunnels located within the City boundaries. The City did not report any existing facility sharing.

The City reports that 75 percent of streets need some level of rehabilitation or major maintenance activities, as the majority of the City's road system has not been overlaid or reconstructed since 1960. The City has established a priority list of streets for rehabilitation or major maintenance activities, and the plan will be implemented as funding becomes available.

Recent infrastructure projects identified by the City of Wheatland include the handicapped ramp installation and repaving of 4th Street, and the installation of traffic signals at Main Street and SR 65 and First Street and SR 65. All of these projects were planned to be completed by FY 07-08. The City recently completed the repaving of C Street from Fourth to Mesa Street. Proposition 1B funds totaling \$190,000 will be used to complete the repaving of multiple sections of roads by the end of 2008, including 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Main Streets from SR 65 to E Street and 3rd and 2nd Streets from SR 65 to the railroad tracks. The streets to be prioritized for the remaining \$200,000 in Proposition 1B funds had not yet been determined as of the drafting of this report.

The City General Plan established LOS "C" as the minimum standard for acceptable traffic operations at signalized intersections and on roadway segments within the City. All city-maintained streets operate at LOS "A," with the exception of Spenceville Road (west of Cyrus Dam Road) which operates at LOS "B." Currently all five portions of SR 65 (maintained by Caltrans) studied in the General Plan operate at LOS "F."

The LOS “C” threshold for SR 65 in Wheatland is 12,000 ADT.³³ The current daily volume on SR 65 in Wheatland as of the 2006 General Plan was 15,000 ADT. Traffic studies cited in the General Plan project ADT ranging from 26,200 to 29,000 on SR 65 through downtown Wheatland by 2010, more than double the acceptable LOS for the roadway. The SR 65 bypass around downtown Wheatland will reduce the volume of traffic in the City, but the project is not planned to be completed until at least 2025. By then, even with a regional SR 65 bypass, traffic volumes through downtown Wheatland (from Main Street to Olive Street) are projected to range from 15,000 to 20,000 ADT (LOS “F”).

Financing

The City primarily funds street maintenance through gas tax revenues and other City revenues, including development impact fees. New developments are required to construct all internal street system improvements associated with their projects. The City also requires a traffic impact fee of \$6,350 per detached dwelling (or \$4,239 per attached dwelling) for improvements on external streets to accommodate increased use. Additionally the City requires a regional bypass project fee of \$3,077 per detached dwelling (or \$2,055 per attached dwelling) to help fund the Wheatland bypass project.

³³ According to the 2006 Wheatland General Plan, Average Daily Traffic (ADT) represents the average number of vehicles that pass a specified point during a 24-hour period.

Table A-2-9: City of Wheatland Street Service

Street Service Configuration and Demand			
Service Configuration			
Street Maintenance	Direct	Street Lighting	PG&E
Street Sweeping	Direct	Signal Maintenance	No signals
Street Sweeping Frequency	Downtown weekly, the remainder of the City monthly.		
Service Demand			
Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel, 2006 ¹	4,880	Service Requests 2006	4
DVMT per Street Mile, 2006 ²	542	Service Calls per Street Mile	0.44
Circulation Description			
SR 65 provides primary north-south circulation in the City. East-west circulation is provided primarily by the collector roads of First St. and Main St.			
Infrastructure			
Street Centerline Miles	9.0	Signalized Intersections	0
Rural Collector	0.6	Street Lights	TK
Rural Local	8.4	Bridges and Tunnels	0
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
The City reports that 75 percent of streets need some level of rehabilitation or major maintenance activities, as the majority of the City's road system has not been overlaid or reconstructed since 1960.			
Service Challenges			
Providing adequate funding for street maintenance, especially in the newly developing areas.			
Notes:			
(1) Daily vehicle miles of travel (DVMT) in 2006, according to Caltrans.			
(2) 2006 DVMT divided by total mileage of County-maintained public road system in 2006.			

continued

Street Service Adequacy and Planning			
Service Adequacy			
Services completed in FY 2005-06 consisted of four service requests to fill in potholes.			
Pavement Condition			
Pavement Management System	No	Street Miles Seal Coated FY 05-06	0
PMS last update	NA	% Seal Coated	NA
Pavement Condition Index 2006	NA	Miles Rehabilitated FY 05-06	0
Maintenance Cost per Street Mile ¹	\$12,027	% Rehabilitated	NA
Average Street Repair Reponse Time ²	1-2 Days	Miles Needing Rehabilitation	6.75
Reponse Time Policy	2 Days	% Needing Rehabilitation	75%
Level of Service (LOS)			
Current:	All streets operate at LOS "B" or above.		
Policy:	LOS "C" is minimum standard for City-maintained roads.		
Build-Out:	LOS "C" or better.		
Planning	Year	Planning Horizon	
Street Master Plan Cost Allocation Technical Report	2006	20 years	
Wheatland Circulation and Fee Study	2005	20 years	
City of Wheatland General Plan	2006	20 years	
Regional Collaboration and Facility Sharing			
Collaboration:			
The City participates in regional planning as a member of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments.			
Existing Facility Sharing:			
None identified			
Facility Sharing Opportunities:			
None identified			
Note:			
(1) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			
(2) City road maintenance expenditures in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			

continued

Street Service Financing			
General Financing Approach			
Street services are financed primarily by gas tax revenues and City revenues, including development impact fees. The City has a separate development impact fee schedules to fund the regional bypass project.			
Development Fees and Requirements (Bridges, Signals and Thoroughfares)			
Residential (per unit)	Single Family:	\$6,350	Multi-Family: \$4,239
Non-residential (per 1,000 sq. ft.)	Retail:	\$6,203	Commercial Lodging: \$3,340
Development Requirements	New developments are required to construct all internal street system improvements associated with their projects.		
Streets and Roads Financial Information, FY 05-06¹			
Revenues		Expenditures	
Total	\$186,293	Total ⁶	\$170,563
Gas Tax	\$68,654	Maintenance	\$108,245
VLF In-Lieu ²	\$0	Street	\$108,245
Traffic Congestion Relief	\$15,342	Lights & Signals	\$0
Other State Revenues	\$0	Other	\$0
Federal Revenues	\$0	Capital	\$62,318
Local Revenues ³	\$0	New Construction ⁷	\$0
City Revenues	\$102,297	Reconstruction	\$0
Interest	\$0	Signals & Lights	\$62,318
Bond proceeds	\$0	Other	\$0
General Fund	\$7,490	Undistributed Costs ⁸	\$0
Assessments ⁴	\$0	Plant & Equipment	\$0
Other ⁵	\$94,807	Other Public Agencies	\$0
Note:			
(1) Financial information as reported in the Annual Street Report to the State Controller.			
(2) Includes motor vehicle license fees used for street purposes and/or being accounted for in a street-purpose fund.			
(3) Includes other funds distributed by the local agencies other than the County and the cities.			
(4) Includes benefit assessments (also called special assessments) collected to finance street improvements and street lighting under the Landscape and Lighting Assessment Act of 1972, the Improvement Act of 1913 and the Street Lighting Act of 1931.			
(5) Includes traffic safety funds, development impact fees, redevelopment agency funds, and miscellaneous local sources. Excludes payments from other governmental agencies for contract services.			
(6) Total before adjustments for reporting changes since prior years.			
(7) Includes new construction and betterment of streets, bridges, lighting facilities, and storm drains, as well as right-of-way acquisitions.			
(8) Engineering costs that are not allocated to other expenditure categories or projects because the work is not specific or such allocation is impractical. Administration cost is an equitable pro rata share of expenditures for the supervision and management of street-purpose activities.			

DRAINAGE SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City of Wheatland operates and maintains internal drainage facilities and provides stormwater services. RD 2103 is responsible for maintenance of levees protecting the City boundary area and portions of the existing SOI.

The City has participated in planning and financing of levee improvements. Through its 2005 General Plan Update, the City evaluated capacity, needs and alternatives for internal drainage and external source flood protection. Its drainage plan is essentially a tool to be used to ensure that future development does not worsen conditions. The plan recommends improvements, including developer-funded regional detention basins to reduce flows.³⁴ The City has evaluated and imposed associated development impact fees, and extended a loan in 2008 to help fund Bear River levee improvements.

Stormwater NPDES permits are issued to protect water quality from non-point source discharges, such as road runoff or construction sites. RWQCB issues individual NPDES permits to cities and counties with population of 100,000 or more, and has issued a general permit to smaller jurisdictions that either a) meet the EPA definition of urbanized areas, or b) are designated as regulated areas by RWQCB in light of high population growth, population density, growth potential, and/or discharge levels. In urban areas, counties and cities must develop stormwater plans and implement best management practices (BMPs). BMPs include program elements, such as stenciling, public education, monitoring and inspections of facilities, and “good housekeeping” practices at municipal facilities. Counties and cities must show that they are implementing BMPs to the maximum extent practicable in urban areas. The City of Wheatland has not been designated as a regulated entity, but would be subject to these requirements if projected growth should occur.

LOCATION

Drainage services are provided throughout the City of Wheatland.

The City does not directly serve areas outside the City, although a few of its facilities are located outside city limits and the City’s drainage system receives flows from outside the City’s bounds.³⁵ Facilities located outside City bounds are the City’s northwest detention pond, discharge pumps and a ditch connecting the Wheatland Ranch subdivision detention basin with Dry Creek.³⁶

City drainage facilities receive flows originating outside city limits.

³⁴ Civil Engineering Solutions, Inc., *Wheatland General Plan Update: Draft Drainage Report for Internal Drainage*, Nov. 2005.

³⁵ Civil Engineering Solutions, Inc., *Wheatland General Plan Update: Draft Drainage Report for Internal Drainage*, Nov. 2005.

³⁶ Rancy Planning & Management, Inc., *City of Wheatland General Plan Update: Environmental Impact Report*, July 2006, p. 4.8-5.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Existing infrastructure includes a detention basin and pump station, channels and drainage culverts.

The Wheatland area generally drains from the northeast to the southwest. A ridge of high ground separates the historic floodplains of the Bear River and Dry Creek.

Grasshopper Slough conveys runoff from areas northeast of the City in a northwesterly direction to Dry Creek east of SR 65. As the channel flows through a gap in the ridge, it is diverted through a 36-inch culvert under the Dry Creek levee. The culvert is gated to prevent Dry Creek flows from backing into Grasshopper Slough. The culvert does not have the capacity to drain 100-year flows through Grasshopper Slough.

Another tributary of Grasshopper Slough North conveys drainage mostly from agricultural areas north of the City through an open channel that crosses SR 65 and the railroad at bridges. The historic channel was filled in between SR 65 and Oakley Lane, and runoff sheetflows westerly 1,300 feet to the Sohrakoff Drainage Channel. The channel, which lacks capacity for 100-year flows, drains into a detention basin near Dry Creek. A dual pump system at the detention basin lifts flows from the basin into Dry Creek west of SR-65.

The detention basin and pump station is located west of SR 65 along Dry Creek. The pump lifts flows from the basin into Dry Creek. The pumping plant has a capacity of 41 cfs at the elevation of 68.2. The estimated storage volume of the detention basin is 109 af.³⁷

Grasshopper Slough South drains the area south and west of the City. Agricultural runoff generated upstream of the railroad drains into the channel at the railroad; that channel travels west past Oakley Lane where it turns north. The slough drains southwest to join with Dry Creek through a 60-inch culvert located near the confluence of Dry Creek and Bear River.

Engineering analysis of the existing drainage system found that much of the City's planning area would be inundated in a 100-year flood. Most existing culverts do not have adequate capacity for 100-year flows. During flood events, ponds could occur behind the culverts. Infrastructure needs to convey the 100-year future flows include enlarging some existing culverts, and culvert crossings at proposed roadways.

The City plans to finance nine storm drainage capital projects required to construct the network of pipes and small drainage channels for growth envisioned in its General Plan. The City's drainage capital needs are expected to cost \$79 million. The City has structured a development impact fee of up to \$7,257 per unit to finance these needs.³⁸

The City is implementing regional detention basins to provide capacity to convey peak drainage flows. The City requires new development to install drainage infrastructure, specifically channels,

³⁷ Civil Engineering Solutions, Inc., *Wheatland General Plan Update: Draft Drainage Report for Internal Drainage*, Nov. 2005, p. 8.

³⁸ Revenue & Cost Specialists, LLC, *Development Impact Fee Calculation and Nexus Report for the City of Wheatland, California*, Jan. 2007.

culverts and storm drains, to limit post-development flows to existing conditions. In some areas where new systems are installed, treatment facilities may be used at the detention facilities.

PARKS & RECREATION SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The City of Wheatland maintains and operates public parks. The City provides park maintenance services directly with the exception of pest control services for which it contracts with a private provider. Currently, recreation within the City is provided through the Wheatland Volunteer Recreational Association. A new community center, owned and operated by the City, opened in May 2007.

LOCATION

Park services are provided throughout the City of Wheatland. Two parks are located in downtown Wheatland, and two other parks are located in the Park Place and Wheatland Ranch subdivisions. Both residents and non-residents may use the city parks. There are no non-resident fees for parks, but the fee for use of the community center are be higher for non-residents than residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The City of Wheatland's infrastructure includes four public parks and a community center which opened in May 2007. Sports are organized by the Wheatland Volunteer Recreational Association. There are no regional parks, golf courses, or other community facilities owned by the City.

The City reported that all park facilities maintained by the City are in excellent condition and there are no needs or deficiencies identified for current facilities.

The community center opened in 2007. The center was constructed with donated funds. The City is providing funding for the operation of the center.

Other planned facilities include community parks in Jones Ranch (a 4.7 acres neighborhood park, 24.8 acres of open space/drainage and a 1.2 acre pedestrian path), Heritage Oaks Estates West (8.1 acres), and Heritage Oaks Estates East (23.1 acres). The City plans to acquire approximately 90 acres of land for use as neighborhood, community and sports parks. Development of these parks includes grading, irrigation, turfing, sports facilities, drinking fountains, picnic tables, restrooms, and barbecues. All park development is expected to cost \$44,359,023. A timeline for acquiring and constructing these new facilities has not yet been developed. The City's recent General Plan Policy Document includes a policy to initiate the financing, design, and development of a City-owned community park adjacent to the new Civic Center site (Policy 6.A.1).

Table A-2-10: Wheatland Park Profile

Park and Recreation Service Configuration, Demand, Adequacy, and Financing			
Service Configuration			
Park Maintenance	Direct	Number of Local Parks	4
Recreation	WVRA	Number of Recreation and Senior Centers ¹	1
Marina	None	Golf	None
Service Demand			
Park Frequent Visitor Population ²		Park Visitors per Year	Unknown
Children	748	Annual Recreation Participant Hours	NA
Seniors	287		
Service Adequacy FY 05-06			
Park Acres per Capita ³	3.0	Recreation Center Hours per Week ⁴	NA
Park Maintenance FTE	1.2	Recreation FTE per 1,000 Residents	NA
Recreation FTE	NA	Maintenance Cost per Acre FY 05-06	\$1,129
Service Challenges			
None			
Park Planning		Description	Planning Horizon
Park Master Plan		None	NA
Capital Improvement Plan		None	NA
General Plan		2006	20 years
General Financing Approach			
General fund revenues and assessments (Wheatland Ranch)			
Parks and Recreation Financial Information, FY 04-05 Actuals			
Revenues		Expenditures	
Total Revenues	\$37,178	Total Park Expenditures	\$37,178
Park & Recreation Fees ⁵	NA	Park Maintenance	\$30,591
Other General Fund	\$37,178	Recreation and Senior Services	NA
Special Tax	NA	Enterprise	NA
Enterprise Revenues ⁶	NA	Administrative & Other ⁷	\$5,253
Developer Fees and Requirements			
Development Impact Fee Approach	Flat fee per dwelling: detached dwelling- \$5,516, attached dwelling- \$4,901, mobile home dwelling- \$3,324.		
Land Dedication Requirement	5 acres of parkland for every 1,000 new residents		
In-Lieu Fees	Park construction in-lieu fee is levied on residential development and based on number of detached and attached dwelling residents to be developed.		
Notes:			
(1) Community center scheduled to open May 2007.			
(2) From 2000 Census numbers, children are classified as aged 18 and under, senior residents are aged 65 and over.			
(3) Developed park acreage per 1,000 residents.			
(4) Community center scheduled to open May 2007.			
(5) Park and recreation fees include fees for recreation services, facility rentals and concessions.			
(6) There are no enterprise services in the City such as golf courses or marinas.			
(7) Other includes administrative costs, trust fund, contract management, and other operating costs.			

continued

Park and Recreation Facilities				
Park Acreage				
Total	27.1	School Parks	0	
Local Parks	27.1	Regional Parks	0	
Recreation Facilities and Parks				
Name	Location	Condition	Year Built	Acres
Nichols/C Street Park	E of SR 65 between C St. and Union Pacific tracks	Excellent	NP	3.9
Front St./Tomita Park	Next to the Union Pacific tracks, west side of Front Street	Excellent	Lease agreement	0.4
Park Place Park	McDevitt and Spruce	Excellent	2001	17.9
Wheatland Ranch Park	Wheatland Ranch subdivision	Excellent	2001	4.9
Community Center	101 C St.	Excellent	2007	NA
Facility Needs/Deficiencies				
According to the City, all park facilities in the City of Wheatland are in excellent condition.				
Facility Sharing				
The City is not currently sharing facilities with other agencies, but reports that it is in the process of developing shared facility plans with the high school and elementary school districts.				

3. BROPHY WATER DISTRICT

The Brophy Water District (BWD) provides retail water delivery for agricultural irrigation and rice decomposition.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

BWD was formed January 26, 1965 as an independent special district.³⁹ The District was formed to provide agricultural irrigation to the territory encompassing the area northeast of the community of Linda to the Goldfields, and east of SR 70 and Rancho Road to Beale Air Force Base, north of Ostrom Road.

The principal act that governs the District is the California Water District Law.⁴⁰ The act empowers water districts to produce, store, transmit and distribute water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes and to provide related drainage services. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴¹

BWD's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundary area is located east of the communities of Linda and Olivehurst to Beale Air Force Base, and extends north of Hammonton Smartville Road to the Goldfields, and south to Ostrom Road, as shown on Map B-3. The District has a boundary area of 26.9 square miles.

The SOI of the District is coterminous with the District bounds.

Boundary History

Since formation in 1965, there have been eight annexations to the District. In 1980, the Staas annexation added 241 acres northwest of the dogleg in Virginia Road, south of Erle Road.⁴² The district boundary was extended to Ostrom Road in the south by the Foley annexation in 1988, and the Lassaga and Deep Violet Farms annexations in 1991, collectively expanded the District by nearly 3,300 acres.⁴³ The northwestern portion of the District was expanded in 1991 by the Carranza,

³⁹ Board of Equalization Official Date.

⁴⁰ California Water Code §34000-38501.

⁴¹ Government Code §56824.10.

⁴² LAFCO resolution 1980-10.

⁴³ LAFCO resolutions 1988-13, 1991-18 and 1991-20.

Huckins and Smith annexations.⁴⁴ The Carranza annexation added nearly 20 acres to the District north of North Beale Road and east of Griffith Avenue. The Huckins annexation added 86 acres south of North Beale Road and east of Griffith Avenue, and the Smith annexation added 240 acres southwest of the intersection of Hammonton Smartville Road and Bryden Road. The last annexation to the District occurred in 1996 with a second Huckins property annexation—44 acres south of North Beale Road, adjacent to the previous District boundary.⁴⁵

The SOI for BWD was adopted in 1988 to be coterminous with the district bounds following the annexation of the Foley property.⁴⁶ The SOI was amended five separate times in 1991 along with each of the five annexations that took place that year (Carranza, Huckins, Smith, Lassaga, and Deep Violet Farms), with the SOI being coterminous with District bounds following each annexation.⁴⁷ The SOI for the District was last amended in 1996 along with the second Huckins property annexation, resulting in a sphere coterminous with District bounds.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are to be elected by the landowners to staggered four-year terms; however, in practice, positions are rarely contested and board members are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Board members in 2007 are H. Earl Parker, Jr. (President), William Baggett, Brian J. Bertolini, Al Lassaga, and Donald Staas.

Regular Board meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month at the Bertolini Ranch Office on Beale Road. Board meeting agendas are posted in a covered box on the south side of North Beale Road at the entrance to Bertolini Farms where the District leases space within the farm's headquarters to hold its meetings. Agendas are also posted on the door of the meeting room. Minutes are available at the following meeting or upon request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are not available.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. The District reported that it did not receive any complaints in 2006. Complaints would most often pertain to service provided by the ditch tender.

⁴⁴ LAFCO resolutions 1991-11, 1991-14 and 1991-16.

⁴⁵ LAFCO resolution 1996-3.

⁴⁶ LAFCO resolution 1988-3.

⁴⁷ LAFCO resolutions 1991-11, 1991-13, 1991-15, 1991-17, and 1991-19.

The District updates constituents attending board meetings and by word of mouth. The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The area within the District's bounds is largely agricultural. Business activity in the District includes farming of rice, prunes, peaches, walnuts and corn. The District considers its customer base to be the farmers that own the approximately 10,000 acres of irrigated land within the District.⁴⁸

There were 1,049 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 39 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Significant growth is anticipated within the District when the proposed developments of Woodbury and Chippewa begin construction. Woodbury is a 1,633-acre development located northeast of the intersection of SR 65 and 70 and south of Erle Road. Reynen & Bardis Communities proposed to develop over 6,300 residential units, along with over 60 acres of neighborhood commercial areas, and a 56-acre business park located in the northwest of the development. In total the development will contain over 217 acres of business and commercial uses. Chippewa, by RAH Development, is a 368-acre project located to the immediate southeast of the Woodbury development, east of the intersection of SR 65 and 70. At build-out, Chippewa will contain nearly 1,100 single-family and 280 multi-family residential units. The single family residential units would be built at a density ranging from four to six dwelling units per acre, with the multi-family residential units being built at a density of 20 dwelling units per acre.

Also planned to be located within District bounds is the 2,492-acre Yuba County Research and Development Park, located between Ostrom Road and Erle Road, southwest of Beale AFB. The County aims to attract corporate campuses, office complexes, and other commercial or light industrial ventures to this location in the future.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The District is concerned about the planned developments within its boundaries, as the conversion of agricultural land uses to urban land uses would decrease revenues to the District, as well as increase the demand for groundwater in the area. The District's contract with YCWA provides that it may sell water only for agricultural and wildlife habitat purposes and only to customers within District bounds. It allows for the District to convert a portion of its contractual water supply to municipal use if irrigable acres decline by 20 percent or more over the 1990-2016 contract term.

MANAGEMENT

District staff consists of one ditch tender, provided through a contract with YCWA. Management practices, including performance measurement and workload monitoring, are performed by YCWA.

⁴⁸ Interview with William Baggett and Donald Staas, Directors, Brophy Water District, March 15, 2007.

BWD adopted a Groundwater Management Plan in 2004. The District has not prepared a master plan or other documents which outline the long-range goals of the District.

Financial planning efforts include annual financial audits. The District does not have an adopted CIP, and does not adopt an annual budget.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and landowner preferences on water rates. The District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints. The District has not implemented best practices by annually adjusting water rates to reflect current costs; the most recent water rate increase was in 2004. The District reported that its current financing level is sufficient to provide adequate services.

The District tracks its finances through a single enterprise fund to provide irrigation services.

The District received \$526,964 in operating and non-operating revenue in CY 2006. The primary revenue sources for the District were water sales (60 percent) and assessment charges (33 percent). The District does not receive property taxes.

Total district expenditures for the same CY were \$361,838, of which 53 percent constituted water purchases, 16 percent for repairs, 13 percent professional services and 11 percent for a ditch tender.⁴⁹

The District had no long-term debt at the end of CY 2006.

The District did not report any upcoming significant capital outlays.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$468,057 at the end of CY 2006. This amounted to 129 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 16 months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements related to maintenance of the YCWA Canal. Brophy Water District pays 42 percent of canal operation and maintenance costs, and SYWD and Dry Creek Mutual Water Company pay for the remainder.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

BWD distributes irrigation water to landowners. District users all rely on a system of canals and ditches for water delivery, with water flowing from the Yuba River diversion point, near the Daguerre Point Dam, through the YCWA Main Canal to the BWD distribution system. BWD

⁴⁹ Expenditures for CY 2006 do not include \$8,619 in depreciation of capital assets.

repairs and monitors the ditch system. BWD is not directly responsible for maintenance of the Main Canal; it reimburses YCWA for a pro rata share of Main Canal operation and maintenance expenses.

BWD does not provide water treatment services.

LOCATION

BWD provides services within District bounds, and does not provide services outside its bounds. Approximately 10,000 acres of the 17,000 acres within District bounds purchased surface water, as of early 2008.⁵⁰ Parcels not receiving surface water are scattered throughout the boundary area.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The BWD water source is the Yuba River. The water supply is primarily influenced by snowpack.

As a result of an overdraft of the underground water basin in 1982, the District implemented a plan to begin the use surface water to meet most of the area's irrigation demand. In 1983, the District entered into an agreement with Yuba Natural Resources for the provision of surface water from the Yuba Goldfields and the transportation of that water to a point just north of the District and to the east side of the District, respectively.

The original flow of water from the Goldfields was insufficient to provide water to BWD and also for the needs of SYWD. In 1985, the two districts entered into a contract with YCWA to purchase surface water from the Yuba River. BWD has a project base contract to 43,470 af and a supplemental contract to 32,177 af. Water is diverted from the Yuba River at the Daguerre Point Dam and transported via the canal developed by the two districts. In 1991, YCWA purchased the Main Canal and now provides for all canal maintenance and operation through charges to BWD and SYWD.

Key infrastructure within the District consists of 17 miles of earthen canals and ditches. The District did not identify any needs or deficiencies in the ditch and canal system.

⁵⁰ Interview with Donald Staas, May 15, 2008.

Table A-3-1: BWD Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure			
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None
Wholesale Water	None	Groundwater Extraction	Direct
Water Treatment	None	Recycled Water	None
Service Area Description			
Retail Water	BWD's boundary lies primarily northeast of the community of Linda to the Goldfields, and east of SR 70 to Beale Air Force Base, north of Ostrom Road.		
Wholesale Water	None		
Recycled Water	None		
Boundary Area	26.9 sq. miles	Population (2000)	1,049
System Overview			
Average Daily Demand	54.5 mgd	Peak Day Demand	175 af
Supply	75,647 af surface water		
Infrastructure			
Reservoirs	0	Storage Capacity (mg)	0
Pump Stations	0	Pressure Zones	0
Production Wells	0	Pipe Miles	0
Other:	17 miles of earthen ditch distribution system, siphons, check structures		
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
The District in collaboration with YCWA and SYWD is attempting to make upgrades on the fish screen at the diversion point to meet Department of Fish and Game standards. The District estimates that to upgrade the fish screen would cost approximately \$200,000, and a new fish screen would cost more than \$10 million.			
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			
Current Practices: Water is delivered to BWD through the YCWA-owned Main Canal. That canal also delivers water to SYWD and Dry Creek Mutual Water Company.			
Opportunities: Future groundwater pumping and conjunctive use projects would be implemented by YCWA and its member units to provide water transfers to areas outside Yuba County.			
Notes:			
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.			

continued

Water Demand and Supply								
Service Connections¹		Total		Within Bounds		Outside Bounds		
Total		30		30		0		
Irrigation/Landscape		30		30		0		
Domestic		0		0		0		
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)								
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Total	49,314	62,728	61,096	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Commercial/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Irrigation/Landscape	44,775	56,202	51,324	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Other ²	4,539	6,526	9,772	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)						
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm		
Yuba River	surface	57,713		75,647		Unknown		
South Yuba Groundwater Subbasin	groundwater	NP		NP		Unknown		
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)								
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Total	75,647	75,647	75,647	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Groundwater ³	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Surface	75,647	75,647	75,647	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conjunctive Use								
The District relies completely on surface water and does not practice conjunctive use; however, private wells are used occasionally for micro-irrigation of 300 acres of orchards.								
Supply Constraints								
BWD has rights to 75,647 af annually of Yuba River surface water through a contractual agreement with YCWA. There was groundwater overdraft in the area in the early-1980s. Precipitation and irrigation water percolate into the groundwater basin with average annual recharge of the entire South Yuba Basin estimated at 21,500 af annually, with an average of 17,000 af related to surface water deliveries.								
Drought Supply and Plans								
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1:	NP		Year 2:	NP		Year 3:	NP
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1991, 1993							
Storage Practices	Surface water accumulates in Bullards Bar Reservoir, and is made available as needed by YCWA during the year.							
Drought Plan	Although never invoked, the YCWA drought plan calls for 15% curtailments when the flow forecast as of April 1 is 51-85% of normal levels, and 30% curtailments when the flow is 40-50% of normal levels.							
Water Conservation Practices								
CUWCC Signatory	No							
Metering	No							
Conservation Pricing	None, rate structure is flat.							
Other Practices	Tail water returns to the ditch system for further use.							
Notes:								
(1) The District reported the number of customers. Each customer may have multiple connections.								
(2) Other water demand is water fowl habitat, as reported by YCWA.								
(3) The District does not pump groundwater. All wells are privately owned by farmers.								

continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Agricultural & Irrigation Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
Crop	Rate Description		
All crops	\$10.43 annual assessment per acre on 95% of acreage, stand-by charges are the same on unserved land		
Rice	\$30 per acre		
Pasture and Field Crops	\$24 per acre		
Orchards	\$18 per acre		
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	Service charges are imposed on a cost-of-service basis. Water use is not metered, but is estimated for rate calculation purposes.		
Most Recent Rate Change	2004	Frequency of Rate Changes	as needed
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	Those landowners within the District that have more 40 acres of land were assessed for new infrastructure when the District first received surface water and would not be required to pay a connection fee should they choose to receive water from the District. Any new water users that were not assessed the original infrastructure fee are required to pay the cost of connecting to the system plus \$110 per acre.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon connection		
Connection Fee Amount	5/8 inch pipe: NA	1 inch pipe: NA	
Land Dedication Requirements	None		
Development Impact Fee	None		
Water Enterprise Revenues, CY 06			Expenditures, CY 06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$526,964	100%	Total \$370,457
Rates & charges	\$488,443	93%	Administration \$68,468
Property tax	\$0	0%	O & M \$101,929
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$8,619
Interest	\$15,667	3%	Debt \$0
Misc. - Refund	\$22,854	4%	Purchased Water \$191,441
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges, and exclude utility users' taxes.			

continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Date/Status
Groundwater Management Plan		2004	None
Water Master Plan		None	
UWMP		None, not required	
Capital Improvement Plan		None	
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		None	
Other Plans			
None			
Service Challenges			
The District identified coordinating fish screen improvements with the Department of Fish and Game as a challenge to providing service. The District hopes to complete the necessary improvements as soon as possible.			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	30.0	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$1,869
MGD Delivered/FTE	54.5	Distribution Loss Rate	Unknown
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	1	Certified as Required?	Not required
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			

4. BROWNS VALLEY CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Browns Valley Cemetery District (BVCD) provides cemetery operations and maintenance services to the community of Browns Valley.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

BVCD was formed on January 8, 1935 as an independent special district.⁵¹ The District was formed to provide cemetery services and maintenance to the community of Browns Valley.

The principal act that governs the district is Public Cemetery District Law.⁵² The principal act authorizes the district to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although the district may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires the district to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.⁵³ The law allows the district to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.⁵⁴ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁵⁵

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of BVCD extend west from Englebright Lake to the intersection of Spring Valley Road with SR 20, and north of the Yuba River to include the community of Browns Valley, as shown on Map B-4. The District has a boundary area of approximately 30 square miles. There have been annexations to the District since formation.

The SOI for BVCD was adopted in 1986 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District.⁵⁶ There have been no amendments to the SOI since adoption.

⁵¹ Board of Equalization Official Date.

⁵² California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

⁵³ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

⁵⁴ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

⁵⁵ Government Code §56824.10.

⁵⁶ LAFCO resolution 1986-52.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. The Trustees are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors to staggered four-year terms. Current Trustees are Maryanne Andrews (Chair), Ivadene Leech and Sheila Lancieri.

The Trustees meet once per month from January to October, and do not meet in November or December. The District reports that it is contemplating reducing the frequency of meetings to once every other month. Meeting agendas are posted at the cemetery, and minutes are available by request through the District secretary. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

The district demonstrated partial accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency cooperated with LAFCO's request for interviews, but failed to provide a financial statement and answer follow-up questions.

Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, letters and in-person, and are reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of complaints. The District did not provide an estimate of how many complaints were received in 2007.

The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be residents within the District. There were 532 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 18 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Significant population growth is anticipated in the future if the Spring Valley development in Spring Valley is approved. The County adopted a specific plan for the area in 1992. The development plan calls for up to 3,500 dwelling units and 27.5 acres of commercial land spread over 2,450 acres at build-out. Only a portion of the total acreage would be contained with BVCD, in the east of the District south of Spring Valley Road. A development agreement was approved in 1996 between the County and the developer, Axel Karlshoej. The developer was in the process of negotiating with Browns Valley Irrigation District for water service and anticipated submitting a tentative map to the County after approaching the community in Summer 2008, at the time this report was prepared.

The area within the District's bounds is largely rural residential and agricultural. Major crops are irrigated pasture and rice. Business activity in the District includes a gas station and convenience store.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a part-time secretary and groundskeeper. The secretary reports directly to the Trustees. The part-time groundskeeper also serves as a Trustee. The District does not conduct

productivity monitoring, but does continually evaluate performance of the secretary and groundskeeper at its regular meetings. The groundskeeper performs year-round maintenance; however, maintenance activities are scaled back during winter months.

No strategic or capital improvement plans have been adopted by the District. Capital improvement needs are addressed in the District’s budget. Because the groundskeeper is also a Trustee of the District, maintenance and infrastructure needs are routinely evaluated and discussed at meetings and as needed.

The District’s financial planning efforts include an annually adopted budget and the preparation of audited financial statements. The District reports that financial statements had regularly been audited every two years, but due to increased costs have not been audited since FY 03-04.

FINANCING

The District’s financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints.

As the District did not provide a financial statement, finance data is from the State Controller’s Special District Annual Report for FY 05-06.

Table A-4-1: BVCD Plot and Endowment Fees

Table A-4-1 shows the plot and endowment fees charged by BVCD. Non-residents must pay an additional \$250 for cemetery services.

	Price
Full Plot	\$350
Cremaains Plot	\$200
Opening and Closing (Cremaains)	\$200
Non-Resident Fee	\$250
Endowment Fee	\$100
Transfer Fee	\$35
Saturday Burial	\$150

The District received \$23,032 in total revenues in FY 05-06. BVCD relies primarily on property taxes, consisting of 89 percent of revenues. The remaining revenues were from interest income (nine percent) and State sources (one percent). Expenses in FY 05-06 were \$11,586. Revenues received for interment services were not reported.

The District did not report its unreserved fund balance. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested, and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. The District reports that it has an endowment care fund through the County, but the fund balance and annual contributions were not provided.

BVCD had no long-term debt or bonded debt at the end of FY 05-06.

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

BVCD provides operation and professional maintenance services to the Browns Valley Cemetery. Routine maintenance activities such as mowing and weed eating are performed year-round, however, less frequently during winter months. Other burial services, such as grave opening, casket lowering and headstone setting, are provided by the mortuary of the customer's choice. Burials are not allowed on Memorial Day weekend.

The District estimates that there were 10-15 burials in the cemetery from 2004 to 2007. The District did not provide remaining capacity at the facility.

LOCATION

The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as described in the Principal Act. Higher fees for service are charged to non-residents.

The Browns Valley Cemetery is located at 9406 Browns Valley School Road, in the community of Browns Valley. The Browns Valley Cemetery is open to the public 24-hours a day. Neighboring cemetery service providers include the Peoria Cemetery District, the Keystone Cemetery District and Smartville Cemetery District.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District's key infrastructure consists of the cemetery facility, and miscellaneous maintenance equipment. The District did not indicate the developed acreage or total acreage of the cemetery.

Equipment owned by the District includes a mower, a weed eater and various tools. The District uses an old mausoleum for equipment storage.

In terms of infrastructure needs, the District reports that it would like to build a proper storage unit for its equipment and tools, instead of using the mausoleum. No infrastructure projects were identified as planned for FY 07-08.

The LAFCO site visit did not identify any maintenance needs or infrastructural deficiencies. The cemetery appeared clean and well-maintained. The cemetery facility is spacious, and appears to have ample room for expansion.

5. BROWNS VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Browns Valley Irrigation District (BVID) provides wholesale water for irrigation and domestic purposes, retail water for irrigation purposes, hydroelectric power generation, and recreation services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

BVID was formed on September 19, 1888 as an independent special district by the Wright Irrigation Act.⁵⁷ The District was formed to provide agricultural water to the community of Browns Valley.⁵⁸

The principal act that governs the District is the Irrigation District Law.⁵⁹ The principal act empowers such districts to provide water “for any beneficial use” and may do any act to put to any beneficial use any water under its control. In addition, irrigation districts may provide water-related drainage services and, under certain circumstances, electric and wastewater services. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁶⁰

The District’s boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of BVID extend from the Yuba River and Browns Valley area in the south to the Loma Rica area in the north, and from Ramirez Road in the west to Englebright Lake in the east, and to the northeast along the North Fork of the Yuba River, as shown on Map B-5. The District has a boundary area of approximately 86.6 square miles. The boundary overlaps with NYWD; the overlap area is approximately 2,821 acres based on GIS analysis.

The SOI for BVID is generally consistent with the boundary of the District. There is one area north of the district, west of Collins Lake, where the bounds extend beyond the SOI due to an annexation that occurred without a corresponding SOI amendment.⁶¹

⁵⁷ Formation date reported by the District.

⁵⁸ 1988 LAFCO SOI Study.

⁵⁹ California Water Code §20500-29978.

⁶⁰ Government Code §56824.10.

⁶¹ LAFCO resolution 2000-6.

Boundary History

The LAFCO record for BVID begins in 1978 with the 200-acre Doty annexation in the southwest of the District.⁶² In 1979, the Honcut Creek Users annexation added 1,800 acres to the west of the District.⁶³ The Honcut Creek Users annexation consisted of nine parcels that had been detached from Ramirez Water District by LAFCO resolution 1979-10. In 1980 and 1982 the O'Brien I and O'Brien II annexations added approximately 600 acres to the northwest of the District.⁶⁴ In 1989, the Stonehedge & Red Hill annexation added five areas consisting of over 1,700 acres to the northeast of the District.⁶⁵ In 1995, a reorganization took place that added six areas to District, and removed one existing area.⁶⁶ The six areas that were annexed to the District consisted of over 2,400 acres, four of which were located to the west of the existing District bounds and two to the east. The area that was detached from the District was located in the east of the District and consisted of approximately 50 acres. Finally, in 2000 the Yuba Investment Company annexation added over 260 acres to the north of the existing District boundary.⁶⁷

The SOI for BVID was adopted in 1988 to be coterminous with the District boundary.⁶⁸ The SOI was amended in 1995 to be coterminous with the District's boundary at that time following the reorganization of the District by LAFCO resolution 1995-12.⁶⁹ There have been no amendments to the SOI since 1995.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Each board member must reside in one of the five voting divisions. Board members are elected at-large by voters, who may cast one vote for a candidate from each division up for election. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Robert Winchester (Chair), Diana Wheeler, Russell Woods, Bill Lowe, and Robert Bordsen.

The Board meets twice a month on the second and fourth Thursdays at the District office. Board meeting agendas are emailed to constituents. Minutes are available by request after approval by the Board. In addition, the District has a website, where its calendar, minutes, a news feed, service applications, and project-specific information are available.

⁶² LAFCO resolution 1978-5.

⁶³ LAFCO resolution 1979-11.

⁶⁴ LAFCO resolutions 1980-1 and 1982-1.

⁶⁵ LAFCO resolution 1989-10.

⁶⁶ LAFCO resolution 1995-12.

⁶⁷ LAFCO resolution 2000-6.

⁶⁸ LAFCO resolution 1988-12.

⁶⁹ LAFCO resolution 1995-11.

The District's most recent contested election was held in 2006. Voter turnout for that election was 65 percent of registered voters, which was significantly higher than the 53 percent countywide turnout rate for the gubernatorial election in the same year.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to a service problem, such as a lack of water flow due to clogged plates. Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to the general manager or the Board. Complaints are generally resolved by the operations manager. If a complaint is not handled to a customer's satisfaction, complaints are reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of service-related complaints. In 2007, the District received two written complaints regarding a lack of service to a certain area and a construction easement for a new pipeline.

Public outreach efforts include an annual newsletter enclosed with customer bills and the District's website. To promote communication between the District and constituents regarding the Spring Valley development, the District created an advisory committee consisting of nine volunteers from various locations throughout the District.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The area within the District's bounds is largely rural residential and agricultural. Major crops are irrigated pasture and rice. Business activity in the District includes a grocery store, two gas stations and convenience stores, a bar, and a feed store. The District considers its customer base to be the water customers determined by the number of service connections. The District estimated that there were approximately 1,500 installed connections; however, only 1,200 connections had requested and were receiving water service, as of February 2008.

There were 3,569 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 41 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced moderate growth in recent years as some large parcels have been subdivided; however, this growth has not led an increase in demand for irrigation water, as the land area has remained the same. Water use in on the subdivided lots is primarily for non-agricultural purposes such as large landscape irrigation.

Further growth is anticipated in the future, if development in the Spring Valley Specific Plan area is approved. The County adopted a specific plan for the area in 1992. According to the specific plan, the project could accommodate up to 3,500 dwelling units and 27.5 acres of commercial land spread over 2,450 acres at build-out. A development agreement was approved in 1996 between the County and the developer at the time. The current developer, Axel Karlshoej, was in the process of negotiating with BVID for water service, at the time this report was prepared, and anticipated submitting a tentative map to the County after approaching the community in Summer 2008. A draft water supply study by the District indicated that sufficient water is available from Yuba River

water rights to supply the development.⁷⁰ An SB 610 water supply assessment will be financed by the Spring Valley project developer and is expected to be completed in 2009. The BVID Board of Directors is considering expanding services to include domestic water service to accommodate the development.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The District has identified two long-term strategies to provide adequate service to accommodate planned growth in the District, 1) make water available to all areas within the District and 2) replace all open distribution ditches with pipelines in order to maximize conservation of water currently lost to seepage and evaporation. The District reported that it is presently constructing the \$1.4 million Peoria/Ellis pipeline. The District has not yet designed, planned or funded additional pipelines.⁷¹

MANAGEMENT

The District employs 12 full-time staff—a general manager, an operations manager, an office manager, a crew foreman, and seven utility workers. In addition, the District has created a full-time planning/GIS position. Two of the seven utility workers perform regular operation of the system, while others work on construction projects and answer service calls. All utility staff report to the operations manager, who has oversight of day-to-day maintenance activities. The operations manager and office manager are directed by the general manager. The general manager reports to the Board at semi-monthly meetings.

The operations manager performs evaluations of the utility crew prior to advancement. As a majority of the crew has reached the highest pay level, the District indicated evaluations are rarely necessary. Overall assessments of District operations are performed by the Board by comparing budgeted to actual expenditures, receiving oral and written reports from the general manager, and reviewing comments from customers. Crew workloads are monitored for construction projects only; regular maintenance tasks are not logged. The District did not report any benchmarking practices.

The District has prepared a water supply study for the Spring Valley project, and plans to complete an SB 610 water supply assessment in 2009. The District has not adopted other planning documents such as a master plan; although, the District has been involved in three regional planning efforts, including the Sacramento Valley IRWMP, the Yuba County IRWMP and the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The District recently adopted a resolution to consent to inclusion in the YCWA groundwater management plan.

District financial planning efforts include annual audits and an annually adopted budget. The District does not have a formal CIP, but plans for capital improvements on an annual basis in the budget and maintains a list of future pipeline projects, which it updates as requests are submitted.

⁷⁰ BVID, *Draft Water Supply Assessment for the Spring Valley Project*, 2007, p. 1.

⁷¹ Correspondence from BVID General Manager, Walter Cotter, to LAFCO Consultant, Beverly Burr, June 26, 2008.

District accomplishments since 2002 include the completion of payments on the 1983 hydroelectric power plant in 2005, the initiation of a district website and the installation of 62,000 feet of pipeline.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and landowner preferences on water rates. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints, and that the District implements best practices by annually adjusting water rates to reflect current costs. The District reported that the current financing level is adequate to deliver services; however as the costs of labor and energy increase the District anticipates that the water rate will need to be raised.

The District tracks its finances through a single water enterprise fund.

The District received \$1.7 million in operating and non-operating revenues in CY 2006. Primary revenue sources included water sales to landowners (38 percent), hydroelectric sales (37 percent) and assessments (13 percent). The District actively markets available unused water supplies to enhance its revenues. The District has historically transferred water to Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), but in 2006 did not complete a transfer. In 2007, transfers to SCVWD yielded \$330,000. The District does not receive property taxes.

The District had \$521,094 in long-term debt at the end of CY 2006. Refunding bonds issued in 2006 comprised \$100,000 of the debt. The refunded bonds were originally issued to pay the construction costs of the Virginia Ranch Dam, which created Collins Lake. The District anticipates repaying the bonds in full by 2012. The remaining long-term debt is a State construction loan for the installation of Upper Main Pipeline between Virginia Ranch Dam and Selby Ranch. The District will repay this loan by 2013.

The District's planned capital expenditures in 2008 are expected to cost a total of \$0.4 million. In addition to the purchasing of multiple vehicles, the District also plans to complete phase two of the Peoria/Ellis pipeline, upgrade a turbine and pump, implement an irrigation return water recapture project, and electrify a well. All capital improvements are planned and financed by operating revenues or Proposition 50 grant funds. The District finances pipeline projects using revenue from out-of-District water transfers, and initiates pipeline projects as funding becomes available.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$1.1 million at the end of CY 2006. This amounted to 77 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately nine months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target reserves.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

BVID distributes irrigation water to landowners. Homes rely on groundwater from private pumping for domestic water. BVID installs, repairs and monitors the raw water distribution system. The District does not provide water treatment services.

The District provides wholesale water to a 70-residence subdivision called Cathedral Oaks, and has done so since 1964. The District makes transfers to SCVWD through a conservation program. In 1990, the District installed a pipeline to replace its Upper Main Canal, which experienced a high rate of distribution rate loss. The District documented conservation of 3,100 af of water through its Upper Main Canal water conservation project, and was subsequently approved by the State in 1994 to transfer that amount. Transfers to SCVWD began in 2003 for \$300,000 annually. Transfer volumes are dependent on sufficient annual water flows in the Yuba River Basin, and the District's ability to transfer water is subject to the availability of carriage capacity through the Delta.

LOCATION

The District serves customers within its bounds and 12 connections located outside of its bounds to the northeast near Old Marysville Road.⁷²

The District serves approximately 23,133 acres within its 55,437-acre boundary area. The District reported that it is not serving approximately 3,070 acres of irrigable land within bounds, including both connections that are currently not receiving service, and areas where service is not available, primarily in the southeast and western portions of the District. The District indicated that it hopes to extend service into these areas as it completes its ongoing pipeline projects. Of the unserved areas, approximately 2,842 acres of rice are receiving water from 15 private wells.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Water Sources

District users all rely on a system of canals, ditches and pipelines for water delivery from three surface water sources: 1) Dry Creek/Collins Lake, 2) the Yuba River and 3) Tennessee Creek. The District has rights to deliver up to 82,734 af per year from the three water sources. The contribution from each water source varies depending on season, according to limitations on the District's water rights, as shown in Table A-5-1.

A primary water source is Dry Creek/Collins Lake, making up 56 percent of the BVID water supply. This includes water directly diverted from Dry Creek and water released from storage at Collins Lake. BVID has post-1914 appropriative rights to surface water from Dry Creek to serve a maximum of 11,000 acres within its boundaries. In any year, BVID is prohibited from directly

⁷² The District sold 88 af to connections outside bounds in 2007.

diverting from Dry Creek more than 11,000 af from November to June, and withdrawing from storage at Collins Lake more than 35,600 af.⁷³ Collins Lake water may be withdrawn at any time during the year; the current practice is to withdraw during the summer months, as described by the District. The District may store an additional 16,300 af in Collins Lake.⁷⁴ Water from Collins Lake is released through the bottom of the Virginia Ranch Dam, and is distributed to the southeast through the Upper Main Pipeline, to the north by the Thousand Trails Ditch, or to the west via the Tennessee Ditch and the Harding Canal. Water is distributed to the south from Dry Creek and dam releases via the Sicard Ditch. This water source generally serves the upper portion of BVID.

The other primary source is Yuba River surface water, which supplies 41 percent of the District's water. BVID has pre-1914 water rights to 24,462 af of Yuba River surface water and a base contract of 9,500 af with YCWA. The District's Yuba River water rights were the only District rights impacted by SWRCB Revised Decision 1644, which reduced the original amount from 34,203 af to 24,462 af, by limiting use during part of the year. The District indicated that it is negotiating with the State Water Board to restore at least part of the lost right and anticipates concluding those negotiations after the Yuba Accord is completed. Water flows from the Yuba River diversion point, northwest through the Pump Line Canal to the BVID distribution system. A majority of this water is used for rice irrigation. This water source generally serves the lower portion of the District.

⁷³ BVID, 2007, p. 19.

⁷⁴ State Water Resources Control Board, *License for Diversion and Use of Water: License 13608*, 2005.

Table A-5-1: BVID Water Delivery Rights

Water Right/ Source	Purpose(s) of Use ¹	Place of Use ²	Diversion Season	Amount (af)
Collins Lake ³				
Post-1914	Irrigation, Domestic, Recreation	11,000 acres within BVID boundaries	Oct. - Apr.	35,600
Dry Creek				
Post-1914	Irrigation, Domestic, Stockwatering	11,000 acres within BVID boundaries	Nov. - Jun.	11,000
Yuba River				
Pre-1914	Irrigation ⁴	40,000 acres within BVID	Year-round	24,462
YCWA Contract	Irrigation, Wildlife, Municipal, Industrial	BVID Boundaries	Apr. - Oct.	9,500
Tennessee Creek				
Post-1914	Irrigation, Domestic	20,000 acres in Townships 16 and 17 North and Ranges 4 and 5	Apr. - Oct. ⁵	2,172
Sources: SWRCB Permits 5083, 8649, 9703, and 16792; SWRCB Revised Water Right Decision 1644; YCWA.				
Notes				
(1) Restricted uses by permit or contract.				
(2) Maximum land area to be served according to permit.				
(3) Season represents the authorized season for diversion; use is authorized year-round. The amount represents the maximum annual withdrawal from storage at Collins Lake authorized by Licenses 13608 and 13609.				
(4) The purpose and place of pre-1914 water rights can be altered without application, if no impact on other users can be substantiated.				
(5) Although the District is not currently providing domestic services, Tennessee Creek surface water may be used year-round for domestic purposes.				

The District receives minimal surface water from Tennessee Creek, which serves the northern territory of the District. BVID has post-1914 appropriative water rights to Tennessee Creek surface water for a maximum of 2,172 af. For water right restrictions, refer to Table A-5-1. Not included in the table are BVID water rights for power purposes, and an additional 16,300 af in Collins Lake storage rights that exceed annual withdrawal rights.

Groundwater is used to supplement surface water during dry years. The District maintains a single well for irrigation purposes, which was installed in 2000. The well is in excellent condition.

Infrastructure

Key infrastructure owned and maintained by the District includes a dam and lake, 200 miles of ditches, 70 miles of pipelines, and a well.

The Virginia Ranch Dam was completed by the District along Dry Creek in 1963, which created Collins Lake, a reservoir with a storage capacity of 57,000 af. The cost of constructing of the dam totaled \$3.3 million. The District did not identify any dam needs or deficiencies.

BVID identified a need for three agricultural production wells to supply warmer water during the critical rice germination period, to reduce Yuba River diversions and to provide additional

supplies during drought years. The proposed wells would be located in the western portion of the service area, and have a capacity of 3,600 afa. The project would cost approximately \$2 million.⁷⁵

The District owns and maintains 200 miles of earthen open ditches and 70 miles of pipelines for distribution of irrigation water. The District has identified multiple challenges with its distribution system.

- Some pipelines have reached maximum capacity and cannot maintain adequate pressure.
- The open ditches have a high rate of distribution loss due to evaporation and percolation.
- The open ditches may be a safety hazard and are not protected from contamination.
- There are areas within the District that are unserved due to a lack of pipelines, primarily in the southeast and western portions of the District. Some customers have been requesting service since 1990. The District's goal is to develop infrastructure to deliver water to these areas; however, there are no plans besides the Peoria/Ellis pipeline in place at this time and other pipelines have not yet been designed.⁷⁶

To resolve these issues the District has been installing new pipelines to unserved areas and replacing open ditches with pipelines since the mid 1980's, as part of an annual pipeline replacement project. The District estimates that construction of all necessary pipelines will take approximately 30 to 50 years to complete. The District is in the process of constructing the Peoria/Ellis pipeline—a 100,000 linear-foot pipeline intended to bring service to a previously unserved area in the northeast part of the District; the planned pipeline capacity is 5,000 gpm and cost estimate is \$1.4 million (in 2006 dollars). The pipeline was started in 2007; 10,000 feet had been completed as of February 2008.

BVID plans to construct a pumping plant and pipeline to capture and recycle agricultural return flows presently discharged into Dry Creek and Little Dry Creek. The project would reduce Yuba River diversions, and is estimated to cost approximately \$2 million.

The District has received \$1 million as part of a \$12.5 million grant from Proposition 50 funds in conjunction with multiple other water agencies comprising the Northern California Joint Exercise of Powers Authority. The grant will fund the Dry Creek Recapture Project, designed to recapture agricultural tailwater and reuse it on rice fields for the purposes of conserving water and reducing the thermal, pesticide and nutrient loading of waters entering the Yuba River. The project will include installation of a pump and 2.1-mile pipeline to deliver water from Dry Creek to the headgates of the Pump Line Canal, which serves the southwest portion of the District. After completion of the project, the District will be using up to 10 cfs of recycled water, which will reduce diversions from the Yuba River by approximately 4,000 af. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2008.

⁷⁵ GEI Consultants, *Yuba County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan*, 2008, Appendix B, Project GW1.

⁷⁶ Correspondence from BVID General Manager, Walter Cotter, to LAFCO Consultant, Beverly Burr, June 26, 2008.

Table A-5-2: BVID Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)	
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None	
Wholesale Water	Direct	Groundwater Extraction	Direct	
Water Treatment	None	Recycled Water	None	
Service Area Description				
Retail Water	The boundaries of BVID extend from the Yuba River and Browns Valley in the south to Loma Rica in the north, from Ramirez Road in the west to Englebright Lake in the east, and to the northeast along the North Fork of the Yuba River.			
Wholesale Water	The District provides untreated water to the 70-unit Cathedral Oaks subdivision. Based on need and availability, the District also transfers 3,100 af to Santa Clara Water District.			
Recycled Water	None			
Boundary Area	86.6	sq. miles	Population (2000)	3,569
System Overview				
Average Daily Demand ²	36.8	mgd	Peak Day Demand	123.4
Supply	82,734 af			
Major Facilities				
Facility Name	Type	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Collins Lake	Reservoir	57,000 af	Good	1963
Infrastructure				
Reservoirs	1	Storage Capacity (mg) ³	57,000 af	
Pump Stations	5	Pressure Zones	0	
Production Wells	3	Pipe Miles	70	
Other:	200 miles of earthen ditch distribution system, siphons, check structures			
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies				
The Districts most significant infrastructure needs are the continual replacement of open ditches and extension of pipelines to unserved areas. Agricultural production wells are needed in the western portion of the District to supply warmer water for rice germination, reduce Yuba River diversions and enhance water reliability.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
Current Practices: The District is a participant in the Yuba Accord. By contract, the District permits PG&E to use the District's Yuba River water rights water for generation purposes before the District diverts it for consumptive purposes.				
Opportunities: Future groundwater pumping and conjunctive use projects would be implemented by YCWA and its member units to provide water transfers to areas outside Yuba County.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				
(2) The average daily demand is the annual average in 2005.				
(3) The District does not have any storage tanks. Collins Lake constitutes the District's storage capacity.				

Continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections¹		Total		Within Bounds		Outside Bounds	
Total		1,501		1,489		12	
Irrigation/Landscape		1,501		1,489		12	
Domestic		0		0		0	
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2011	2016	2021	2026
Total ²	42,142	47,676	40,619	42,650	48,275	49,493	50,712
Residential ³	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000
Commercial/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation/Landscape	34,601	46,853	37,579	40,682	42,307	43,525	44,744
Transfers	5,500	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other ⁴	2,041	823	3,040	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm	
Yuba River	surface	14,971		33,962		Unknown	
Dry Creek	surface	27,520		46,600		Unknown	
Tennessee Creek	surface	1,800		2,172		Unknown	
Groundwater	groundwater	NP		NP		Unknown	
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	82,734	82,734	82,734	NP	NP	NP	NP
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Surface	82,734	82,734	82,734	NP	NP	NP	NP
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notes:							
(1) In lieu of the number of connections served, the District provided the number of landowners served.							
(2) Total water projections are based on the assumed construction of the Spring Valley proposed development in 2015 and anticipated growth in agricultural demand as reported in the draft water supply assessment applied to the demand in 2005.							
(3) Projected residential demand assumes construction of and service to the Spring Valley development.							
(4) Other water demand is water fowl habitat, as reported by YCWA. Projections for other uses based on average demand from 1995, 2000 and 2005, assuming constant demand for waterfowl habitat.							

Continued

Water Conservation			
Conjunctive Use			
The District relies primarily on surface water but also uses groundwater from privately owned wells and a district-owned well during dry years when transfers are necessary.			
Supply Constraints			
BVID has pre-1914 water rights to 24,462 af of Yuba River surface water and a base contract of 9,500 af with YCWA. BVID has post-1914 appropriative rights for surface water from Dry Creek, not to exceed 35,600 af from Collins Lake and 11,000 af from Dry Creek. In addition, the District has rights to surface water from Tennessee Creek to divert 3 cfs or a total of 2,712 af. The recharge rate of the groundwater source within the District's boundaries is unknown; however, precipitation and irrigation water percolate into the neighboring North Yuba groundwater basin with an estimated average annual recharge rate of 11,000 af.			
Drought Supply and Plans			
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1: NP	Year 2: NP	Year 3: NP
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1991, 1993		
Storage Practices	Surface water accumulates in Bullards Bar Reservoir and at Collins Lake, and is made available as needed by YCWA and BVID during the year.		
Drought Plan	Although never invoked, the YCWA drought plan calls for 15% curtailments when the flow forecast as of April 1 is 51-85% of normal levels, and 30% curtailments when the flow is 40-50% of normal levels. The District makes preparations for drought years at the end of the rainy season. If storage at Collins Lake is 40-50,000 af then the District will deliver 90% of flow, storage less than 40,000 af will lead to 75% delivery.		
Water Conservation Practices			
CUWCC Signatory	No		
Metering	Yes		
Conservation Pricing	Yes		
Other Practices	The District strives to keep leaks to a minimum and recently refurbished the main ditch to minimize distribution loss. The District received a grant from the State for \$1 million to initiate an agricultural return flow recapturing project. The project will capture and recycle irrigation flows that are being discharged into Dry Creek.		

Continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Agricultural & Irrigation Water Rates-Ongoing Charges CY 07			
Crop	Rate Description		
Flat Fee	\$120 all irrigation connections		
Rice	\$14.29 per af		
Other	\$90 per miners inch		
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	Service charges are imposed on a cost-of-service basis. All connections are metered and charged based on usage.		
Most Recent Rate Change	2007	Frequency of Rate Changes	Annually
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	Connection fee is a flat rate for each irrigation connection.		
Connection Fee Timing	\$550 prior to connection, and monthly payments plus interest for the remainder		
Connection Fee Amount	All connections	\$2,950	
Water Enterprise Revenues, CY 06			Expenditures, CY 06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$1,710,942	100%	Total \$1,661,823
Rates & charges	\$988,772	58%	Administration \$415,789
Assessments	\$215,524	13%	O & M ² \$1,047,005
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$183,069
Interest	\$68,393	4%	Debt \$25,407
Miscellaneous ³	\$438,253	26%	Purchased Water \$15,960
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges.			
(2) Salaries apportioned to O&M based on the actual CY 06 O&M salary ratio in the 2007 budget. O&M includes expenditures for power generation as all expenditures are tracked in a single fund and services to the power facility were not discernible.			

Continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Date/Status
Groundwater Management Plan		YCWA Groundwater Management Plan adopted in 2005	
Water Master Plan		None	
UWMP		None, not required	
Capital Improvement Plan		None	
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		The District does not have a water related emergency plan. The District does have an adopted multi-hazard mitigation plan.	
Other Plans			
Water Supply Study for the Spring Valley Project			
Service Challenges			
The District identified the lack of capacity of the pipelines and maintaining sufficient pressure as challenges to providing service.			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	166.8	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$28,873
MGD Delivered/FTE	4.0	Distribution Loss Rate	Unknown
Distribution Breaks & Leaks	25	Distribution Break Rate ²	36
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	9.0	Certified as Required?	Not required
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			
(2) Distribution break rate is the number of leaks and pipeline breaks per 100 miles of distribution piping.			

ELECTRIC SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The District generates hydroelectric power at the Virginia Ranch Dam and wholesales all generated electricity to PG&E. The power plant generates under two conditions, 1) the lake is approaching spill level during the winter months, and 2) when the District releases water to meet customer demands during the irrigation season.

The District also permits YCWA and PG&E to use a portion of the District's Yuba River water rights water for electricity generation at the Colgate and Narrows hydroelectric plants along the Yuba River. The water is then used for irrigation purposes by BVID customers downstream.

LOCATION

All hydroelectric generation by the District occurs within its bounds.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key hydroelectric generation infrastructure owned by the District includes the dam and powerhouse at Collins Lake and 700 feet of transmission line from the powerhouse to a link with PG&E's transmission system.

The hydroelectric plant was built in 1983 by a private developer. BVID negotiated to purchase the plant in 1990. The plant was paid off in 2005. The powerhouse can generate up to one megawatt of electricity and consists of a 950 kW generator and a 50 kW generator.

The District reported that the 50 kW generator needs to be replaced, because its capacity is too small to justify the expense of maintaining it. The District hopes to purchase a 250 kW unit, but purchase of the new unit is contingent upon selling the old unit as directed by the Board. No timeline for purchase has been determined. The District did not report any other needs or deficiencies at the plant.

The District is considering a second plant located in the center of the District to augment hydroelectric generation revenues. The District was not actively pursuing this project, as of the drafting of this report.

RECREATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

All maintenance and operations of the recreation area at Collins Lake is provided through a 50-year contract between the District and Pineland Development Company (the concessionaire). Under the contract, the concessionaire has the exclusive right to collect fees for parking, picnicking, camping, boat launching, and boat registration, as well as construct, operate and maintain the marina, restaurants, onshore recreation facilities and any other type of recreation or commercial facility. The District receives two percent of gross receipts annually as rent from the concessionaire. The contract expires in 2022.

The concessionaire tracks usage of the recreational facilities. In 2006, there were 113,439 overnight uses and 36,107 daytime uses.

LOCATION

The recreation area lies completely within the District's boundaries on the west shore of Collins Lake. The District does not provide recreation services outside of its boundaries. Residents and non-residents of the District pay the same fees for use of the Collins Lake recreation area.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure at the Collins Lake Recreation area consists of 186 campsites, 40 day-use picnic spaces, an unimproved open camping area, and a boat ramp for skiing and fishing boats. Commercial facilities include a store, laundry, restrooms, showers, and an RV dump station.

The facilities were constructed in 1963. The District identified the facilities as being in good condition with no infrastructure needs or deficiencies. The concessionaire has plans to expand the recreation area. Specific plans for this expansion were not provided.

6. BROWNSVILLE CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Brownsville Cemetery District (BCD) provides cemetery maintenance, operations and interment services to the communities of Brownsville and Challenge. Interment services provided by the District include the opening and closing of graves, lowering of caskets and setting of headstones.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

BCD was formed on November 15, 1949 as an independent special district.⁷⁷ The District was formed to provide cemetery services and maintenance to the communities of Brownsville and Challenge.

The principal act that governs the district is Public Cemetery District Law.⁷⁸ The principal act authorizes the district to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although the district may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires the district to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.⁷⁹ The law allows the district to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.⁸⁰ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁸¹

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of BCD extend west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir and the North Fork of the Yuba River to the Yuba-Butte county line, as shown on Map B-6. The District has a boundary area of approximately 57 square miles. There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

⁷⁷ Board of Equalization Official Date.

⁷⁸ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

⁷⁹ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

⁸⁰ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

⁸¹ Government Code §56824.10.

The SOI for BCD was adopted in 1986 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District.⁸² There have been no amendments to the SOI since adoption.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The district has a three-member governing body. The Trustees are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors to staggered four-year terms. Current Trustees are Jim Bamford (Chair), Leora Keller and Cynthia Paloma.

The Trustees meet once per month from January to October, and do not meet in November or December. The District reports that it is contemplating reducing the frequency of meetings to once every other month. Meeting agendas are posted at the cemetery, and minutes are available by request through the District secretary. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

The district demonstrated partial accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency cooperated with LAFCO's request for interviews, but failed to provide a financial statement and answer follow-up questions.

Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, letters and in-person, and are reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of complaints. The District did not provide an estimate of how many complaints were received in 2007.

The District reports that in years past they held a volunteer community clean-up and barbeque event to conduct community outreach, but the event has been discontinued.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be residents within the District. There were 1,699 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 30 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Population growth within the District is anticipated to be stable as there are no planned or proposed developments within the District.

The area within the District's bounds is primarily rural residential. Business activity in the District includes a market, a doctor's office, a landscaping business, and a dog kennel service.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a part-time secretary, cemetery manager and groundskeeper. The cemetery manager oversees the day-to-day maintenance activity of the groundskeeper, and the secretary and

⁸² LAFCO resolution 1986-55.

cemetary manager report directly to the Trustees. The District does not conduct productivity monitoring, but does evaluate performance of the secretary and cemetery manager at its regular meetings. The groundskeeper performs year-round maintenance; however, maintenance activities are scaled back during winter months.

No strategic or capital improvement plans have been adopted by the District. Capital improvement needs are addressed in the District’s budget.

The District’s financial planning efforts include an annually adopted budget and the preparation of audited financial statements. The District reports that financial statements had regularly been audited every two years, but due to increased costs have not been audited since FY 03-04.

FINANCING

The District’s financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints.

As the District did not provide a financial statement, finance data is from the State Controller’s Special District Annual Report for FY 05-06.

Table A-6-1: BCD Plot and Endowment Fees

Table A-6-1 shows the plot and endowment fees charged by BCD. Non-residents must pay an additional \$250 for cemetery services.

	Price
Full Plot	\$350
Cremains Plot	\$250
Endowment Fee	\$100
Non-Resident Fee	\$250
Opening and Cloing (Full Body)	\$1,000
Opening and Closing (Cremains)	\$225
Marker Setting	\$200
Moving Existing Marker	\$75
Transfer Fee	\$35
Saturday or Holiday Burial	\$150

The District received \$20,724 in total revenues in FY 05-06. BCD relies primarily on property taxes, consisting of 84 percent of revenues. The remaining revenues were from interest income (13 percent) and State sources (3 percent). Expenses in FY 05-06 were \$421. Revenues received for interment services were not reported.

The District did not report its unreserved fund balance. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested, and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. The District reports that it has an endowment care fund through the County, but the fund balance and annual contributions were not provided.

BCD had no long-term debt or bonded debt at the end of FY 05-06.

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

BCD provides cemetery operations, maintenance and interment services to the Brownsville Cemetery. Interment services provided by the District include the opening and closing of graves, lowering of caskets and the setting of headstones. Routine maintenance activities are performed year-round, however, less frequently during winter months.

The District did not report the number of burials within the cemetery from 2004 to 2007, or give an indication of the remaining capacity of the cemetery.

LOCATION

The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as described in the Principal Act. Higher fees for service are charged to non-residents.

The Brownsville Cemetery is located at 8980 La Porte Road, in the community of Brownsville. The Brownsville Cemetery is open to the public 24-hours a day. Neighboring cemetery service providers include the Strawberry Valley Cemetery District, Camptonville Cemetery District, Keystone Cemetery District, and the Upham Cemetery District.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District's key infrastructure consists of the cemetery facility and miscellaneous maintenance equipment. The District did not indicate the developed acreage or total acreage of the cemetery.

Included within the cemetery facility are a paved and covered pavilion area and a storage shed/cargo container. Equipment owned by the District includes a backhoe, mowers, weed eaters, and various tools.

In terms of infrastructure needs, the District reports that it is in need of a new sprinkler system. The existing sprinkler system was installed in the 1950s and requires continual maintenance and repairs. Other issues identified by the District are the lack of a water and power source at the on-site storage shed, and the lack of a power source at the covered pavilion. The District would like to have these features installed in these areas, but has not done so due to financing constraints.

The LAFCO site visit identified general tree branch and debris clearing as the major maintenance needs. No major infrastructure deficiencies were identified at the site visit. The cemetery is a large facility with what appears to be ample room for expansion.

7. CAMP FAR WEST IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Camp Far West Irrigation District (CFWID) distributes irrigation water to landowners west of the Camp Far West Reservoir in Yuba and Placer counties.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

Camp Far West Irrigation District was formed on September 22, 1924 as an independent special district.⁸³ The District was formed to provide irrigation water to landowners west of the Camp Far West Reservoir.

The principal act that governs the District is the Irrigation District Law.⁸⁴ The principal act empowers such districts to provide water “for any beneficial use” and may do any act to put to any beneficial use any water under its control. In addition, irrigation districts may provide water-related drainage services and, under certain circumstances, electric and wastewater services. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁸⁵

The District’s boundary lies within Yuba and Placer counties. The District was formed in Placer County, and Placer County has historically been considered the principal county. The MSR found that the majority of CFWID assessed value is now within Yuba County. The next proposal received relating to the District would be processed by Yuba LAFCO. The eastern portion of the City of Wheatland SOI, including the Johnson Rancho area, and agricultural areas along the Bear River between SR 65 and the eastern boundary of the proposed Johnson Rancho development are within the District’s bounds. The boundary area extends north to Spenceville Road, west to SR 65, east to the Camp Far West Reservoir, and south to Camp Far West Road in Placer County and beyond, as shown on Map B-7. The district has a boundary area of approximately 4,700 acres or 7.3 square miles.

There is no adopted SOI for the District.

Boundary History

The District was formed in 1924. The CFWID boundary history has not been fully documented. Placer LAFCO provided a map of the District’s bounds, but did not locate annexation

⁸³ Placer County Board of Supervisors resolution adopted September 22, 1924.

⁸⁴ California Water Code §20500-29978.

⁸⁵ Government Code §56824.10.

resolutions in its archives. According to a 1987 Yuba LAFCO SOI study, territory was annexed in 1969 and 1976. CFWID provided resolutions adopting annexations in 1966 and 1976. In 1966, the District voted to annex certain Johnson Rancho lands within Yuba County, and to file the boundary change with the State Water Rights Board.⁸⁶ In 1976, the District annexed 317 acres along the District's southern boundary in Placer County.⁸⁷ The 1976 annexation affected 24 acres of Vineyard property, 76 acres of Osborne Property, 199.6 acres of Bear River Land Company property, and 17 acres of Porter property. The 1976 annexation is clearly reflected on Placer LAFCO's map of the District's current bounds.

The Board of Equalization does not maintain records of this particular district's boundary.

Neither Placer nor Yuba LAFCO has a record of adopting an SOI for the District. The Yuba LAFCO, in its function as the principal county, is responsible for preparing an MSR and adopting an SOI for the District in 2007.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. The principal act provides for CFWID board members to be elected by landowners with one vote per dollar's worth of land owned.⁸⁸ For convenience, the District administers elections with one vote per landowner. The board members are elected by division; there are three divisions from which the governing body members are selected. Board members serve four-year terms. Current board members are William Waggerhauser (chair), Julia Beaman and William Vineyard.

The official schedule of board meetings is the second Tuesday of each month at 9 a.m. The Board meets as needed, approximately two to three times per year, and more often when there are canal maintenance and repair concerns. Meetings are held at the AKT Ranch office.

Board meeting agendas are posted on the door of the AKT Ranch office. Minutes are available upon request from the District secretary. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. The District reported that it does not typically cast votes for board elections, because only one candidate has been nominated for each office.

The district demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

⁸⁶ The District's annexation resolution is unsigned, lists a handwritten date of October 1966, and does not mention filing the annexation with LAFCO.

⁸⁷ The CFWID annexation resolution references adoption by Placer LAFCO resolution 3-76 on March 2, 1976. The certificate of completion was prepared by CFWID and filed with the California Secretary of State on April 20, 1976.

⁸⁸ Water Code 20527.6.

The District rarely receives complaints. Due to small size, the District directors and their employees (i.e., farm operation employees, not CFWID employees) typically identify any problems in the system proactively. Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, letters and in-person. Complaints are reviewed by the Board.

The District does not make formal efforts to update constituents.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be landowners. There are 13 water users, of which one user comprises approximately two-fifths of water use. There are approximately 4,700 acres of land in the District, of which approximately 3,500 acres have access to irrigation water.

There are approximately 47 residents in the District, according to the District's estimate. The District believes the population density is 6.4 per square mile. By comparison, the countywide density is 114.

Business activity in the District includes farming and ranching operations. Farmers within CFWID primarily produce orchard crops and rice. The two largest farms are AKT Wheatland Ranch and Vineyard Brothers.

Johnson Rancho is a proposed 3,300-acre development, a portion of which lies within CFWID bounds; the District estimated that 35-40 percent of Johnson Rancho is within CFWID bounds. The proposed development is located east of Jasper Road, south of Spenceville Road, and north of the Yuba-Placer county line. The development was still in the early planning stages, as of the drafting of this report. Initial plans include 9,200 residential units and 300 acres of commercial property. AKT Development, River West Investments and Lennar Communities are the three major developers of the project. Wheatland City Council affirmed direction to proceed with the project on February 20, 2007. Existing CFWID water use on the development site is approximately 4,620 afa. CFWID does not currently distribute water for domestic uses. Although the District is not precluded from doing so by the principal act, its water rights licenses list only irrigation use as authorized.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District annually reviews and contracts with two CFWID water users for canal tending services. The Board believes the arrangements and rates are favorable. The board contracts from time to time with water users to perform larger projects.

The District does not conduct performance measurement or workload monitoring. The District does not conduct formal planning efforts, and has no adopted master plan or capital improvement plan.

The District conducts annual financial audits. The District reported that it prepares an annual budget, and provided a copy of its 2007 budget.

The District receives an award from Joint Powers Insurance Authority annually for an exceptional safety record.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and landowner preferences on water rates. It is unknown whether the District implements best practices by annually adjusting water rates to reflect current costs, as the District did not respond to questions about the frequency of water rate adjustments.

The District practices governmental accounting practices, and tracks its finances through a single enterprise fund. CFWID accounting is conducted on a calendar year basis.

The District received \$30,757 in revenue in CY 2005. Water charges constituted 74 percent of revenue in 2005, with the remainder of revenue constituting interest and investment revenue. CFWID does not receive property tax revenues. The District charges \$2 per af of water delivered in 2007. In practice, water rates are charged based on amount and type of irrigated acres. The rate schedule assumes the amount of water used per acre varies from 2.5 af for field crops (e.g., safflower, beans) to 9 af per acre for rice.

The District had no long-term debt at the end of CY 2005.

The District did not provide a capital improvement plan. Its 2007 budget indicates it anticipated no expenditures for capital improvements, but did provide a contingency fund of \$0.3 million for capital improvements and extraordinary repairs. CFWID finances capital improvements through service charges, and also uses its fund balance. CFWID spent \$14,233 on repairs and engineering expenses in 2005, and \$3,478 in 2006. In the past, CFWID also relied on YCWA to provide certain capital improvements to conduct improvements to the diversion headworks on the CFWID north canal, and reimbursed YCWA through CFWID service charges and reserves. Under a 1995 agreement between YCWA and CFWID, YCWA provided improvements to the diversion headworks on the CFWID north canal. YCWA had anticipated sharing the diversion headworks with CFWID for a proposed alternate YCWA diversion for use in a proposed water district, but that project was not developed.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$552,575 at the end of CY 2005. This amounted to 18 times the District's annual expenses. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements related to reservoir maintenance. The District pays South Sutter Water District \$1,200 annually toward reservoir maintenance costs. The District invests in the Local Agency Investment Fund administered by the California State Treasurer. The District procures insurance through the Joint Powers Insurance Authority.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

CFWID distributes irrigation water to landowners. District users all rely on a system of canals and ditches for water delivery, with water flowing through the Camp Far West Canals as well as the South Sutter Canal. CFWID repairs and monitors the canal and ditch system. CFWID is not directly responsible for maintenance of the dam and reservoir. CFWID does not provide water treatment services.

LOCATION

CFWID provides services within District bounds, and does not provide services outside its bounds.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The CFWID water source is the Bear River watershed. The water supply is primarily influenced by rainfall. In most years, the reservoir is full by mid-February.

One mile downstream from Camp Far West Dam, at river mile 15, is the Camp Far West Diversion Dam operated by the South Sutter Water District (SSWD). SSWD releases Bear River water at the diversion dam into the Camp Far West Canal on the north side of the river and the South Sutter Canal on the south side of the river. On the south side, the water flows down SSWD's main canal into a turnout for CFWID's canal on the south side of the Bear River. The amount of water released by SSWD is based on water orders submitted by landowners in the District.

CFWID has rights to the first 13,000 af annually of Bear River surface water in the Camp Far West Reservoir. CFWID water rights are senior to SSWD rights, and are now contractual rights extended through a 1957 agreement with SSWD. Under a settlement agreement, CFWID and SSWD agreed to provide water to DWR during dry and critical years, but CFWID is not required to contribute water to implement the objectives in the 1995 Bay-Delta Plan.⁸⁹

CFWID infrastructure includes an 8-mile canal system and ditches. The north canal is concrete-lined for 3.6 miles, with 0.7 miles of earthen segments, and conveys water to CFWID users. The south canal is earthen for 3.2 miles, with the west 0.5 miles concrete-lined. The ditch system is earthen.

CFWID practices facility sharing in that it relies on the diversion dam and reservoir owned and maintained by SSWD. The reservoir was originally built and owned by CFWID in the 1920s.⁹⁰ CFWID transferred reservoir ownership to SSWD in 1957; at that time, reservoir capacity was 5,000

⁸⁹ SWRCB Order WR 2000-10, July 20, 2000.

⁹⁰ State Water Resources Control Board Public Hearing, 1998 Bay-Delta Water Rights Hearing, Phase VIII, April 11, 2000.

af. CFWID pays an annual fee of \$1,200 to South Sutter Water District for maintenance of the reservoir.⁹¹

Table A-7-1: CFWID Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure			
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None
Wholesale Water	Direct	Groundwater Extraction	None
Water Treatment	None	Recycled Water	None
Service Area Description			
Retail Water	CFWID extends north to Spenceville Road, west to Highway 65, east to the Camp Far West Reservoir, and south to Camp Far West Road in Placer County and beyond.		
Wholesale Water	None		
Recycled Water	None		
Boundary Area	7.3 sq. miles	Population (2007)	47
System Overview			
Average Daily Demand	10.6 mgd	Peak Day Demand	NP
Supply	13,000 af surface water		
Major Facilities			
Facility Name	Type	Condition	Yr Built
Camp Far West Canal	Canal: 3.6 miles concrete, 0.7 miles earthen	Fair	NP
South Canal	Canal: 0.5 miles concrete, 3.2 miles earthen	Fair	NP
Other Infrastructure			
Reservoirs	1	Storage Capacity (mg)	34,051
Pump Stations	0	Pressure Zones	0
Production Wells	0	Pipe Miles	NP
Other:	earthen ditch distribution system		
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
None identified			
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			
Current Practices: CFWID practices facility sharing in that it relies on the diversion dam and reservoir owned and maintained by South Sutter Water District (SSWD). The reservoir was originally built and owned by CFWID in the 1920s. CFWID transferred reservoir ownership to SSWD in 1957. CFWID pays an annual fee of \$1,200 to South Sutter Water District for maintenance of the reservoir.			
Opportunities: None identified			
Notes:			
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.			

Continued

⁹¹ Camp Far West Irrigation District, *Financial Statements*, 2006, pp. 12-13.

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections		Total		Within Bounds	Outside Bounds		
Total		13		13	0		
Irrigation/Landscape		13		13	0		
Domestic		0		0	0		
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional		0		0	0		
Recycled		0		0	0		
Other		0		0	0		
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	8,765	9,824	11,543	NP	NP	NP	NP
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation/Landscape	8,765	9,824	11,543	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type		Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm
Bear River	surface		13,000		13,000		NP
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surface	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use							
To the extent that irrigation water percolates into the groundwater basin, local residents and SSWD groundwater users benefit.							
Supply Constraints							
CFWID has rights to the first 13,000 af annually of Bear River surface water in the Camp Far West Reservoir through a contractual agreement with South Sutter Water District. There was groundwater overdraft in the area in the mid-1950s. CFWID is not required to contribute water to implement the objectives in the 1995 Bay-Delta Plan.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1: NP		Year 2: NP		Year 3: NP		
Significant Droughts	1977						
Storage Practices	Surface water accumulates in Camp Far West Reservoir, and is made available as needed during the year.						
Drought Plan	No drought plan. The District has the first right to water in the Camp Far West reservoir. It is highly unlikely the reservoir would store less than the District's 13,000 af (of the 104,000 reservoir capacity).						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	None, users are not metered.						
Conservation Pricing	None, rate structure is flat.						
Other Practices	Concrete-lined ditches and solid-set irrigation system.						

Continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Agricultural & Irrigation Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
Crop	Rate Description		
Rice	\$18.00 per acre based on assumed 9 af annual need per cultivated acre		
Orchard	\$7.00 per acre based on assumed 3.5 af annual need per cultivated acre		
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	Service charges are imposed on a cost-of-service basis. Water use is not metered, but is estimated based on crop type for rate calculation purposes.		
Most Recent Rate Change	NP	Frequency of Rate Changes	NP
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	Any new water users are required to pay the cost of connecting to the system.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon connection		
Connection Fee Amount	5/8 inch pipe: NA	1 inch pipe:	NA
Land Dedication Requirements	None		
Development Impact Fee	None		
Water Enterprise Revenues, FY 05-06			Expenditures, FY 05-06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$30,757	100%	Total \$29,886
Rates & charges	\$22,698	74%	Administration \$4,232
Property tax	\$0	0%	O & M \$17,210
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$8,444
Interest	\$8,059	26%	Debt \$0
Connection Fees	\$0	0%	Purchased Water \$0

Continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Planning Horizon
Water Master Plan		None	NA
UWMP		None, not required	NA
Capital Improvement Plan		None	NA
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		None	
Other Plans			
None			
Service Challenges			
None identified other than filling vacant board seats.			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	81	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$797
MGD Delivered/FTE	66.2	Distribution Loss Rate	10%
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	0.2	Certified as Required?	Not required
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			

8. CAMPTONVILLE CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Camptonville Cemetery District is an inactive district that was formed to provide cemetery services to the community of Camptonville. Cemetery services have been taken over by the Camptonville Community Services District.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

CCD was formed on November 30, 1954 as an independent special district.⁹² The District was formed to provide for the sale of cemetery plots, cemetery maintenance and grave markers to the community of Camptonville.⁹³

The principal act that governs the District is Public Cemetery District Law.⁹⁴ The principal act authorizes districts to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although districts may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires districts to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.⁹⁵ The law allows districts to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.⁹⁶ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁹⁷

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of CCD consist of an approximately 56 square mile area bounded by the North and Middle Forks of the Yuba River and the Yuba-Nevada county line, east of the New Bullards Bar Reservoir, as shown on Map B-8. The boundaries of CCD are the same as the boundaries of the Camptonville Community Services District. There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

⁹² Board of Equalization Official Date.

⁹³ LAFCO resolution 1986-53.

⁹⁴ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

⁹⁵ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

⁹⁶ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

⁹⁷ Government Code §56824.10.

The SOI for CCD was adopted in 1986 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District.⁹⁸ There have been no amendments to the SOI since adoption.

CCSD took over cemetery maintenance services from the Camptonville Cemetery District in 1993. According to the motion passed by the County Board of Supervisors, the CCSD Board was authorized to serve as the Board of Trustees for the Camptonville Cemetery District, and the two Districts were to be operated as separate special districts.⁹⁹ However, the CSD ceased operating the cemetery district as separate entity and now provides cemetery services through CCSD, as Board actions are taken at CSD meetings and cemetery finances are included in the general fund of the District's financial audits. The cemetery district funds have not been transferred to the CSD; however, CCSD does make deposits into the operating fund of the Camptonville Cemetery District managed by the County. CCSD has not been authorized by LAFCO to provide cemetery services pursuant to Government Code §61106.

⁹⁸ LAFCO resolution 1986-53

⁹⁹ BOS Minutes, 6/29/93, pg. 301.

9. CAMPTONVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

The Camptonville Community Services District (CCSD) provides fire protection, emergency medical, retail water delivery, and cemetery services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

CCSD was formed on December 29, 1987 as an independent special district.¹⁰⁰ The District was formed to provide fire protection and rescue service and water service to the community of Camptonville.¹⁰¹ CCSD began providing cemetery services in 1993 when it took over the services of the Camptonville Cemetery District. The Camptonville Cemetery District has not yet been dissolved by LAFCO.

The principal act that governs the District is Community Services District Law.¹⁰² CSDs may potentially provide a wide array of services, including water supply, wastewater, solid waste, police and fire protection, street lighting and landscaping, airport, recreation and parks, mosquito abatement, library services; street maintenance and drainage services, ambulance service, utility undergrounding, transportation, abate graffiti, flood protection, weed abatement, hydroelectric power, among various other services. CSDs are required to gain LAFCO approval to provide those services permitted by the principal act but not performed by the end of 2005 (i.e., latent powers).¹⁰³ The District is required to gain LAFCO approval to provide services (e.g., cemetery) that CSDs were not legally authorized to provide in 2005.

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundary area consists of two zones, one for fire service and another for water service. The boundaries of CCSD Zone A (the fire service area) consist of an approximately 56 square mile area bounded by the North and Middle Forks of the Yuba River and the Yuba-Nevada county line, east of the New Bullards Bar Reservoir, as shown on Map B-9. The boundaries of CCSD Zone B (the water service area) consist of a 0.25 square mile area east of SR 49, in the vicinity of Cleveland Avenue, Mill Street and Spring Street.¹⁰⁴ There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

¹⁰⁰ Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹⁰¹ LAFCO resolution 1987-4

¹⁰² Government Code §61000-61226.5.

¹⁰³ Government Code §61106.

¹⁰⁴ LAFCO resolution 1987-4.

The SOI for CCSD was adopted in 1987 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District at its formation.¹⁰⁵ There have been no amendments to the SOI since adoption.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are to be elected at-large; however, elections are generally not contested and the members are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Skip Ness (Chair), Rita Ortega, Richard DickKard, Carol Holland, and Wendy Tinnel.

The Board meets on the third Monday of every month. Board meeting agendas are posted at the Camptonville School and post office, with minutes available at the next meeting or by request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members from 1990-2007 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The district demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries, document requests, and requests for interviews.

Complaints are reviewed by the Board, and can be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. The District reports that there have been two complaints from 2003-07, one regarding an increase in water rates and another regarding rezoning.

The District conducts community outreach by posting articles in *The Camptonville Community Courier* two to three times per year relating to fire and water service issues.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

Business activity within the District is limited to small businesses following the decline of the timber and mining industries. Small businesses located in Camptonville include two markets and two restaurants.

The District considers its customer base to be the residents, visitors and structures of the community of Camptonville for fire service, the families within the District for cemetery service, and the number of connections for water service.

There were 656 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is approximately 12 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Population growth within the District is minimal, and there are no planned or proposed developments located within the District as of 2008.

¹⁰⁵ LAFCO resolution 1987-5.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. Growth strategies of the District emphasize the conservation of the surrounding natural environment and low density housing to maintain the rural setting.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a part-time secretary and bookkeeper, as well as a full-time water coordinator, and two part-time assistants to the water coordinator. There are a total of 10 call firefighters— a chief, an assistant chief, a captain, a lieutenant and six firefighters. Cemetery maintenance occurs once per year by contract (before Memorial Day), and also by volunteers. The District has not appointed a general manager pursuant to Government Code §61050.

The secretary and bookkeeper report at regular board meetings. The water coordinator oversees the two assistant water coordinators, and reports directly to the Board. The Fire Chief oversees the on call firefighters and reports to the Board.

The District does not routinely evaluate employee performance, but does routinely check water quality, and conducts benchmarking of fire service calls and response times using National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data.

District planning efforts include the Camptonville Community Health Action Plan, put together in conjunction with the Camptonville Community Health Action Team and the Camptonville Community Partnership. The Draft Community Health Action Plan was released in November 2007, and was created as a vehicle for local input into the Yuba County General Plan Update. In addition, the District participated in the Yuba County Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan and adopted a local hazard mitigation plan.

District financial planning efforts include annual audits and adopted budgets. The District does not adopt a formal capital improvement plan, but instead plans for capital needs annually in the adopted budget and as needs arise. The District did not provide copies of any financial statements.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide minimal fire and cemetery service levels and adequate water service levels within these resource constraints. The District lacks resources for paid staffing of its fire protection operation. Although the District recently increased water rates in 2007, its previous water rate increase was in 1991. Best practices involve annually adjusting water rates to reflect current costs.

The District tracks its finances for fire and cemetery services through the general fund and all water services are financed through an enterprise fund.

The District received \$160,007 in FY 05-06. A grant constituted 56 percent of the revenues. Other revenue sources were assessments for fire protection (25 percent) and water rates (17 percent). The District received \$69 in property taxes in the same FY.

The District had \$4,551 in long-term debt at the end of FY 04-05. The debt is related to state construction financing for the water system.

According to the District's adopted budget, with the exception of minor water system maintenance and repairs, there are no major planned capital expenditures in FY 07-08.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$155,156 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 230 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 28 months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District pays \$1,250 annually to the Yuba County Rural Fire JPA to maintain five communication repeaters and equipment in the foothills of Yuba County. The JPA maintains two fire frequencies, one which is used as a backup to communicate around hills. The JPA also funded the installation of an alternate dispatch center at FFPD's Station 1 through a grant from the Yuba County Terrorism Task Force.

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. While the District maintains an endowment fund under the Camptonville Cemetery District County maintained funds, deposits have not been made into the fund at least since FY 03-04. During that time, approximately six burials in the Camptonville Cemetery have occurred. The District reported no knowledge of an endowment fee. The endowment fund has a balance of \$1,018.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

CCSD provides retail water services to 60 residences and eight commercial connections in the community of Camptonville in the form of surface water diversion, groundwater pumping, water treatment, water quality testing, conveyance, storage, and delivery.

LOCATION

CCSD provides water service within a 0.25 square mile area east of SR 49, in the vicinity of Cleveland Avenue, Mill Street and Spring Street. The District does not provide water service outside the District's Zone B boundaries.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District's primary water supply is surface water from Campbell Gulch. The District has pre-1914 water rights to 33.8 af per year from Campbell Gulch at a rate of diversion of 0.33 cfs. The water from Campbell Gulch was identified as being very good quality. Groundwater is used to augment the surface water supply during dry years and during storm events, which can make Campbell Gulch water muddy and unusable. The groundwater has a high iron and manganese content, which puts stress on the treatment system. The District reported that groundwater levels decrease during times of pumping; although, the degree to which the levels decline is unknown as no

studies have been performed. The District reported that adequate water supply would likely be an issue during multiple dry years.

Key water infrastructure owned by the District includes a water treatment plant, a storage tank, one mile of distribution pipeline, two wells, and meters at every connection.

Water is diverted from the gulch one mile north of town and is gravity fed to the District's water treatment plant. Treatment includes sand filtration and chlorination. The treatment facility was built in 1991 and is in good condition. The District is considering improvements to the facility to address high mineral content in the groundwater. The District has had no health or monitoring violations within the last 10 years (1998 to 2008).

Water is stored at the treatment plant in a 64,000 gallon storage tank. The inside of the tank was recoated in 1991. The tank showed no signs of visible chipping or peeling during an inspection by the County Environmental Health Department (CEHD). The District identified a need for additional water storage for fires, times of high summer demand, and dry years. The District has begun discussions regarding storage needs; however, no plan to address the issue had been identified, as of the drafting of this report.

The District owns and maintains two wells. The District recently installed measurement equipment on the wells to track the amount pumped at any given time. The District started monitoring groundwater pumping volume in 2006. The two wells were identified as being in good condition by the CEHD.

The distribution system consists of one mile of PVC mains. Maintenance activities include flushing of the entire system twice a year.

According to the CEHD, the District's entire system was in good condition and there were no deficiencies identified during the inspection in 2006.

Table A-9-1: CCSD Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)	
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None	
Wholesale Water	None	Groundwater Extraction	Direct	
Water Treatment	Direct	Recycled Water	None	
Service Area Description				
Retail Water	A 0.25 square mile area east of SR 49, in the vicinity of Cleveland Avenue, Mill Street and Spring Street.			
Wholesale Water	None			
Recycled Water	None			
Boundary Area ²	0.25	sq. miles	Population (2007)	180
System Overview				
Average Daily Demand	0.03 mgd	Peak Day Demand	0.075 mgd	
Supply	NP			
Major Facilities				
Facility Name	Type	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Treatment plant	Treatment	0.095 mg	Good	1991
Other Infrastructure				
Reservoirs	0	Storage Capacity (mg)	0.06 mg	
Pump Stations	0	Pressure Zones	0	
Production Wells	2	Pipe Miles	1	
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies				
The District identified a need for additional storage capacity and an improved treatment facility to treat groundwater.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
Current Practices: None				
Opportunities: None identified.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				
(2) The boundary area shown is for Zone B, which is the water service area.				

continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections	Total	Inside Bounds	Outside Bounds				
Total	68	68	0				
Irrigation/Landscape	0	0	0				
Domestic	60	60	0				
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional	8	8	0				
Recycled	0	0	0				
Other	0	0	0				
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2007	2015	2020	2025
Total	NP	33	27	33	NP	NP	NP
Residential	NP	28.9	23.6	28.9	NP	NP	NP
Commercial/Industrial	NP	4.1	3.4	4.1	NP	NP	NP
Irrigation/Landscape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm	
Campbell Gulch	Surface Water	31		33.8		NP	
Groundwater	Groundwater	1		NP		NP	
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2007	2015	2020	2025
Total	NP	33	27	33	NP	NP	NP
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	NP	0	0.3	NP	NP	NP	NP
Surface	NP	33	26.9	NP	NP	NP	NP
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use							
The District uses primarily surface water but does pump groundwater from two district-owned wells during dry years.							
Supply Constraints							
The District has pre-1914 water rights to 33.8 af of water from Campbell Gulch. During dry years the District must pump groundwater to provide adequate water.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af) ¹	Year 1:	NP	Year 2:	NP	Year 3:	NP	
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1991, 1993						
Storage Practices	Storage is for short-term emergencies only.						
Drought Plan	The District does not have an adopted drought mitigation plan but recognizes that a drought of longer than one year would have serious impacts on the District's ability to provide water.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	Yes						
Conservation Pricing	Yes						
Other Practices	Monthly monitoring of each connection for excessive use. If excessive use is identified, then the system operator meets with the individual to explain conservation methods. The District also educates constituents on water conservation in the local newspaper.						

continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Domestic Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
Rate Description			
Single Unit (includes residential and commercial)	<i>0 to 60,000 gallons per month</i> Flat Monthly: \$30 Water Use: \$1.50 per 1000 gallons in excess of 30,000 gallons <i>More than 60,000 gallons per month</i> Flat Monthly: \$75 Water Use: \$2.00 per each 1,000 gallons		
Two Units	<i>0 to 60,000 gallons per month</i> Flat Monthly: \$60 Water Use: None <i>More than 60,000 gallons per month</i> Flat Monthly: \$60 Water Use: \$1.50 per 1,000 gallons in excess of 60,000 gallons		
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	Service charges are based on a flat rate per connection and metered water consumption. Rates are updated on an as-needed basis.		
Most Recent Rate Change	2007	Frequency of Rate Changes	last changed in 1991
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	The connection fees are in the process of being updated. The District has only had one new connection since 1991.		
Connection Fee Timing	NA		
Connection Fee Amount	NA		
Land Dedication Requirements	NA		
Development Impact Fee	None		
Water Enterprise Revenues, FY 04-05²			Expenditures, FY 05-06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$29,115	100%	Total \$36,233
Rates & charges	\$26,582	91%	Administration \$22,232
Property tax	\$1,898	7%	O & M \$2,852
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$11,149
Interest	\$635	2%	Debt \$0
Connection Fees	\$0	0%	Purchased Water \$0
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges.			
(2) Water enterprise revenues from the State Controller's Office report.			

continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators					
Water Planning		Description		Planning Horizon	
Water Master Plan		None			
UWMP		None			
Capital Improvement Plan		None			
Plan Item/Element		Description			
Emergency Plan		Emergency notification plan			
Other Plans					
Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan					
Service Challenges					
The District identified maintaining a sufficient water supply during storms and fires as a challenge to service.					
Service Adequacy Indicators					
Connections/FTE		243		O&M Cost Ratio ¹ \$795,400	
MGD Delivered/FTE		0.11		Distribution Loss Rate 3.5%	
Distribution Breaks & Leaks		0		Distribution Break Rate ² 0	
Response Time Policy		None		Response Time Actual 3 hours	
Water Pressure		varies from 25 to 120 psi			
Drinking Water Quality Regulatory Information³					
		#		Description	
Health Violations		0		None in the last 10 years (1998-2008).	
Monitoring Violations		0		None in the last 10 years (1998-2008).	
DW Compliance Rate ⁴		100%			
Employee Indicators					
Total Employees (FTEs)		0.28		Certified Yes	
Notes:					
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.					
(2) Distribution break rate is the number of leaks and pipeline breaks per 100 miles of distribution piping.					
(3) Violations since 1995, as reported by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System.					
(4) Drinking water compliance is percent of time in compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in 2006.					

FIRE SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

CCSD provides fire suppression (structural, vehicle and vegetation fires), fire prevention, Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, hazardous materials response, and education services.

The District's boundaries overlap with the CALFIRE State Response Area in some areas and Plumas National Forest in the remaining territory. CALFIRE and the U.S Forest Service have jurisdiction for any wildland fires in the area. The District generally provides initial wildland fire response and then supports the agency with jurisdiction during fire season.

CCSD provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately-owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services.

The District responds to hazardous material incidents to provide initial identification. The Yuba County Office of Emergency Services determines which agency will provide hazardous material clean-up and mitigation. Marysville Fire Department typically provides specialized hazardous material response to areas within Yuba County.

Dispatch

All 911 calls made from land lines are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Radio dispatch services are provided by CALFIRE dispatch for all foothill fire departments. Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, the call is transferred to CALFIRE in Grass Valley, which then dispatches the appropriate responder. For medical emergencies, the Sheriff calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance.

Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays the call to Yuba County Sheriff, and dispatching follows the protocol discussed above.

LOCATION

CCSD provides fire service for the entire area within District bounds. The District also occasionally provides service outside of bounds through mutual aid agreements with neighboring providers in Sierra County, including Downieville FPD, Pike FPD, and North San Juan FPD.

The District reported that within the District it has a high concentration of service calls at Bullards Bar Reservoir each year, due to the influx of recreation tourists.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District operates a single fire station. Station 1 was built in 2001, and financed through fundraisers and donations. The District identified the station as being in fair condition and in need of regular maintenance and improvements. The District reported that the station requires

completion of the electrical system, installation of dry wall, improved plumbing, landscaping, and minor improvements in the bathroom.

The District plans to open another station (Station 2) on Moonshine Road. The station building has been acquired, and the District needs another engine to begin operations out of the station. The District did not have a timeline for opening the station, as of the drafting of this report.

The District owns three engines and one rescue truck. The three engines were recently purchased and are in good condition. The District would like to purchase a water tender and another engine to store at Station 2. The District reported that it is in the early stages of applying for grants to fund the two vehicles.

The Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan identified a need for 40,000 gallons of additional water storage throughout the CCSD service area. The current water supply is from streams that are low during fire season or is difficult to access.

Table A-9-2: CCSD Fire Service Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration			Service Demand	
Fire Suppression	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006	
EMS	Direct	Total Service Calls	53	
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	79.2%	
Hazardous Materials	Marysville Fire Dept.	% Fire	9.4%	
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CALFIRE	% False Alarm	1.9%	
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CALFIRE	% Fire & False Alarm	11.3%	
Public Safety Answering Point	Sheriff	% Other	11.3%	
Fire/EMS Dispatch	CALFIRE	Calls per 1,000 people ¹	81	
Service Adequacy			Resources	
ISO Rating	9/10	Fire Stations in District	1	
Median Response Time	20:00	Fire Stations Serving District	1	
90th Percentile Response Time	NP	Sq. Miles per Station	56.4	
Response Time Base Year	2006	Total Staff	10	
Training			Total Full-time Sworn Staff	
CCSD conducts in-house training once a week for two to three hours. The District also participates in regional training with neighboring fire districts in Sierra County.			Total On-call Sworn Staff	
			Sworn Staff per Station ²	
			Sworn Staff per 1,000 ³	
			Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	
Service Challenges			Staffing Base Year	
The District identified a challenge due to a lack of call firefighters responding during the day. The agency covers extreme fire hazard areas with vegetation, minimal water and steep terrain. In addition, snow covered roads in the winter are difficult to maneuver.			Fire Flow Water Reserves	
			Fire Flow Pressure ⁴	
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Camptonville Fire Station	Mill Street	Fair	Unstaffed	3 Engines 1 Rescue Truck
Station 2	Moonshine Road	Fair	Unstaffed	None
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The District needs a water tender and a new engine. In addition, there are multiple improvements that the District identified need to be completed on Station 1.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
Current Practices: The District is member agency of the Yuba County Rural Fire JPA that coordinates communications and radio infrastructure.			Downieville FPD, Pike FPD, North San Juan FPD, USFS, CALFIRE, DOHFPD	
Opportunities: The main station was designed to house a YCSD substation.				
Notes:				
(1) Service call ratio based on 2000 Census population.				
(2) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations.				
(3) Sworn staff ratio based on 2000 Census population.				
(4) For are served by hydrants within the District's water service area (Zone B).				

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

CCSD took over cemetery maintenance services from the Camptonville Cemetery District in 1993. According to the motion passed by the County Board of Supervisors, the CCSD Board was authorized to serve as the Board of Trustees for the Camptonville Cemetery District, and the two Districts were to be operated as separate special districts.¹⁰⁶ However, the CSD ceased operating the cemetery district as separate entity and now provides cemetery services through CCSD, as Board actions are taken at CSD meetings and cemetery finances are included in the general fund of the District's financial audits. The cemetery district funds have not been transferred to the CSD; however, CCSD does make deposits into the Camptonville Cemetery District funds managed by the County.¹⁰⁷ CCSD has not been authorized by LAFCO to provide cemetery services pursuant to Government Code §61106.

CCSD provides limited maintenance services to the Camptonville Cemetery. Major maintenance activities such as weed eating, brush clearing and tree trimming take place once a year, before Memorial Day through a private service contract. Due to financial constraints, the District relies heavily on volunteers for additional maintenance activities. Other burial services, such as grave opening, casket lowering and headstone setting, are provided by the mortuary of the customer's choice.

The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as described in the principal act. Plots for full burials and/or cremains in the Camptonville Cemetery are available for a fee of \$120. The District reported that it does not have an endowment fee for burials. The Camptonville Cemetery District does have an endowment fund that is managed by Yuba County. At the end of FY 06-07 the endowment fund balance was \$937.¹⁰⁸

According to the District, approximately four individuals were interred in Camptonville Cemetery between 2004 and 2007. A former cemetery maintenance worker for CCSD estimated that the cemetery had approximately 500 years of space at two to three interments per year.

LOCATION

The Camptonville Cemetery is located at the east end of Spencer Street and Cleveland Avenue in the community of Camptonville. There are two principal access points to the cemetery which remain unlocked and open to the public 24-hours a day. Neighboring cemetery service providers include Keystone Cemetery District, Brownsville Cemetery District and Strawberry Valley Cemetery District.

¹⁰⁶ BOS Minutes, 6/29/93, pg. 301.

¹⁰⁷ Funds 619, 620 and 621.

¹⁰⁸ Balance of fund 621 at the end of FY 06-07 was provided by the Yuba County Auditor-Controller.

INFRASTRUCTURE

What is now known as the Camptonville Cemetery was originally three separate cemeteries: a public cemetery, a Freemasons cemetery and an Odd Fellows cemetery. The earliest burial in the area has been traced back to 1854, just after the establishment of the community of Camptonville. Traditionally, the plots in all three cemeteries were maintained by the families of the deceased; however, as this became increasingly less common the need for a cemetery district that would provide maintenance services arose. In response to this, the Camptonville Cemetery District was formed in 1954, and shortly thereafter a fence was put up around the entire area, effectively consolidating all three historical cemeteries into one.

The District's key infrastructure consists of the Camptonville Cemetery, and related maintenance equipment including a lawn mower, a tree trimmer and a weed eater. The District identified that all three of these items are old and are in need of replacement. The District also expressed a desire to construct a facility (such as a columbarium) for the interment of cremains, but no formal planning or budgeting efforts have been undertaken.

The LAFCO site visit identified vegetation control and general tree branch and debris clearing as the major maintenance needs. Broken and cracked headstones and structural deficiencies in a curbed plot were also observed. Many of these maintenance needs are due to financing constraints, and the fact that the site visit was conducted in the winter when maintenance does not occur.

10. CORDUA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Cordua Irrigation District (CID) provides retail water delivery for agricultural irrigation.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

CID was formed in 1919 as an independent special district.¹⁰⁹ The District was formed to provide agricultural irrigation to the community of Hallwood.

The principal act that governs the District is the Irrigation District Law.¹¹⁰ The principal act empowers such districts to provide water “for any beneficial use” and may do any act to put to any beneficial use any water under its control. In addition, irrigation districts may provide water-related drainage services and, under certain circumstances, electric and wastewater services. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹¹¹

The District’s boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of CID extend from Woodruff Lane and SR 20 in the south to Ramirez Road in the north, and west from the vicinity of Lincoln Road to just west of the Western Pacific Railroad, as shown on Map B-10. The District has a boundary area of approximately 18 square miles.

An annexable SOI for CID was adopted in 1988. The SOI is generally consistent with the District boundary, but also includes three parcels outside of the boundary in the east of the District. There have been no amendments to the SOI since its adoption.

Boundary History

The LAFCO record for CID begins with the 1974 annexation of approximately 19 acres to the westernmost portion of the District.¹¹² In 1982, a 23-parcel annexation added over 3,600 acres to the District, mainly to the center and north of the present day boundaries.¹¹³ Included in the 23-parcel annexation to CID were the seven parcels detached from Ramirez Water District (RWD) by LAFCO resolution 1982-3, including the 190-acre Nemanic parcel.

¹⁰⁹ Interview with Charlie Mathews, Chairman, February 18, 2008.

¹¹⁰ California Water Code §20500-29978.

¹¹¹ Government Code §56824.10.

¹¹² LAFCO designation 3-ANNX-74.

¹¹³ LAFCO resolution 1982-4.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. The principal act provides for board members to be elected by the landowners who may cast one vote per acre. In practice, the board member positions are typically uncontested, and the Board of Supervisors appoints the candidates. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Charlie Mathews (Chair), Keith Davis and Kay Siller.

The Board meets once a month on the second Tuesday at 10 a.m. at the YCWA office. Board agendas are posted at the rice dryer inside the District and the YCWA office one week before each meeting. Minutes are presented at the next meeting and are available upon request from the secretary. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the District have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries, document requests and interview requests. The District did not provide a copy of its most recent budget.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to a lack of water service. Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to board members or at board meetings. The District attempts to resolve all service related issues immediately. The District does not track the number of complaints, and was unable to provide an estimate of the number received in 2006.

The District updates landowners at an annual meeting covering issues of interest, such as water rate changes and the Yuba Accord.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The land within the District is largely rural residential and agricultural. Business activities are farming primarily of rice and secondarily prunes. The District considers its customer base to be the landowners. The District estimated that there were approximately 80 landowners in the District as of 2008.

There were 257 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 14 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

There has been no growth or change in service demand within the District in recent years. The area is largely zoned for 80-acre parcels, which limits development. There are no planned or proposed developments within the District's boundaries.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a full-time ditch tender, a part-time assistant to the ditch tender and a part-time secretary. The assistant reports to the ditch tender. The secretary and ditch tender report to the Board at monthly meetings.

District management practices include annual evaluations of employees in December. The District does not perform overall evaluations of District operations. The ditch tender tracks workload by keeping a log of all maintenance performed. There is no formal benchmarking performed by the District; however, board members farm in other water and irrigation districts and are aware of the practices within those districts.

The District does not conduct formal planning efforts, and has no adopted master plan or capital improvement plan.

District financial planning efforts include annual audits and an annually adopted budget; however, the District did not provide a copy of the most recently completed budget for FY 07-08. The District does not have an adopted CIP, but plans for capital improvements on an annual basis in the budget.

FINANCING

The District tracks its finances through a single enterprise fund.

The District received \$452,972 in operating and non-operating revenues in CY 06. Revenues consisted of water sales for irrigation and contract purposes (75 percent) and a settlement payment from a liability claim (25 percent). The District does not receive income from property taxes.

The District had \$100,000 in long-term debt at the end of CY 06. A loan was obtained from YCWA in 2003 to meet then-current liabilities. Payment for the loan is due May 2008.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$43,212 at the end of CY 06. This amounted to 13 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 1.5 months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District practices joint financing with Hallwood Irrigation Company for the maintenance of the fish screen at the diversion point in the Yuba River. CID contributes approximately 55 percent of maintenance costs annually, depending on water use during the year.

WATER SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

CID distributes irrigation water to landowners, monitors groundwater levels on a monthly basis, and conveys water to Ramirez Water District. District users all rely on a system of canals and ditches for water delivery, with water flowing from the Yuba River diversion point through the

Cordua/Hallwood Canal to the CID distribution system. CID repairs and monitors the ditch and canal system. CID does not provide water treatment services.

Approximately 90 percent of the rice fields are flooded for straw decomposition and waterfowl habitat during the winter.

LOCATION

The District provides service within its bounds and to approximately seven parcels (approximately 480 acres) outside of bounds. Of those seven parcels, three are within the District's adopted SOI. The District is not providing service to 266 acres of orchards in the northwest portion of the District, where groundwater is used for micro-irrigation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The CID water source is the Yuba River. The water supply is primarily influenced by snowpack. The District has rights to 60,000 af of Yuba River surface water—a pre-1914 appropriative right to divert up to 75 cfs from the Yuba River for agricultural use, and 1940 and 1948 appropriative rights to divert an additional 90 cfs.¹¹⁴ In addition, CID has 12,000 af in YCWA base contract rights. The District has been using water from the Yuba River since the late 1890s and began deliveries from YCWA in 1971.¹¹⁵

Key infrastructure within the District consists of 15 miles of an earthen main canal and 20 miles of earthen distribution lateral ditches. The District did not identify any needs or deficiencies in the ditch and canal system.

The Cordua/Hallwood Canal diverts water from the Yuba River at the Daguerre Point Dam, which then flows through the Hallwood Irrigation Company service area and into the CID boundaries. CID then diverts the necessary water from the canal to its distribution ditches. The remaining water in the canal flows to Ramirez Water District's three delivery points for use. Ramirez Water District reimburses CID for conveyance services.

The District jointly maintains a fish screen at the Yuba River diversion point with Hallwood Irrigation Company. The District replaced the fish screen in 2001 at a cost of \$360,000 to comply with Department of Fish and Game requirements. The District did not identify any needs or deficiencies for the fish screen.

¹¹⁴ HDR Engineering and Surface Water Resources, Inc., *Proposed Lower Yuba River Accord: Draft Environmental Impact Report*, 2007, p. 5-7.

¹¹⁵ YCWA, *Yuba County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan*, 2008, p. 2-14.

Table A-10-1: CID Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure			
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None
Wholesale Water	None	Groundwater Extraction	None ²
Water Treatment	None	Recycled Water	None
Service Area Description			
Retail Water	CID's boundary lies northeast of the City of Marysville in the community of Hallwood, east of the Western Pacific Railroad, and north of Woodruff Lane to approximately Ramirez Road. The District also provides service outside of District bounds to 480 acres.		
Wholesale Water	None		
Recycled Water	None		
Boundary Area	18.0 sq. miles	Population (2000)	257
System Overview			
Average Daily Demand	55.3 mgd	Peak Day Demand ³	194 mgd
Supply	72,000 af		
Infrastructure			
Reservoirs	0	Storage Capacity (mg)	0
Pump Stations	0	Pressure Zones	0
Production Wells	0	Pipe Miles	0
Other:	15 miles of main canal and 20 miles of earthen lateral ditch distribution system, siphons, check structures		
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
None identified			
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			
Current Practices: The District and Hallwood Irrigation Company each maintain the portion of the Cordua/Hallwood Canal within their district. CID delivers water to Ramirez Water District's points of delivery through a contract agreement. In addition, the District maintains a fish screen at the Yuba River diversion point in conjunction with Hallwood Irrigation Company.			
Opportunities: Future groundwater pumping and conjunctive use projects would be implemented by YCWA and its member units to provide water transfers to areas outside Yuba County.			
Notes: (1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet. (2) The District does not own any wells to pump groundwater; however, farmers maintain private wells. (3) Peak day demand includes the amount distributed to Ramirez Water District.			

continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections¹		Total		Within Bounds	Outside Bounds		
Total		133		126	7		
Irrigation/Landscape		133		126	7		
Domestic		0		0	0		
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	72,209	74,970	61,969	NP	NP	NP	NP
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation/Landscape	52,181	52,590	46,192	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other ²	20,028	22,380	15,777	NP	NP	NP	NP
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type		Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm
Yuba River	surface		69,716		72,000		Unknown
North Yuba Groundwater Subbasin	groundwater		NP		NP		Unknown
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	72,000	72,000	72,000	NP	NP	NP	NP
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater ³	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Surface	72,000	72,000	72,000	NP	NP	NP	NP
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use							
The District relies primarily on surface water but also uses groundwater from privately owned wells during dry years when transfers are necessary. Private wells are used for micro-irrigation of 266 acres of orchards.							
Supply Constraints							
In addition to a contract with YCWA for a base amount of 12,000 af. Precipitation and irrigation water percolate into the groundwater basin with average annual recharge of the entire North Yuba Basin estimated at 11,000 af annually.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1:	NP		Year 2:	NP		Year 3: NP
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1991, 1993						
Storage Practices	Surface water accumulates in Bullards Bar Reservoir, and is made available as needed by YCWA during the year.						
Drought Plan	Although never invoked, the YCWA drought plan calls for 15% curtailments when the flow forecast as of April 1 is 51-85% of normal levels, and 30% curtailments when the flow is 40-50% of normal levels.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	No						
Conservation Pricing	None, rate structure is flat.						
Other Practices	The ditch tender monitors the drainage leaving fields. If it is excessive, then the water is turned off and the problem resolved.						
Notes:							
(1) In lieu of the number of connections served, the District provided the number of parcels served. A single headgate may serve multiple parcels.							
(2) Other water demand is water fowl habitat, as reported by YCWA.							
(3) The District does not pump groundwater. All wells are privately owned by farmers.							

continued

Water Rates and Financing				
Agricultural & Irrigation Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07				
Crop	Rate Description			
Rice	\$10 per acre (Class 1)/\$20 per acre (Class II & III)			
Other and Winter	\$8.50 per acre (Class 1)/\$17.00 per acre (Class II & III)			
Ponds	\$15.00 per acre, \$50 min. (Class 1)/\$30.00 per acre, \$100 min. (Class II & III)			
Special Rates				
Water rates are double for those areas not receiving water or outside of the District prior to 1980, which are designated as Class II or III land. Those landowners inside the District receiving water prior to 1980 (Class 1 land) assisted in the construction of the distribution ditches.				
Rate-Setting Procedures				
Policy Description		Service charges are imposed on a cost-of-service basis. Water use is not metered, but is estimated for rate calculation purposes.		
Most Recent Rate Change	2007	Frequency of Rate Changes	Annually	
Water Development Fees and Requirements				
Connection Fee Approach		Any new water users are required to pay the cost of connecting to the system.		
Connection Fee Timing		Prior to connection.		
Water Enterprise Revenues, CY 06			Expenditures, CY 06	
Source	Amount	%	Amount	
Total	\$452,972	100%	Total	\$327,836
Rates & charges	\$339,196	75%	Administration	\$113,826
Property tax	\$0	0%	O & M	\$159,011
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation	\$25,839
Interest	\$0	0%	Debt	\$4,043
Misc. - Settlement	\$113,776	25%	Purchased Water	\$29,160
Notes:				
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges, and exclude utility users' taxes.				

continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Date/Status
Groundwater Management Plan		None	
Water Master Plan		None	
UWMP		None, not required	
Capital Improvement Plan		None	
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		None	
Other Plans			
None			
Service Challenges			
The District identified the water needs of Southern California and maintaining good relations with the Department of Fish and Game as challenges to providing services.			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	88.7	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$2,874
MGD Delivered/FTE	36.9	Distribution Loss Rate	10%
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	1.5	Certified as Required?	Not required
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			

11. DISTRICT 10 – HALLWOOD COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

The District 10-Hallwood Community Services District (D10-HCSD) provides fire prevention, fire suppression and emergency medical services. Services are provided by CALFIRE through its contract with the City of Marysville.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

D10-HCSD was formed on November 13, 1985 as an independent special district.¹¹⁶ The District was formed to provide fire protection and rescue services to the communities of Hallwood and District 10.¹¹⁷

The principal act that governs the District is Community Services District Law.¹¹⁸ CSDs may potentially provide a wide array of services, including water supply, wastewater, solid waste, police and fire protection, street lighting and landscaping, airport, recreation and parks, mosquito abatement, library services; street maintenance and drainage services, ambulance service, utility undergrounding, transportation, abate graffiti, flood protection, weed abatement, hydroelectric power, among various other services. CSDs are required to gain LAFCO approval to provide additional services beyond those they were already providing at the end of 2005.¹¹⁹ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹²⁰ The principal act requires that districts have five-member governing boards and appoint a general manager to implement board policies.¹²¹

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of D10-HCSD extend north from the Yuba River to the Yuba-Butte county line, excluding the City of Marysville, and from Sutter County in the west to Ramirez Road, Mathews Lane and Kibbe Road in the east, as

¹¹⁶ Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹¹⁷ LAFCO resolution 1985-5.

¹¹⁸ Government Code §61000-61226.5.

¹¹⁹ Government Code §61106.

¹²⁰ Government Code §56824.10.

¹²¹ Government Codes §61040 and 61050.

shown on Map B-11. The District has a boundary area of approximately 60 square miles.¹²² There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

The SOI for D10-HCSD was adopted in 1986 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District.¹²³ There have been no amendments to the SOI since its adoption.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are to be elected at-large; however, elections are generally not contested and the members are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Chris Haile (Chair), Peter Hall, Terry Dennis, Stephen Roper, and Chuck Wilson.

The Board meets four times a year at the Marysville Fire Station. Meetings are held on the third Wednesday in January, April, July, and October. Board meeting agendas are posted at the Marysville Fire Station, on the County website and occasionally in the *Appeal-Democrat*. Minutes are available by request from the secretary. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, voters in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to property assessments. Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to the District's secretary. Complaints are generally handled by the secretary. If a complaint is not resolved to a constituent's satisfaction, then the complaint is reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of complaints, but estimates that four were received in 2007.

The District did not report any customer outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The land within the District is largely rural residential and agricultural. Business activities are primarily farming of prunes, kiwis and rice. Major employers within the District are farms and fruit packing companies, such as Gordon Valley Fruit Packing, Chase National Kiwi Farms, and Shintaffer Farms.

¹²² LAFCO resolution 1985-5.

¹²³ LAFCO resolution 1986-41.

The District considers its customer base to be the landowners that pay assessments within the District. There are approximately 1,090 parcels assessed by the District.¹²⁴

There were 1,906 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 32 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced limited growth in recent years, resulting in a slight increase in service demand. It is anticipated that the District will continue to experience the same growth in the near future as there were no planned or proposed developments within the District, as of the drafting of this report.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. Plans to adequately serve any new growth are addressed when the District renews its contract with the City every five years.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a part-time secretary and bookkeeper as an independent contractor. The secretary reports at regular board meetings. The District provides fire and emergency medical services through a contract with Marysville Fire Department (MFD). The Marysville Fire Chief reports annually to the Board on the number and type of calls during the year.

The District does not perform formal evaluations of the secretary or fire department, as no problems have warranted evaluations, according to the District. Other management practices include productivity monitoring of service calls and response times by the Chief. The District did not report any benchmarking activities.

The District adopted an engineer's report in 2006, while going through the process of increasing its assessment. The report outlines the District's needs and the necessary assessment level to fund those needs. No other planning documents have been adopted to date.

District financial planning efforts include annual audits and adopted budgets. The District does not adopt a formal capital improvement plan, but instead plans for capital needs annually in the adopted budget.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints. The District identified its financing level as adequate to provide services to projected growth at least until 2013.

The District tracks its finances out of a single general fund.

¹²⁴ D10-HCSD, *Engineer's Report*, 2006, p. 11.

The District received \$90,889 in FY 05-06. Primary revenue sources were special benefit assessments (62 percent), fire mitigation fees (12 percent) and interest (11 percent). The District received \$8,511 in property taxes constituting nine percent of all revenues.

In 2006, District residents passed a new assessment to fund the increased cost of the MFD contract. The original assessment was adopted in 1984 without an annual adjustment for inflation. The new assessment is based on structure size on developed property and is a flat assessment for undeveloped parcels. The assessment for a 2,000 square foot home would be approximately \$55.20. The assessment is adjusted annually for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

The contract with MFD was renewed in August 2007. At that time, reimbursement to the City for services rendered increased from a flat fee of \$50,072 to \$100,000 a year, plus an additional \$5,000 annually for equipment replacement costs, actual costs for responding to calls in excess of 300 per fiscal year, and retention of fees collected for fire code enforcement.

The District had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The District's budget did not outline any significant capital expenditures in FY 07-08.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$357,678 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 550 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 5 years of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

FIRE & EMS SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

D10-HCSD provides fire and medical related services through a contract with the MFD, which is operated by CALFIRE through a contract with the City. According to the District's contract with the City, the MFD provides fire suppression, basic life support, fire investigation, fire prevention and fire inspection services to the area. Services excluded in the contract are hazardous materials response and weed abatement. Hazardous materials response is provided by MFD under a separate contract with the County for all county territory.

All vehicles and equipment are owned by the City of Marysville. The District occasionally purchases new vehicles, which are then donated to the City to maintain and insure.

Dispatch Services

All 911 calls made from land lines within the District's limits are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff's Office (YCSO)—the Public Safety Answering Point. All fire-related calls are transferred to Marysville Police Department (MPD). Once the MPD dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, it directly dispatches MFD personnel. For medical emergencies, the MPD calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance. Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays the call to MPD, and dispatching then follows the same protocol as for 911 calls from land lines.

LOCATION

The District provides for coverage within its boundaries through its contract with MFD. Due to proximity, mutual aid is often provided by MFD in LRBVCSD along the northeastern edge of D10-HCSD. The boundary between D10-HCSD and LRBVCSD runs down the centerline of Mathews and Woodruff lanes. Which district will respond to incidents on either side of those streets is dependent on staffing levels and time of day.

MFD also provides mutual aid response to Linda FPD and Yuba City FD; mutual aid is reciprocated by both agencies when events require additional staffing within the City and District. Butte County Fire Department also provides back-up support in the northern portion of the District, along the Yuba-Butte county line.

INFRASTRUCTURE

MFD provides service to the District from two stations. Station 1 is located outside of the District, within the City of Marysville. This station is the fire department headquarters and is used for operations, equipment storage, and training. The fire station was built in 1959. MFD reported that it is in fair condition and requires a new roof, exhaust system, upgraded lighting, and a new driveway.

Station 2 is located within Hallwood on SR 70. The station is leased from a private landowner and is located at a private residence. It is unstaffed and used only as storage for a single Type 1 Engine. MFD identified the station as being in good condition. Given the limited demand within the District, MFD reported that there is no need for an additional fire station.

However, the District intends to reduce fire insurance costs for residents and has begun the process of constructing and equipping an additional fire station to improve the District ISO rating. As part of that objective, the District was in negotiations with Cordua Irrigation District (CID) to share CID's facility at 3489 Kibbe Road, at the time this report was prepared. The facility would be shared free of charge to store an engine. The District hopes to provide enhanced service to the eastern portion of the District and reduce insurance rates for those within five miles. It is expected that the engine will begin to be stored there in Summer 2008.

MFD operates a training tower within city limits. The training tower is in fair condition and needs remodeling. Infrastructure needs identified by MFD include new paint, roof repairs, and upgrading of lighting throughout the facility.

Vehicles at Station 1 include a structure fire engine, a reserve engine, a medical and vehicle accident engine, two wildland fire engines, a ladder truck, a hazmat unit, a squad truck, and a water tender. Station 2 houses a fire engine. According to MFD, there are five vehicles over 20 years old that are in need of replacement—the ladder truck, the structure engine, the water tender, and both wildland engines. Specifically, service within the District would benefit from a new water tender and an additional engine.

Table A-11-1: D10-HCSD Fire Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration			Service Demand	
Fire Suppression	Marysville Fire Dept.	Statistical Base Year	2007	
EMS	Marysville Fire Dept.	Total Service Calls	225	
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	60.4%	
Hazardous Materials	Marysville Fire Dept.	% Fire	12.9%	
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CALFIRE	% False Alarm	4.0%	
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CALFIRE	% Fire & False Alarm	16.9%	
Public Safety Answering Point	Sheriff	% Other	22.7%	
Fire/EMS Dispatch	Sheriff	Calls per 1,000 people ¹	118	
Service Adequacy			Resources	
ISO Rating	9/10	Fire Stations in District	1	
Median Response Time	8:00	Fire Stations Serving District	2	
90th Percentile Response Time	14:00	Sq. Miles per Station	31.8	
Response Time Base Year	2007	Total Staff	3	
Training			Total Full-time Sworn Staff	1
Training for reserves is held two hours per week.			Total On-call Sworn Staff	2
			Sworn Staff per Station ²	0
			Sworn Staff per 1,000 ³	1.6
			Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	0.5
Service Challenges			Staffing Base Year	2007
MFD identified low volunteer response, the expansive size of the District and a lack of water reserves as challenges to providing service.			Fire Flow Water Reserves ⁴	4,400
			Fire Flow Pressure ⁵	N/A
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Marysville Fire Station 1	107 Ninth St., Marysville	Fair	1 Battalion Chief 1 Captain 2 Apparatus Engineers	Engine 211 Engine 214 Engine 216 Truck 217 Hazmat Unit Engine 236 Squad 237 Water Tender 238
Station 2	9562 SR 70	Good	Unstaffed	Type 1 Engine
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
Station 1 needs a new roof, an air exhaust system, upgraded lighting, and the driveway needs to be replaced due to cracked cement. The District identified a need for an additional station structure within the District to reduce ISO ratings. Vehicle needs for service within the District include a water tender and an engine.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
Current Practices: The training facilities at the Marysville fire station can be used on request. Yuba College uses the facilities for fire academy classes. CALFIRE (Nevada, Yuba and Placer) and Yuba County Sherriff have also made use of the training room.			LFPD, OPUD, WFA, Yuba City FD, Sutter County Fire, LRBVCSD, Beale AFB, CALFIRE Butte County FD	
Opportunities: The District is negotiating with Cordua Irrigation District to begin storage of an engine at the CID facility beginning in the summer of 2008.				
Notes:				
(1) Service call ratio based on 2000 Census population.				
(2) The station within the District's bounds is unstaffed.				
(3) Sworn staff ratio based on 2000 Census population.				
(4) Reserves listed are for a single water tender and the engine at Station 2. There are no storage tanks; however, from April to November MFD can draft from agricultural ditches and year round from ag wells.				
(5) There are no hydrants within the District.				

12. DOBBINS-OREGON HOUSE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

The Dobbins-Oregon House Fire Protection District (DOHFPD) provides fire prevention, fire suppression and emergency medical services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

DOHFPD was formed on July 31, 1986 as an independent special district.¹²⁵ The District was formed to provide fire protection and rescue services to the communities of Dobbins and Oregon House.¹²⁶

The principal act that governs the District is the Fire Protection District Law of 1987.¹²⁷ The principal act empowers fire districts to provide fire protection, rescue, emergency medical, hazardous material response, ambulance, and any other services relating to the protection of lives and property.¹²⁸ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹²⁹

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of DOHFPD generally extend from Collins Lake in the southwest to the New Bullards Bar Reservoir in the northeast, as shown on Map B-12. The North Yuba River serves as the southeastern boundary of the District, with Foothill Fire Protection District sharing the northern border of DOHFPD. The District has a boundary area of approximately 70 square miles.¹³⁰ There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

The SOI for DOHFPD was adopted in 1986, and includes approximately 5.2 square miles located along the southern boundary of the District, abutting the northern boundary of Smartville Fire Protection District.¹³¹ There have been no amendments to the SOI since its adoption.

¹²⁵ Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹²⁶ LAFCO resolution 1986-40.

¹²⁷ Health and Safety Code §13800-13970.

¹²⁸ Health and Safety Code §13862.

¹²⁹ Government Code §56824.10.

¹³⁰ LAFCO resolution 1986-40.

¹³¹ LAFCO resolution 1986-51.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are to be elected at-large. In practice, the board member positions are typically uncontested, and the Board of Supervisors appoints the candidates. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Board members in 2007 were Pete Hammontre (Chair), Mike Hatherly, John Norris, Rick Brown, and Lloyd Appleby.

The Board meets once a month on the first Thursday at 6:30 pm at Station 1. Board meeting agendas are posted at local post offices. Minutes and tapes of each board meeting are available upon request from the secretary. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, voters in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated partial accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests. The District did not provide information on service calls and response times.

Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to the Chief or the Board. Complaints are reviewed by the Board. The District reported one complaint in 2006. There have been no complaints regarding personnel since 1999. Complaints most often relate to assessment rates.

The District provides educational programs relating to brush removal, fire prevention and water tank maintenance. Four times a year, the District distributes CDs on property maintenance and emergency preparation of homes. In addition, the District sponsors a free chipping program through funding from a State grant. The auxiliary group runs a volunteer thrift shop and plans fundraising events throughout the year to fund District services.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The area within the District's bounds is largely rural residential and agricultural with several recreational waterways and a national forest. Business activity in the District includes logging and forestry, utilities, camping and recreational facilities, as well as a medical office, a studio, a law office, and an olive company. The District considers its customer base to be the structures and residents within the District. According to the District's multi-hazard mitigation plan, there were approximately 1,615 residential structures and 29 businesses within District bounds in 2004.

There were 2,256 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 32 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced increased demand for service in recent years related to an increase in recreation tourists at Collins Lake, the Yuba River, Bullards Bar Reservoir, Lake Mildred, and Lake Francis. The District reported moderate residential growth and development within the District. Further growth is anticipated as lots are split and proposed developments are approved and begin construction.

Two developers have contacted the District regarding potential developments. Frenchtown Estates is a proposed development by Dane Sillers to be composed of 26 parcels of 20 acres each. To continue with development, the developer must comply with water requirements for fire suppression purposes. As a result of the current housing market downturn, the developer has temporarily put a hold on development plans.

The Eric Johnson Family Trust has shown interest in two subdivision areas—a 535-acre area to be comprised of 250-single family homes and a 140-acre parcel with a proposed 50 to 75 single family homes. Plans for these developments are only in the preliminary stages. No application has been filed with the County.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The District tracks the number of building permits issued to inform future service and infrastructure needs.

MANAGEMENT

The District relies entirely on call and call personnel. Call sworn staff includes a chief, two assistant chiefs, four captains, one lieutenant, and 12 firefighters. In addition, the District has a part-time secretary and a part-time bookkeeper. All sworn staff report to the Chief. The Chief makes monthly reports to the board at meetings.

District management practices include evaluations of all sworn staff by the Chief four times a year—one annual and three quarterly evaluations. Apprentice firefighters are evaluated on an on-going basis during their probation period. The District does not perform regular evaluations of the District's overall performance; however, the District does monitor productivity by tracking service calls and response times and reporting to the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) database. The District reported informal benchmarking at the County's annual Muster—a competition of skill among the various firefighting agencies.

The District adopted a multi-hazard mitigation plan in 2007 to guide planning efforts. In addition, the District has participated in regional planning documents, such as the Yuba County Wildland Fire Protection Plan and the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

District financial planning efforts include annual financial audits and an annually adopted budget. The District was in the process of completing its FY 05-06 financial audit and was unable to provide the most recent audited financial statement. Capital improvements are planned for three, five, 10 and 20-year time frames. A District subcommittee ensures that these plans are updated annually.

District accomplishments include no lost duty time due to personnel injuries since 2002. In addition, the District won four of seven awards at the 2006 Muster competition.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide minimal service levels within these resource constraints, but lacks resources for paid staffing.

The District was in the process of completing an audited financial statement for FY 05-06; the following numbers are based on unaudited reported actuals for FY 05-06.

The District tracks its operational finances through a general fund.

The District received \$130,691 in FY 05-06. Major revenue sources were benefit assessments (34 percent), property taxes (32 percent), mitigation fees (21 percent), and interest (nine percent).

The District's original special benefit assessment was adopted in 1986. The assessment was based on a fee per unit, where a parcel is one unit and each structure on the parcel is an additional unit. The fee was increased annually for inflation according to the Consumer Price Index. In the late 1990s, the assessment reached the approved maximum limit of \$12.50 per unit. In 2004, voters approved an assessment increase of \$4.50. Only the assessment increase is to be increased annually for inflation. The total assessment per unit in 2008 was \$17.42.

The District had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06. Major capital improvements planned for FY 07-08 include the construction of a new station. The station is expected to cost between \$390,000 and \$450,000 for construction, and will be funded by revenues and donations accumulated since 1996.

The District's unreserved fund balance at the end of FY 05-06 could not be determined from the financial statement provided. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves but tries to retain 12 to 15 percent of revenues each year.

The District pays \$1,250 annually to the Yuba County Rural Fire JPA to maintain five communication repeaters and equipment in the foothills of Yuba County. The JPA maintains two fire frequencies, one which is used as a backup to communicate around hills. The JPA also funded the installation of an alternate dispatch center at FFPD's Station 1 through a grant from the Yuba County Terrorism Task Force.

FIRE & EMS SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

DOHFPD provides fire suppression (structural, vehicle, and vegetation fires), fire prevention, Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, hazardous materials response, and education services.

The District's boundaries overlap with the CALFIRE State Responsibility Area in some portions and Plumas National Forest in the remaining territory. CALFIRE and the U.S Forest Service have jurisdiction for any wildland fires in the area. The District generally provides initial wildland fire response and then supports the agency with jurisdiction during fire season.

DOHFPD provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately-owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services.

The District responds to hazardous material incidents to provide initial identification. The Yuba County Office of Emergency Services determines what agency will provide hazardous material

clean-up and mitigation. Marysville Fire Department typically provides specialized hazardous material response to areas within Yuba County.

In conjunction with the Fire Safe Council, DOHFPD sponsors a chipping program financed by Proposition 40 funds. Homeowners in fire prone areas clear vegetation within 100 feet of their residence, and the vegetation is chipped free of charge.

Dispatch

All 911 calls made from land lines are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Radio dispatch services are provided by CALFIRE dispatch for all foothill fire departments. Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, the call is transferred to CALFIRE in Grass Valley, which then dispatches the appropriate responder. For medical emergencies, the Sheriff calls Bi-County Ambulance to dispatch the nearest ambulance.

Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays the call to Yuba County Sheriff, and dispatching follows the protocol discussed above.

LOCATION

DOHFPD provides services to all areas within District boundaries. Services are also provided outside of District bounds into the eastern portion of LRBVCSD near Collins Lake, due to proximity. Along the southern boundary of the District, there is a six square mile area that does not have a designated fire provider. The undesignated area lies between DOHFPD and Smartville FPD. The District reported that it serves the area and has better access and shorter response times to the area than Smartville FPD.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District operates out of three fire stations. All stations were identified as being in good condition. Station 1 is located near the community of Oregon House. It was built in 1991. The District is in the process of building a new Station 1 to replace this facility as District headquarters. Station 1 currently lacks a training facility and adequate storage space for the vehicles. In addition, there is no place to land a helicopter within the vicinity of one of the District's fire stations. The District received a building permit in February 2008 and hopes to complete construction by Fall 2008. The new station will have five bays, two offices, a training facility, and storage space for equipment, supplies and records. After completion of the new station, the old station will be transferred to the auxiliary group to expand the thrift shop used for fundraising.

Station 2 was built in the community of Dobbins in 2004. While the station is in good condition, it lacks restroom facilities. The station has the space and infrastructure to add a restroom in the future. In addition, the District reported a need for insulation in the station. Station 3 was built in the early 1990's at Collins Lake. The District borrows the facility at no cost from the Collins Lake Resort. This station also lacks a restroom; however, it is not feasible to add one at this time.

The District reported that, with the exception of the rescue engine, all vehicles were recently upgraded. The District plans to replace the rescue engine by the end of 2009.

Table A-12-1: DOHFPD Fire Service Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration		Service Demand		
Fire Suppression	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2007	
EMS	Direct	Total Service Calls	304	
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	74.3%	
Hazardous Materials	Direct	% Fire	17.4%	
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CALFIRE	% False Alarm	7.3%	
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CALFIRE	% Fire & False Alarm	24.7%	
Public Safety Answering Point	Sheriff	% Other	1.0%	
Fire/EMS Dispatch	CALFIRE	Calls per 1,000 people ¹	135	
Service Adequacy		Resources		
ISO Rating	8	Fire Stations in District	3	
Median Response Time ²	4:00	Fire Stations Serving District	3	
90th Percentile Response Time	8:00	Sq. Miles per Station	23	
Response Time Base Year	2006	Total Staff	23	
Training		Total Full-time Sworn Staff	0	
Training is held every other Wednesday for two to three hours at the station and includes courses on wildland fires, structural fires, and EMT skills. The District participates in regional training coordinated by the Fire Chiefs Association.		Total On-call Sworn Staff	20	
		Sworn Staff per Station ³	7	
		Sworn Staff per 1,000 ⁴	9	
		Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	0	
Service Challenges		Staffing Base Year	2007	
The agency covers extreme fire hazard areas with vegetation, minimal water and steep terrain. In addition, rough terrain with no road access is an occasional challenge to service.		Fire Flow Water Reserves ⁵	75,000 g	
		Fire Flow Pressure ⁶	N/A	
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Station 1	9150 Marysville Road	Good	Unstaffed	1 Rescue Vehicles 1 Water Tender 1 Fire Engines 1 Attack Engine
Station 2	14358 Merriam Road	Good	Unstaffed	1 Water Tender 1 Fire Engine 1 Brush Engine
Station 3	Collins Lake Resort	Good	Unstaffed	1 Chief's Unit 1 Fire Engine
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The District identified a need for a new rescue truck, restrooms at Stations 2 and 3 and insulation at Station 2. The District would like dorm facilities in the next 20 years.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
Current Practices: The District stores an SCBA fill station for use by other districts.			CDF, U.S.F.S., Foothill FPD, LR-BV CSD, Camptonville CSD, Smartville FPD	
Opportunities: There are plans for the Sheriff's Department to have a substation at the new Station 1 once it is completed.				
Notes: (1) Service call ratio based on 2000 Census population. (2) The District reported response times are from the time of leaving the station to response at the scene, and do not include the time from dispatch of volunteers to exiting the station. (3) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations. (4) Sworn staff ratio based on 2000 Census population. (5) Water reserves includes three District storage tanks and a private storage tank in a subdivision. (6) The District relies on water tenders for all fire service calls.				

13. FOOTHILL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

The Foothill Fire Protection District (FFPD) provides fire prevention, fire suppression and emergency medical services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

FFPD was formed on July 14, 1986 as an independent special district.¹³² The District was formed to provide fire protection and rescue services to the communities of Rackerby, Brownsville and Challenge.¹³³

The principal act that governs the District is the Fire Protection District Law of 1987.¹³⁴ The principal act empowers fire districts to provide fire protection, rescue, emergency medical, hazardous material response, ambulance, and any other services relating to the protection of lives and property.¹³⁵ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹³⁶

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of FFPD extend from the Yuba-Butte county line in the west to the Yuba-Plumas and Yuba-Sierra county lines in the most northeastern portion of Yuba County. The southeast boundary of the District is the North Fork of the Yuba River and the New Bullards Bar Reservoir. The District's southern boundary abuts Dobbins-Oregon House FPD, and its eastern boundary is adjacent to Camptonville CSD. The District has a boundary area of approximately 106 square miles.

The SOI for FFPD was adopted by LAFCO in 1986 and consists of two discrete areas, one adjacent to the north of the District encompassing the community of Forbestown in Butte County, and the other consisting of the Strawberry Valley area, in the northeast of the District, as shown on Map B-13.¹³⁷ There have been no amendments to the SOI since adoption.

¹³² Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹³³ LAFCO resolution 1986-33.

¹³⁴ Health and Safety Code §13800-13970.

¹³⁵ Health and Safety Code §13862.

¹³⁶ Government Code §56824.10.

¹³⁷ LAFCO resolution 1986-42

Boundary History

At formation, the FFPD boundary did not include the Strawberry Valley area.¹³⁸ The 1996 Strawberry Valley annexation added this area to the northeast of the district.¹³⁹ There have been no annexations to the District since 1996.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are to be elected at-large to staggered four year terms; but, in practice, elections are rarely held due to a lack of constituent interest and board members are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Current board members are Don Bunker (Chair), Alice Rodenberg, Dwight Lunkley, Leonard Travis, and Janice Sciarrotta.

The Board meets once a month on the second Monday at 7 pm at the Foothill Fire Station. Agendas and minutes are posted at the local post offices and in front of the fire station.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, voters in the District have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to call firefighters speeding in their private vehicles to a service call. Complaints can be submitted to the Chief or the Board through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. Complaints are reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of complaints, but estimates that approximately three were received in 2006.

The District updates constituents through occasional columns in the local newspaper—the *Rabbit Creek Journal*. The District performs education programming at schools during National Fire Prevention Week. In addition, the auxiliary group operates the fire department thrift store and manages special fundraising events. The District has started a website and plans to add content in 2008.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The area within the District's bounds is largely rural residential, agricultural and a national forest. Business activity in the District includes logging and timber work, three summer camps, a bank, a few general stores, and two gas stations. Major employers are Soper Wheeler, Yuba Feather School, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Yuba County Department of Public Works.

¹³⁸ LAFCO resolution 1986-33.

¹³⁹ LAFCO resolution 1996-01.

The District considers its customer base to be the structures and residents within the District. There were 1,989 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 19 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District reported that there has been limited growth within District bounds. Growth in the valley portion of Yuba has led to an increase in recreational tourists at the national forest and New Bullards Bar Reservoir, resulting in an increase in service demand on the District.

Future growth is anticipated to continue to be minimal, as there are no planned or proposed developments within the District.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District relies entirely on call and volunteer personnel. Call sworn staff includes a chief, two deputy-chiefs, three captains, 13 firefighters, a medical officer, a property officer, a training officer, and three probationary firefighters. In addition, the District has a volunteer secretary. The District identified a need for a paid full-time person to staff Station 1 during the day. District management practices closely follow agency bylaws and standard operating guidelines, according to the Chief. The Chief reports to the board at monthly meetings.

The District does not have a formal evaluation policy. Evaluations of call personnel consist of verbal evaluations at the monthly officer meetings. The Chief is not formally evaluated. The Board evaluates district operations informally at the monthly meetings. The District monitors productivity by tracking service calls, which is reported to the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) on a regular basis, as well as logging equipment maintenance and hose testing. The District did not report any benchmarking practices.

The District has not adopted any formal planning documents. The District collaborated with the County on the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan and adopted a local plan.

Financial planning efforts include annual audits and annually adopted budgets. The most recent completed financial audit was for FY 04-05. The District has not adopted a capital improvement plan, but instead plans to purchase a new engine every seven years.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide minimal service levels within these resource constraints, but lacks resources for paid staffing. The District reported that it currently maintains a comfortable level of cash reserves to provide for equipment needs and failures; however, the benefit assessment recently reached its maximum limit and the District foresees the need to increase the assessment to meet State and Federal safety standards and maintain an adequate level of service given an anticipated increase in demand.

The most recent financial information provided by the District was for FY 04-05, as reported below. The District reported that it was in the process of completing audits for FY 05-06 and FY 06-07.

The District tracks its finances separately for the general fund and mitigation fee funds.

The District received \$377,652 in FY 04-05. Major revenue sources were grants (54 percent), benefit assessments (25 percent) and donations (17 percent). The District does not receive any property tax revenue. The District collects a special benefit assessment of approximately \$32 per parcel and structure.

The District had no long-term debt at the end of FY 04-05. District's planned capital expenditures in FY 07-08 include an expansion of Station 1, which will cost an estimated \$25,000. The expansion will be funded by general district income (assessments and donations).

By way of financial reserves, the District had an unreserved fund balance of \$174,118 at the end of FY 04-05. This amounted to 45 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately five months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves; however, it tries to maintain approximately 10 percent of annual expenditures.

The District pays \$1,250 annually to the Yuba County Rural Fire JPA to maintain five communication repeaters and equipment in the foothills of Yuba County. The JPA maintains two fire frequencies, one which is used as a backup to communicate around hills. The JPA also funded the installation of an alternate dispatch center at FFPD's Station 1 through a grant from the Yuba County Terrorism Task Force. In addition, the District finances insurance for one of the JPA repeater sites within the District.

FIRE & EMS SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

FFPD provides fire suppression (structural, vehicle, and vegetation fires), Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, hazardous materials response, and education services.

The District's boundaries overlap with the CALFIRE State Response Area in some portions and Plumas National Forest in the remaining territory in upper elevation areas. CALFIRE and the U.S. Forest Service have jurisdiction for any wildland fires in the area. The District generally provides initial wildland fire response and then supports the agency with jurisdiction.

FFPD provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services.

The District responds to hazardous material incidents to provide initial identification. The Yuba County Office of Emergency Services determines what agency will provide hazardous material clean-up and mitigation. Marysville Fire Department typically provides specialized hazardous material response to areas within Yuba County.

Dispatch

All 911 calls made from land lines are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Radio dispatch services are provided by CALFIRE dispatch for all foothill fire departments. Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, the call is transferred to CALFIRE in Grass Valley, which then dispatches the appropriate responder. For medical emergencies, the Sheriff calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance.

Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays the call to Yuba County Sheriff, and dispatching follows the protocol discussed above.

The District noted concerns that calls to the Clippermills area are occasionally routed to CALFIRE in Oroville, as opposed to Grass Valley, and FFPD is not dispatched for automatic aid, delaying response to the area.

LOCATION

FFPD provides services to all areas within district boundaries. Services are also provided outside of district bounds in the Clippermills and Forbestown communities of Butte County as part of an automatic aid agreement with the Butte County Fire Department.

The Clippermills community was originally served by the Clippermills Volunteer Fire Department; however, the department disbanded in 2002 due to lack of volunteers. FFPD now leases the former Clippermills station (Station 2), and provides automatic aid to the community, which consists of approximately 200 to 250 parcels.¹⁴⁰ The station is located on La Porte Road, which also passes through to the Strawberry Valley portion of the District. Hence, the station is also used to provide service within District bounds.

FFPD does not receive reimbursement for calls in Butte County. The District regularly arrives at service calls in the area before Butte County Fire Department and would like to be the primary dispatch to the Clippermills area.¹⁴¹

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District operates out of two fire stations—stations 1 and 2. Station 1 was built in 1988 and was identified as being in good condition. The District reported that the station requires increased equipment storage space; the expansion is expected to be completed in 2008.

Station 2 provides storage space for equipment and vehicles. The station was identified as being in fair condition. The District recently added a shower and restroom to the station. The District reported that the station lacks a phone line and is heated by a wood stove. There are no plans for improvements in the near future.

¹⁴⁰ The cost to lease Station 2 is \$1.

¹⁴¹ Interview with Chief Rick Cunningham, October 11, 2007.

All vehicles are in good condition. A new rescue engine was purchased in 2005 with grant funds from FEMA and donations from the auxiliary. The District reported a need for an additional water tender, as there are limited water sources within the District. A financing source was not identified.

Table A-13-1: FFPD Fire Service Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration		Service Demand		
Fire Suppression	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006	
EMS	Direct	Total Service Calls	359	
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	71.9%	
Hazardous Materials	Marysville Fire Dept.	% Fire	20.1%	
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CALFIRE	% False Alarm	NP	
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CALFIRE	% Fire & False Alarm	NP	
Public Safety Answering Point	Sheriff	% Other	4.2%	
Fire/EMS Dispatch	CALFIRE	Calls per 1,000 people ¹	180	
Service Adequacy		Resources		
ISO Rating	6/9	Fire Stations in District	2	
Median Response Time	10:00	Fire Stations Serving District	2	
90th Percentile Response Time	18:00	Sq. Miles per Station	53.0	
Response Time Base Year	2006	Total Staff	28	
Training		Total Full-time Sworn Staff	0	
All personnel are certified in first responder hazmat. Approximately 75% of the personnel are EMT certified, and the remainder are first responder medical certified. All personnel have a minimum of 40 hours of wildland fire training.		Total On-call Sworn Staff ²	25	
		Sworn Staff per Station ³	13	
		Sworn Staff per 1,000 ⁴	13	
		Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	0	
Service Challenges		Staffing Base Year	2007	
The small roads in the western portion of the District are difficult to access. CALFIRE has easier access from the Robinson Mills station in Butte County. Other challenges include a lack of county road maintenance and vegetation control on certain roads.		Fire Flow Water Reserves ⁵	1.47 mg	
		Fire Flow Pressure ⁶	25+ psi	
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Station 1	16796 Willow Glen Road	Good	Unstaffed	1 Rescue Engine 2 Wildland Engines 1 Structure Engine 1 Water Tender
Station 2	12139 La Porte Road	Fair	Unstaffed	1 Rescue Engine 1 Wildland Engine
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The District identified a need for additional equipment storage space at Station 1 and a phone line and heater at Station 2.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
Current Practices: The District leases space in Station 1 to the Yuba County Sheriff's Office. In addition, the District is member agency of the Foothill Fire Joint Powers Authority that coordinates communications and radio infrastructure.			CDF, U.S. Forest Service, DOHFD, LRBVCSD	
Opportunities: None identified.				
Notes:				
(1) Service call ratio based on 2000 Census population.				
(2) Call firefighter are volunteers and are not reimbursed for service.				
(3) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations.				
(4) Sworn staff ratio based on 2000 Census population.				
(5) In addition to the storage tanks noted, other water reserves include usable lakes and ponds.				
(6) The pressure reported is for the Merry Mountain subdivision hydrants, which are operated by NYWD. The District relies on a water tender elsewhere.				

14. KEYSTONE CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Keystone Cemetery District (KCD) provides cemetery maintenance services to the Keystone Cemetery located in the communities of Dobbins and Oregon House.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

KCD was formed on July 2, 1934 as an independent special district.¹⁴² The District was formed to provide cemetery services and maintenance to the communities of Dobbins and Oregon House.

The principal act that governs the District is Public Cemetery District Law.¹⁴³ The principal act authorizes districts to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners and flower vases). Although districts may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires districts to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.¹⁴⁴ The law allows districts to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.¹⁴⁵ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹⁴⁶

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of KCD extend west of New Bullards Bar Reservoir and the North Fork of the Yuba River to the Collins Lake area in the east, as shown on Map B-14. The southern boundary of the District reaches the confluence of the South Fork of the Yuba River and Englebright Lake, along the Yuba-Nevada County line. The District has a boundary area of approximately 72 square miles. There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

The SOI for KCD was adopted in 1986 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District.¹⁴⁷ There have been no amendments to the SOI since adoption.

¹⁴² Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹⁴³ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

¹⁴⁴ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

¹⁴⁵ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

¹⁴⁶ Government Code §56824.10.

¹⁴⁷ LAFCO resolution 1986-56.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. The Trustees are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors to staggered four-year terms. Current Trustees are Robert Roberts (Chair), Morris Moody and Daniel Lucero.

District meetings are held quarterly in January, April, July, and October. Board meeting agendas are posted at the Dobbins post office, and minutes are available by request through the secretary. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

The District demonstrated full accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO's request for interviews and documents.

Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, letters and in-person, and are reviewed by the Board. The District reports that no complaints were received from 2001 to 2007.

The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be the residents of the District. There were approximately 2,215 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 31 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Business activity in the District includes logging and forestry, utilities, camping and recreational facilities, as well as various local small businesses. The District has not experienced significant growth, and there are no planned or proposed developments within the District boundaries.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a part-time secretary and a cemetery manager that works 25-30 hours per week. Both employees report directly to the Board. The District does not conduct productivity monitoring, but does evaluate the performance of both the secretary and the manager at its quarterly meetings.

No strategic or capital improvement plans have been adopted by the District. Informal planning efforts on the part of the cemetery manager include the long-term forecasting of demand relative to available plots.

The District's financial planning efforts include audited financial statements and an annually adopted budget. The most recent financial statement provided was FY 02-03. The District reports that financial statements are typically audited every one or two years, but due to cost increases they have not been audited since FY 02-03.

FINANCING

The District’s financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints.

Table A-14-1: KCD Plot and Endowment Fees

Table A-14-1 shows the plot and endowment fees charged by KCD. Non-residents are charged a higher fee than District residents. In addition to those listed, KCD also charges \$25 for the opening and closing of a cremains site, and \$50 to open and close an existing full plot for the burial of cremains.

	Resident	Non-resident
Burial Plot	\$85	\$200
Cremation Plot	\$50	\$100

The District received \$41,103 in total revenues in FY 05-06. KCD relies primarily on property taxes, consisting of 74 percent of revenues. Revenues received for interment services were not reported for FY 05-06. Expenses in FY 05-06 were \$26,313.

The District did not report its unreserved fund balance at the end of FY 05-06; however, the fund balance was \$232,406 as of December 2007. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested, and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. The District reports that it does not have a separate endowment fee; instead all charges for service are deposited into the District’s endowment fund. The endowment fund balance at the end of FY 05-06 was not reported; however, the endowment fund balance was \$57,621 as of December 2007.

KCD had no long-term debt or bonded debt at the end of FY 05-06.

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

KCD provides professional operation and maintenance services to the Keystone Cemetery. Routine maintenance activities include mowing, weed abatement, and the raking of leaves and debris. Operational services include the sales and staking of interment plots. Burial services such as the opening and closing of grave sites, casket lowering and headstone setting are provided by the mortuary of the customer’s choice. The opening and closing of cremains sites is offered by the District for an additional fee, but families often do this themselves.

In the last three calendar years the District has accommodated 28 burials, including 10 in both 2006 and 2007, and eight in 2005. Of the total 1,574 full burial sites, 935 are occupied, 206 are reserved and 433 are open for purchase.

LOCATION

The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as described in the principal act. Higher fees are charged to non-residents. The District reports that in order to be considered a resident the individual must have resided within the District for at least 10 years.

The Keystone Cemetery is located on Indiana Ranch Road, near the intersection of Indiana School Road, in the community of Dobbins. The cemetery manager is on-site daily from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, but the facility is open to the public 24 hours a day.

Neighboring cemetery service providers include Brownsville Cemetery District, Browns Valley Cemetery District and Peoria Cemetery District.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The earliest known burial in the Keystone Cemetery is from 1853. Originally the area was owned by the Griffith family, when it was known as the Keystone Burial Ground. Eventually the cemetery was deeded to the community, and the Keystone Cemetery District was officially formed in 1934.

The District's key infrastructure includes a riding lawnmower, leaf blower, weed eater, chainsaw, a wood chipper/shredder, and a backpack chemical sprayer. The cemetery manager identified that all equipment is in good condition. Also contained on-site are the manager's office, a shop building for maintenance and repair activities, and two storage sheds. Other major infrastructure includes an irrigation system installed in 2005, and a paved and covered pavilion area with benches. There is also a paved roadway that passes through the entire cemetery.

Planned infrastructure improvements within the next year include paving a small gravel parking area and the installation of a handicapped accessible outhouse. As a long-range infrastructure need, the cemetery manager expressed the desire to build a new shop building on higher terrain, as the current shop floods with mud during rain events.

The LAFCO site visit did not identify any pressing maintenance needs or infrastructure deficiencies. The cemetery appeared clean and well-maintained.

15. LINDA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

The Linda County Water District provides water and wastewater services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

Linda County Water District (LCWD) was formed on December 29, 1954 as an independent special district. The District was originally formed to provide water and sewer services to the community of Linda.

The principal act that governs the District is the Water District Act.¹⁴⁸ The principal act empowers the District to “acquire, plan, construct, maintain, improve, operate, and keep in repair the necessary works for the production, storage, transmission, and distribution of water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes, and any drainage or reclamation works.”¹⁴⁹

The District’s boundary is entirely within Yuba County, and encompasses the community of Linda. The boundary area extends north to Simpson Dantoni Road, west of the Yuba County Airport, south to Erle Road and south along Feather River Boulevard, and one mile east of Griffith Avenue, as shown on Map B-15. The District has a boundary area of six square miles.

The District’s SOI is an annexable sphere, extending north of Simpson Dantoni Road and Levee Road, west beyond Riverside Drive and Feather River Boulevard, south to Erle Road and areas surrounding the Yuba County Airport to the north and west, and east one mile beyond Griffith Avenue.

Boundary History

The LAFCO record for LCWD begins in 1963, as seen in Table A-15-1. From 1963 to 2006 there are 45 actions that give the present District bounds—the more significant annexations are outlined here. The 1980 George Short Development annexation added 33 acres to LCWD in east Linda, near the northern boundary of the District (LAFCO resolution 1980-4). From 1989 to 1990, three annexations totaling nearly 100 acres occurred in the northern region of the District, west of Alberta Avenue between Simpson Dantoni Road and North Beale Road (LAFCO resolutions 1989-11, 1990-7 and 1990-8). The 1991 Edgewater annexation added 374 acres to the southern boundary of the District along Erle Road (LAFCO resolution 1991-8). In east Linda, the 1995 Lands of East Linda annexation added nearly 31 acres south of Hammonton Smartville Road (LAFCO resolution 1995-3). The 2002 Hamakar/Stone annexation added 58 acres to the District south of North Beale Road (LAFCO resolution 2002-2). The 2004 Springview Estates and Sierra View annexations

¹⁴⁸ California Water Code §34000-38501.

¹⁴⁹ California Water Code §35401.

collectively added over 243 acres to the southern boundary of the District along Erle Road (LAFCO resolutions 2004-0025 and 2004-0027).

Table A-15-1: LCWD LAFCO Record

LAFCO Resolution Number	Annexation Name	Acres	LAFCO Resolution Number	Annexation Name	Acres
1963-1	Five-parcel Annexation	Unknown	1984-2	Seven-parcel Annexation	14.0
1963-2	Annexation 1963-2	6.2	1985-1	Schuette	0.8
1964-2	Albrecht	1.5	1988-8	Brown/Montgomery	1.4
1964-3,4,5	Galloway	36.5	1989-11	College View	19.4
1965-1	Mahoney	0.6	1990-7	Butler Estates	54.0
1965-2	Coupe	1.7	1990-8	Stamas	24.4
1965-3	Rowles	0.8	1991-8	Edgewater	373.8
1966-4	Treatment Plant	5.0	1992-15	Peachtree Golf and Country Club	8.2
1971-1	Linda Mall	37.6	1992-18	Sierra Vista (same as 1995-3)	30.6
1972-1	Viverito	50.7	1992-3	Cummings	1.2
1975-5	Annexation 1975-5	5.2	1993-6	Takhar	0.8
1976-1	West Linda Park	22.3	1995-3	Lands of East Linda (same as 1992-18)	30.6
1977-4	Dress-Goulding-Bull	11.4	1997-01	Yuba Transmission and Ted Dress	10.9
1978-2	Fletcher	2.8	1997-02	Tarr	6.2
1978-3	Arostegui	1.3	2002-05	Lepage	0.1
1978-4	Leighton	4.0	2002-2	Hamakar/Stone	58.0
1979-13	Anderson (alberta oaks)	11.0	2002-8	Caltrans	28.0
1979-25	Sims	5.0	2004-0022	Hibber-Jones	7.5
1979-5	Nordic Trucking	10.0	2004-025	Springview Estates	161.8
1980-16	George Short Development	33.3	2004-027	Sierra View	81.6
1980-4	King-Roben	15.0	2006-0017	Lanza	61.4
1983-2	Skycrest Unit IV	11.0	2006-0025	Hampac	15.7

The Lanza annexation of 61.4 acres, southeast of the District bounds, was approved by LAFCO in 2006 (LAFCO resolution 2006-0017); however, as of the drafting of this report, the action was not yet considered official as the certificate of completion is pending receipt of an “agricultural acknowledgement statement.” This annexation is not represented on the District map.

There have been three detachments from the District since formation. From 1979 to 1980, two detachments from LCWD to OPUD occurred totaling 25 acres, and in 2002, a 28-acre detachment from LCWD to OPUD occurred. All three territories were in the area of Industrial Tract No. 1, north of the Yuba County Airport.¹⁵⁰

The SOI for LCWD was adopted in 1988 to include the community of Linda and the East Linda Specific Plan area, ranging from Riverside Drive in the west to beyond Griffith Avenue in the east, north of Erle Road and beyond Simpson Dantoni Road.¹⁵¹ The SOI was amended in 2002 along with the Lepage annexation, and consisted of 0.13 acres between Riverside Drive and Poplar Avenue.¹⁵² There have been no subsequent amendments to the SOI.

¹⁵⁰ LAFCO resolutions 1979-5, 1980-4 and 2002-8.

¹⁵¹ LAFCO resolution 1988-14.

¹⁵² LAFCO resolution 2002-07.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District is governed by a five-member board. Board members are elected-at-large and serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Joan Saunders (President), Keith Whitaker (Vice President), Charles Carver, John McAleer, and Dale Henley.

The Board meets once a month on the second Monday of every month.

Meeting announcements are posted in the newspaper and on service bills. Board meeting agendas and minutes are available at the district office. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

District voters are allowed to cast their votes for up to two board candidates. The last contested election was in November 2006. The voter turnout was 45 percent, compared to the 53 percent countywide gubernatorial election voter turnout. There were no county level races in this election for comparison.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to water quality and water pressure. In 2005, the District received 32 complaints for taste and odor (10), color (five), and pressure (17). Complaints are usually submitted through phone calls to a district secretary and logged on a complaint form, which is reviewed by the general manager. The District provides same-day response for all complaints by means of a site investigation and any necessary mitigation measures.

Community outreach is primarily performed through announcements in service bills.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District bounds encompass primarily urban residential and commercial areas. Local business activities include construction, auto sales, storage, restaurants, retail, the Peach Tree Golf and Country Club, and Yuba Community College.

The District considers its customer base to be the number of water and sewer connections to which service is provided. As of 2006, there were approximately 3,360 service connections.

There were 12,439 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 2,073 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced recent growth and urban development. Significant growth is anticipated within the District in the next few years as planned developments begin and continue construction primarily in the East Linda Specific Plan (ELSP) area—to the east of SR 70 between Erle and Simpson-Dantoni Roads. The ELSP area is approximately 70 percent within LCWD bounds and encompassed by the District's SOI (with the exception of a single parcel to the

northeast of the District along Simpson-Dantoni Road). Planned and approved developments within the District's bounds or SOI are shown in Table A-44-1.

Major developments located within the District are the 389.7-acre Edgewater development and the 108.1-acre Montrose at Edgewater development, as well as the 129.7-acre Orchard development. Infrastructure has been laid and residences are under construction in both Edgewater and Montrose. All three development areas are located along Erle Road, at the southern boundary of the District. The total acreage of development area within the District bounds and SOI is in excess of 860 (including over 17 acres of non-residential), with over 3,100 planned dwelling units.

Additional developments have been proposed to the south of the District, including the Woodbury development. Woodbury is located on 1,633 acres adjacent to the District's southern boundary and SOI along Erle Road and extends south along SR 70 to Hale Road. Reynen & Bardis Communities proposes to develop 6,321 residential units, 60 acres of neighborhood commercial, and a 56-acre business park.

According to UWMP projections, population will increase by 440 percent in the District (assuming future district boundary expansion) from 10,230 in 2005 to 55,162 in 2030—causing annual demand for domestic water to increase by 340 percent, from 3,267 acre-feet per year in 2005 to 14,402 by 2030. The projected rate of wastewater demand growth in the LCWD area is comparable to projected population growth but higher than water demand growth. Wastewater flows are expected to increase by 450 percent, from 1.2 mgd ADWF in 2005 to 6.6 in 2030. LCWD projections are based on SACOG projections and Yuba County actual growth rates and growth estimates, in conjunction with planned and proposed developments in the East Linda and Woodbury specific plan areas, including Woodbury, Edgewater, Orchards & Montrose, Sierra Vista, and 200 units in other developments. Projected population for each development was estimated based on the assumption of three individuals per housing unit.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs eleven full-time administrative and operator staff. Additional services are provided by contract with a legal firm and an engineering firm. All staff report to the General Manager.

The District reported that employee performance evaluations are usually performed on an annual basis; however, evaluations have not been completed in the past few years. Employees receive step plan pay increases automatically. The District does not perform routine evaluations of District operations.

The District monitors staff productivity through daily management checks at sites. Visual inspections are performed regularly on the equipment and facilities. The staff works a routine schedule and is cross-trained to provide support for both wastewater and water services when needed.

The District's management practices include annual financial audits. The most recent financial audit was completed for FY 05-06. No benchmarking practices were identified.

LCWD has adopted a mission statement, an Urban Water Management Plan (2005) and Water (1988) and Wastewater (1986) System Master Plans. A supplement to the Master Plans was adopted in 1991. Additional planning documents include a Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade and Expansion Plan and the project EIR.

LCWD financial planning efforts include an annual budget and annually audited financial statement. The District has not produced a capital improvement plan. Capital outlays are determined on an annual-basis in the adopted budget.

District accomplishments in the last five years include installation of radio-read meters to improve billing efficiency. As of the drafting of this report, approximately 30 percent had been installed. The District anticipates completing installation of all meters in 2020. In addition, the District received the WWTP of the Year award in 2001 and 2003 from the California Water Environmental Association.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and constituent preferences on water and wastewater rates. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate water service levels within these resource constraints, but requires additional capital financing to meet wastewater regulatory standards. The District implements water and wastewater rates biennially to reflect current costs.

The District operates out of two enterprise funds for the two services provided—water and sewer.

The District received \$6,115,113 in operating and nonoperating revenue in FY 05-06. Primary revenues were connection charges for sewer service (47 percent), charges for water and wastewater services (37 percent), interest income (eight percent), and connection charges for water service (seven percent). The District does not receive property taxes.

The District levies service charges which are used to cover the cost of providing those services. Financing for capital improvements is primarily from connection fees such as installation, extension and annexation charges.

The District had \$70,570 in long-term liability at the end of FY 05-06, of which \$10,000 is the outstanding amount for a USDA loan and the remainder is liability for compensated absences.

The District's adopted budget for FY 07-08 anticipates \$3.2 million in capital outlays for the year. A majority (\$2 million) of anticipated capital expenditures in FY 07-08 will be used for the WWTP upgrade and expansion. The plant expansion is estimated to cost \$50 million for construction and \$1 million annually for operation. The District has pre-applied for a low interest State Revolving Fund loan to finance approximately half of the expected construction costs. Approximately \$10 million will be provided by the District, and the remaining portion will be funded by developers.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$12.3 million at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to approximately 550 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves; however approximately \$10 million of the

current unrestricted net asset balance is expected to be used to finance the WWTP upgrade and expansion project. The remaining balance is reserved for emergency repairs for which funds are needed immediately but will eventually be reimbursed by the insurance company.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

LCWD provides retail water services to approximately 3,360 customers in the form of groundwater pumping, treatment, water quality testing, conveyance, storage, and delivery. Preventative maintenance includes annual distribution system flushing and annual valve exercising.

Connections are primarily residential with limited light commercial uses. There are no significant industrial customers.

LOCATION

The District provides domestic water service to all areas within the District bounds. Service is not provided outside of the District bounds.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes six production wells, eleven booster pumps, approximately 40 miles of pipe line, and four treatment facilities. The water supply system has a maximum pumping capacity of 14.7 mgd.

The District's water supply is provided entirely by the South Yuba Groundwater Basin from six wells. The wells have capacities ranging from 1.2 mgd to five mgd, with a combined pumping capacity of 14.7 mgd. Wells 3 and 4 were constructed in 1956. Wells 12, 14, 15 and 16 were constructed in 1979, 1980, 1986, and 2005 respectively. Wells 3, 4, 12, 14, and 15 are all in good condition, and Well 16 was identified as being in excellent condition. The District reported that the pumps on Wells 14 and 15 will need to be pulled and inspected in the next three to five years. Well 17, under construction next to the Orchard subdivision, will have a pumping capacity of approximately five mgd. Each well is equipped with a wellhead treatment system to treat taste, odor and color. All wells have back-up power generators, which automatically start in the event of electrical failure. The generators are designed to provide 24 hours of power at the wells maximum pumping capacity.

In 2002, the Department of Public Health (DPH) identified well contamination vulnerabilities which include the sewer collection system, automobile repair shops and gas stations. Well 12 has a particularly high risk for contamination because it is adjacent to a leaky underground storage tank site; however, monitoring of the well has shown no contamination.¹⁵³

¹⁵³ Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, *Linda County Water District 2005 Urban Water Management Plan*, 2005, p. 17.

Contaminants are removed by the four treatment facilities—located at Wells 3 and 4, Wells 12 and 14, Well 15, and Well 16. Gases are removed by a forced air draft aeration tower. Iron and manganese are filtered out by anthracite and silica sand. All treatment facilities were reported as being in good or excellent condition. The District did not identify any treatment facility needs or deficiencies.

The water distribution system is constructed of approximately 40 miles of cast iron pipe, ranging in size from four to 12 inches. In 2005, the District oversaw the design and construction of the 2.5 mile Edgewater trunk extension to serve subdivisions along Erle Road. The 2006 annual inspection by DPH noted that the distribution system is in good condition. The system averaged 8.25 percent in distribution losses, in 2004. According to the UWMP, the District hopes to reduce system losses to less than five percent by 2010.

All connections were equipped with meters in 1956 to monitor consumption and promote water conservation. The District has begun shifting to radio-read meters to minimize meter reading time and allow for increased billing efficiency. Of the 3,360 water connections, 1,100 radio-read meters had been installed as of the drafting of this report.

The District does not maintain water storage reserves. Currently, all needs are met exclusively by well pumping capacity. The UWMP identified a need for storage capacity and/or additional pumping capacity to meet maximum daily demands of future growth.

Table A-15-2: LCWD Projected Water Demand (mgd)

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Current Maximum Supply	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7
Max Daily Demand	11.6	17.6	22.0	27.6	34.7
Required Additional Supply	0	2.9	7.3	12.9	20.0
Source: LCWD Urban Water Management Plan, 2005.					

The current water system has the pumping capacity to serve anticipated growth until 2010,

according to UWMP projections. However, if growth occurs as predicted, an additional three mgd capacity will be needed by 2015 and an additional 20 mgd by 2030 to accommodate maximum daily demand. The additional five mgd of pumping capacity from Well 17 is expected to meet the needs of the District beyond 2015. According to the District, developers will provide necessary infrastructure to meet additional capacity needs.

The aquifer serving the District has not undergone analysis to determine the safe or firm yield water supply. The District is considering conjunctive use of surface or recycled water. In 1984, the District entered into a service contract with YCWA to receive water rights to 5,000 acre-feet per year of Yuba River surface water; however, construction of a treatment plant to provide domestic water at required health standards would require a significant capital investment.¹⁵⁴ The District has received grant funds in collaboration with the Cities of Marysville and Yuba City to assess the regional potential for wastewater recycling as a possible water source. Recycled water would most likely be used for agricultural and landscape irrigation, industrial reuse, habitat enhancement, and wetlands. In addition, the District is planning to update and expand the current WWTP, which will supply recycled water depending upon demand identified in the regional assessment. According to

¹⁵⁴ Contract between YCWA and LCWD, Dec. 13, 1984.

the District, it will require dual plumbing in new developments to accommodate any future use of recycled water.

Table A-15-3: LCWD Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)	
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None	
Wholesale Water	None	Groundwater Extraction	Direct	
Water Treatment	Direct	Recycled Water	None	
Service Area Description				
Retail Water	Within District boundaries			
Wholesale Water	None			
Recycled Water	None			
Boundary Area	6	sq. miles	Population (2000)	12,439
System Overview				
Average Daily Demand	2.92 mgd		Peak Day Demand	7.2 mg
Supply	14.7 mgd (pumping capacity of current water system in 2005)			
Major Facilities				
Facility Name	Type	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Wells 3 & 4 Treatment Facility	Treatment	2.3 mgd	Good	1992
Wells 12 & 14 Treatment Facility	Treatment	4.6 mgd	Good	1992
Well 15 Treatment Facility	Treatment	5 mgd	Good	1992
Well 16 Treatment Facility	Treatment	5 mgd	Excellent	2005
Other Infrastructure				
Reservoirs	0	Storage Capacity (mg)	0	
Booster Pumps	11	Pressure Zones	0	
Production Wells	6	Pipe Miles	40	
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies				
Increased pumping and distribution capacity needs due to development will be financed and constructed by the developer. Improvements recommended by DHS to the existing system include the retrofitting of the Station 16 sump hatch to capture and drain storm water and the repair of the raw water sampling taps to initiate a raw water bacteriological sampling program.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
Current Practices: The District is a member agency of the Yuba County Integrated Regional Water Management planning group.				
Opportunities: The District identified an opportunity to collaborate with other water service providers by hiring a water conservation coordinator for the Marysville, Linda and Olivehurst areas. In addition, the District has received a grant to assess the potential of a regional wastewater treatment plant in conjunction with the City of Marysville and Yuba City, which may be used for recycled water.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				

continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections		Total	Inside Bounds	Outside Bounds			
Total		3,360	3,360	0			
Irrigation/Landscape		14	14	0			
Domestic		3,185	3,185	0			
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional		162	162	0			
Recycled		0	0	0			
Other		0	0	0			
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	NP	2,642	3,521	4,819	7,311	9,131	11,451
Residential	NP	NP	2,771	4,056	6,533	8,338	10,642
Commercial/Industrial	NP	NP	388	396	406	416	427
Irrigation/Landscape	NP	NP	337	342	347	352	357
Other	NP	NP	25	25	25	25	25
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm	
South Yuba Groundwater Basin	Groundwater	3,532		18,367		NP	
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	NP	2,853	3,803	16,464	16,464	16,464	16,464
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	NP	2,853	3,803	16,464	16,464	16,464	16,464
Surface	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Recycled	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Conjunctive Use							
None							
Supply Constraints							
There has not been analysis to determine the maximum available water supply from the aquifer. An overdraft of the aquifer occurred in the 1980s; however, water levels have returned to previous levels.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af) ¹	Year 1:	16,530	Year 2:	14,694	Year 3:	12,857	
Significant Droughts	1977, 1990-1992						
Storage Practices	No storage facilities other than groundwater basin.						
Drought Plan	If a water shortage requires reduced demand, priority would be given to maintaining fire flows. Landscape and agricultural irrigation would be reduced. A moratorium on water use on impermeable surfaces and alternate day watering for residents would be imposed.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	Yes						
Conservation Pricing	No						
Other Practices	Visual inspection of distribution system for leaks.						
Notes:							
(1) Firm or safe water supply from the aquifer is unknown. Limits of water during drought are based on maximum supply determined by the recharge rate of the aquifer.							

continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Domestic Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
	Rate Description	Avg. Monthly Charges	Consumption²
Residential	Flat Monthly: \$6.50 Water Use: \$.70 per ccf	\$ 30.30	34 ccf/month
Non-Residential			
Retail	Flat Monthly: \$11.70 Water Use: \$.70 per ccf	\$ 38.30	38 ccf/month
Industrial	Flat Monthly: \$22.05 Water Use: \$.70 per ccf	\$ 172.55	215 ccf/month
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	Service charges are based on a flat rate per residence and metered water consumption. Rates are updated on an as-needed basis.		
Most Recent Rate Change	3/1/06	Frequency of Rate Changes	Biennially
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	The fee is based on meter size.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon building permit approval		
Connection Fee Amount	\$2,494/Single Family Unit		
Land Dedication Requirements	Developers are required to build necessary infrastructure and transfer it to the District.		
Development Impact Fee	None		
Water Enterprise Revenues, FY 05-06			Expenditures, FY 05-06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$1,633,961	100%	Total \$1,342,566
Rates & charges	\$1,134,679	69%	Administration \$54,240
Property tax	\$0	0%	O & M \$759,989
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$200,523
Interest	\$98,374	6%	Debt \$327,814
Connection Fees	\$400,908	25%	Purchased Water \$0
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges.			
(2) Water use assumptions by customer type were used to calculate average monthly bills. Assumed use levels are consistent countywide for comparison purposes. For further details, refer to Chapter TK.			

continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Planning Horizon
Water Master Plan		1988	2010
Supplement to Water Master Plan		1991	2015
UWMP		2005	2035
Capital Improvement Plan		None	NA
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		Emergency response plan for water and sewage facilities (2004).	
Other Plans			
None			
Service Challenges			
No challenges to service were identified by the District.			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	1120	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$260,270
MGD Delivered/FTE	0.97	Distribution Loss Rate	8%
Distribution Breaks & Leaks	1	Distribution Break Rate ²	2.5
Response Time Policy	< 90 mins	Response Time Actual	< four hours
Water Pressure	55+ normal day; 20+ psi fire flow		
Drinking Water Quality Regulatory Information³			
	#	Description	
Health Violations	0		
Monitoring Violations	1	Nitrate monitoring violation, 2003	
DW Compliance Rate ⁴	100%		
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	3	Certified	Yes
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			
(2) Distribution break rate is the number of leaks and pipeline breaks per 100 miles of distribution piping.			
(3) Violations since 1995, as reported by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System.			
(4) Drinking water compliance is percent of time in compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in 2006.			

WASTEWATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The District provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services to 3,360 connections. Connections are primarily residential with limited light commercial and no significant industrial uses. The District owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant and inspects, cleans and repairs sewer collection infrastructure in the service area such as pipes, manholes and lift stations.

LOCATION

The District provides all wastewater service within the District bounds. There are no septic systems inside the District's boundaries. No services are provided outside of the District's bounds.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes the wastewater treatment plant, seven percolation/evaporation ponds, 40 miles of sewer pipe lines, and eight lift stations.

The WWTP is located next to the Feather River levee on Myrna Avenue on a 15-acre parcel. The plant has a facility design flow of 1.8 mgd (ADWF) at secondary treatment standards. The plant was built in 1960 with significant upgrades in 1996 and 2002, including a new secondary clarifier, a two-stage anaerobic digestion process, facilities for continuous chlorination and dechlorination of treated effluent, and a new effluent pump station. The treatment process consists of the headworks, primary clarification, a trickling filter, secondary clarification, disinfection and dechlorination, and sludge digesters. Treated effluent is pumped into seven percolation/evaporation ponds and dried sludge is disposed of at a local landfill. The District maintains a permitted outfall pipeline for direct discharge of effluent to the Feather River, but the pipeline has not been used for many years. The pipeline is permitted under the current NPDES permit; however, the existing WWTP cannot treat to effluent limitations required for direct discharge into the river.

The 2006 Preliminary Design Report (PDR) for the WWTP expansion outlines infrastructure needs and deficiencies at the existing plant as follows:

- The headworks are undersized for future demand, difficult to operate, and require daily manual cleaning.
- The influent pump stations have exceeded their useful life and are in need of replacement.
- The biotrickling filter cannot reduce contaminants to target levels and needs to be replaced.
- Additional capacity is needed for the primary clarification, intermediate pump station, secondary clarification, sludge drying beds, and effluent pump station.

The percolation ponds have a capacity of 163 acre-feet. Generally, the three shallowest ponds are kept out of service, and used only during high flow periods. The ponds were constructed in 1960, 1971 and 1975 and are located within the floodplain in Sutter County on the east side of the Feather River. The soil in the floodplain is alluvial deposits, which allows the treated effluent to seep into the underlying soil. The ponds have been inundated three times during periods of high river flow in 1986, 1995 and 1997, and treated wastewater was subsequently discharged into the river. According to RWQCB, during periods of high river flow the ponds are not accessible and the District is unable to safely monitor the ponds.¹⁵⁵ In addition, RWQCB has indicated there is likely a hydraulic connection between the percolation ponds and the Feather River, which is the equivalent of a point discharge of waste to surface water—requiring regulation under an NPDES permit.

Due to growth and development in the District, the UWMP predicts a need for a plant with design flow capacities of 2.5 mgd by 2010 and 6.6 mgd by 2030. The existing plant is expected to reach its design flow capacity of 1.8 mgd by the end of 2008. Plans for plant expansion are underway to accommodate rapid growth. The RWQCB has approved an application to expand the WWTP to a capacity of up to five mgd and upgrade to a new treatment system. The District expects it will be completed in 2008. The PDR projects it will cost approximately \$50 million for construction and \$1 million annually for operation and maintenance. The upgrades will include an activated sludge process followed by treatment at a tertiary level, allowing the percolations ponds to be closed by 2011 and waste to be directly discharged to the Feather River at Shanghai Bend.

The entire collection system is comprised of 40 miles of vitrified clay pipes ranging in sizes from four to 30 inches. Flow is directed by gravity towards the WWTP. In addition, 10 lift stations are used for long areas of level terrain. The District completed a collection system expansion and improvement project in 1996, and recently completed construction of a 30-inch trunk to the plant from the ELSP area along Erle Road to serve new development. The District identified the collection system (pipes) as being in good condition overall. Of the 10 lift stations the District identified two as being in excellent condition and six in good condition. The remaining two pumps are reaching design capacity and will need to be retrofitted with larger pumps by 2013.

¹⁵⁵ Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. 2006-0096, p. 22.

Table A-15-4: LCWD Wastewater Service Profile

Wastewater Service Configuration and Demand					
Service Configuration					
Service Type		Service Provider(s)			
Wastewater Collection		Direct			
Wastewater Treatment		Direct			
Wastewater Disposal		Direct			
Recycled Water		None			
Onsite Septic Systems in Service Area					
None identified					
Septic Regulatory/Policies					
The County requires all new construction (in a city, town, sanitary district, or sewer maintenance district) to connect to a sewer system when available.					
Service Demand 2004					
		Connections		Flow (mgd)	
Type		Total	Outside Bounds	Average	Peak
Total		3,764	0	1.38	3.06
Residential		3,611	0	0.83	1.84
Commercial and Industrial		153	0	0.55	1.22
Projected Demand					
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Flow (mgd)	1.19	2.50	3.2	5	5.8
Note:					
(1) NA: Not Applicable; NP: Not Provided.					

continued

Wastewater Infrastructure			
Wastewater Treatment & Disposal Infrastructure			
System Overview			
Treatment level: Secondary (Following plant upgrades, the WWTP will treat to a tertiary level.)			
Disposal method: Percolation/evaporation beds (The District anticipates directly discharging into the Feather River after plant upgrades are completed.)			
Facility Name	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Linda Wastewater Treatment Plant	1.8	Fair	1960
Treatment Plant Daily Flow	Average Dry	Peak Wet ¹	
Linda WWTP	1.19	3.06	
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
Due to projected growth, the District is planning to expand and upgrade the WWTP to accommodate increased demand. This will allow the District to direct effluent into the Feather River and close its percolation ponds.			
Wastewater Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Sewer Pipe Miles	40	Manholes	785
Sewage Lift Stations	10		
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
Two pumps are reaching design capacity and will need to be retrofitted with larger pumps by 2013.			
Infiltration and Inflow			
The precise extent of infiltration and inflow (I/I) is not available. Based on the peaking factor of 2.6 (the ratio of peak wet to average dry flow), I/I appear to be within industry norms.			
Wastewater Regional Collaboration and Facility Sharing			
Regional Collaboration			
In collaboration with the cities of Marysville and Yuba City, the District is assessing the potential of a regional WWTP.			
Facility Sharing Opportunities			
The District is assessing the feasibility of sharing a regional WWTP.			
Notes:			
(1) The wet weather peak day flow was observed in February 2004. The UWMP notes that the plant flow meter was out of calibration for part of 2004, and flows during that time may be artificially high.			

continued

Wastewater Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning				
Sewage Spills/Overflows¹				
Date	Spill Site	Cause	Gallons	Contained?
None				
Service Adequacy Indicators				
OES Reported Spills	0	Sewer Overflows 2006 ²	6	
Treatment Effectiveness Rate ³	95%	Sewer Overflow Rate ⁴	15	
Total Employees (FTEs)	4	Response Time Policy ⁵	< 90 mins	
Employees Certified?	Yes	Response Time Actual	< four hours	
Regulatory Compliance Record				
In the last five years, the District has had one water quality violation (10/20/2004) and no reporting violations issued by RWQCB.				
Source Control and Pollution Prevention Practices				
The District requires grease, oil or sand interceptors on all new commercial/industrial applications and has an annual permit requirement for inspection and pumping. Specific requirements for source control, pollution prevention and pre-treatment practices are covered in the District Code Chapter 3.				
Collection System Inspection Practices				
The District annually performs visual inspection on approximately 20 percent of the collection system. Lift stations are inspected three times a week. Areas identified as particularly susceptible to problems are inspected quarterly. The District is planning to purchase smoke testing equipment in 2008 to identify infiltration and inflow problems.				
Service Challenges				
None identified				
Wastewater Planning				
Plan	Description	Planning Horizon		
Wastewater Master Plan	1986	2010		
Supplement to Wastewater Master Plan	1991	2015		
WWTP Upgrade and Expansion Report	2006	2020		
Capital Improvement Plan	None			
Plan Item/Element	Description			
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Plan	None			
Seismic/Emergency Plan	2004			
Wet Weather Flow Capacity Plan	None			
Other Relevant Plans				
None				
Notes:				
(1) Includes sewage spills/overflows reported to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services between 2000 and 2005.				
(2) Total number of overflows experienced in 2006 as reported by the Agency.				
(3) Total number of non-compliance days in 2006 per 365 days.				
(4) Sewer overflows (excluding those caused by customers) per 100 miles of collection piping.				
(5) Agency policy, guidelines or goals for response time between service call and clearing the blockage.				

continued

Wastewater Rates and Financing			
Rate Zones			
Wastewater rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description: Service charges are based on a flat rate of \$18.50 per residence. Rates are updated on an as-needed basis.			
Last Rate Change	3/1/2006	Frequency of Rate Changes	Biennially
Wastewater Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	The residential fee is flat for each dwelling unit; hotels pay 1/3 of the residential connection fee for each guest room; commercial, industrial and institutional fees are based on square footage.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon building permit issuance.		
Connection Fee Amount ¹	Residential: \$5,840		
Land Dedication Req.	Developers are required to build necessary infrastructure and transfer it to the District.		
Development Impact Fee	None		
Wastewater Enterprise Revenues, FY05-06		Expenditures, FY 05-06	
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$4,423,328	100%	Total
Rates & Charges	\$1,139,279	26%	Administration
Property Tax	\$0	0%	O & M
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation
Interest	\$360,776	8%	Debt
Connection Fees	\$2,851,517	64%	Capital Expenditures
Loan Proceeds	\$0	0%	Other
Notes:			
(1) Connection fee amount is calculated for a single-family home.			

16. LINDA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

The Linda Fire Protection District (LFPD) provides fire protection and emergency medical services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

LFPD was formed on August 23, 1948 as an independent special district.¹⁵⁶ The District was formed to provide fire protection services in the community of Linda.

The principal act that governs the District is the Fire Protection District Law of 1987.¹⁵⁷ The principal act empowers fire districts to provide fire protection, rescue, emergency medical, hazardous material response, ambulance, and any other services relating to the protection of lives and property.¹⁵⁸ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹⁵⁹

The boundaries of LFPD extend east from the Feather River to Beale AFB along North Beale Road in east Linda, south of the Yuba River to Erle Road in the southeast, and as far south as the Yuba-Sutter County line in the southwest, ranging from the Western Pacific Railroad in the east to the County line in the west, south of the Yuba County Airport, as shown on Map B-16. The District has a boundary area of approximately 43.6 square miles.

The SOI for LFPD consists of four discrete areas adjacent to the district bounds, in the west, south, east, and northeast of the District. With the exception of minimal territory along Beale Road in the eastern portion of the SOI, the SOI does not include territory within district bounds. The areas extend from south of the Yuba River to the district boundaries in the northeast, east of the district boundaries to Beale AFB along Erle Road, south of the district boundaries along the Southern Pacific Railroad south of the community of Linda, and west of the district boundaries to the Feather River. The SOI area along the railroad south of Linda overlaps with the SOI for OPUD in that area, and the SOI area west of the district boundaries to the east side of the Feather River is located entirely in Sutter County.

¹⁵⁶ Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹⁵⁷ Health and Safety Code §13800-13970.

¹⁵⁸ Health and Safety Code §13862.

¹⁵⁹ Government Code §56824.10.

Boundary History

At formation, the LFPD's boundary extended east of the Feather River to approximately one mile east of Griffith Avenue, and south of the Yuba River to Erle Road in the southeast and the Yuba County Airport in the southwest.¹⁶⁰ In 1952, the southwest area containing the Yuba County Airport was detached from the District. In 1953, 98 areas were detached from the District for tax purposes.¹⁶¹ From 1961 to 1973, BOE and LAFCO records indicate that 96 of the 98 exclusion areas were subsequently annexed back into the district, leaving 2 exclusions within the District's boundary in West Linda.¹⁶² In 1956 and 1971, two annexations occurred extending the district boundaries one and a half miles to the east, from North Beale Road in the south to north of Hammonton Smartville Road, adjacent to Beale AFB.¹⁶³ The district boundaries were expanded again in 1974 with a 119-acre annexation south of North Beale Road, adjacent to Beale AFB.

Three detachments from the District have taken place since the 1970s. In 1974, an 11-parcel detachment occurred, removing over 700 acres from the northeast of the District, south of the Yuba River in the vicinity of Dantoni Road.¹⁶⁴ In 1979, the Nordic Trucking detachment removed 10 acres from the District, and in 1980 the King-Roben detachment removed 15 acres from the District, both located adjacent to Furneaux Road, north of the Yuba County Airport.¹⁶⁵ In 1982, the vast 25-square mile Arboga annexation extended the southern portion of the District to the Yuba-Sutter County line in the southern Plumas Lake area.¹⁶⁶ The most recent change to the District occurred in 1992 with the Butler Estates annexation,¹⁶⁷ adding approximately 50 acres south of Simpson Dantoni Road, west of Dantoni Road.¹⁶⁸ A 10-acre exclusion remains in the district boundary at this location west of Dantoni Road—the site of Well 15 owned by Linda County Water District.

The SOI for LFPD was adopted by LAFCO in 1986 to include four discrete areas adjacent to the district bounds, as previously described.¹⁶⁹ An amendment to the SOI was adopted in 1987 to

¹⁶⁰ Board of Equalization Change Number 42A.

¹⁶¹ Board of Equalization records indicate that 120 areas were excluded from the District. The Board of Equalization provided a letter from the Yuba County Board of Supervisors dated April 1, 1953 which instructed those wishing to exclude their property from the District to file with the county assessor by May 1, 1953. Evidence of these exclusions was provided by the Yuba County Assessor's Office, in the form of a District map from 1961 showing 98 different exclusion areas. No map depicting the 1953 exclusions was found at the Board of Equalization, the Yuba County Recorder's Office, the Yuba County Surveyor's Office, or in LFPD records.

¹⁶² LAFCO resolutions 1971-2, 1972-2 and 1973-1, and Board of Equalization Change Numbers 68B, 107 and 115.

¹⁶³ LAFCO resolution 1973-1 and Board of Equalization Change Number 42A.

¹⁶⁴ LAFCO resolution 1974-5.

¹⁶⁵ LAFCO resolutions 1979-4 and 1980-3.

¹⁶⁶ LAFCO resolutions 1974-6 and 1982-6.

¹⁶⁷ This annexation occurred subsequent to the SOI adoption; however, the annexed territory is not within the SOI.

¹⁶⁸ LAFCO resolution 1992-21.

¹⁶⁹ LAFCO resolution 1986-49.

exclude the territory in Sutter County—the amendment was subsequently rescinded in 1988. No further changes have been made to the SOI.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. Board members are elected at large to staggered four-year terms. Current board members are William Bellflower (Chairman), James Brannon (Vice Chairman) and Larry Trama (Secretary). The Board meets on the second Thursday of every month at 7:00 p.m.

Meeting agendas are posted at Fire Station 1, Fire Station 3 and two community bulletin boards in grocery stores in east and west Linda. Minutes are available at Fire Station 1. The District reported that it is in the process of developing a website—targeted to be accessible by the end of 2008. The website will make agendas and minutes available online, in addition to service-related information.

District voters are allowed to cast their votes for up to two board candidates. The last contested election was in November 2006. The voter turnout was approximately 48 percent compared to the 57 percent countywide voter turnout rate for Measure D.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to the Chief. Complaints that are not resolved to a constituent's satisfaction may be brought before the Board at the monthly meetings. The District does not track the number of complaints, but estimates that less than 10 are received on average annually. Complaints most often relate to the District's annual weed abatement program. District personnel annually inspect parcels within bounds for noxious weeds. Property owners are informed of the need to rid the parcel of the weeds within an allotted time period, after which properties still having weeds are abated by the District and the cost is billed to the property owner.

The District updates constituents through outreach efforts at schools and community meetings. District employees conduct fire prevention and safety briefings and provide station tours for elementary school students. During fire prevention week, LFPD provides public safety education to schools within the District. The Chief attends community meetings to answer fire-related questions.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District bounds encompass residential and commercial areas, as well as some farmlands. Local business activities include construction, auto sales, storage, restaurants, retail, food processing, the Peach Tree Golf and Country Club, the Plumas Lake Golf and Country Club, and Yuba Community College.

The District considers its customer base to be the structures within the District boundaries and individuals living or traveling in the District. LFPD protected approximately 2,700 structures prior to 2003, according to the District. Since then, the area has experienced significant development resulting in building and population growth. Between 2003 and April 2007, the District estimates an

additional 2,600 structures have been constructed—totaling approximately 5,300 structures protected by the District. DOF population estimates provided by LFPD show a 36 percent growth in population from 16,477 in 2003 to 22,455 in 2006. The District's population density is approximately 510 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Further growth is anticipated within the District in the next few years as planned developments begin and continue construction within the East Linda Specific Plan (ELSP), Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) and North Arboga Study Areas. Planned and approved developments within the District's bounds or SOI are shown in Table A-44-1. Excluding the Woodbury subdivision, development area within the District bounds and SOI is in excess of 6,300 acres (including 91 acres of non-residential), with over 20,500 planned dwelling units.

Major developments currently under construction within the District are the 535-acre Plumas Lake Cobblestone development, the 474.5-acre Rio Del Oro development, the 795.3-acre Wheeler Ranch development, and the 389.7-acre Edgewater development. A majority of the Edgewater development has been completed with all major infrastructure completed and 963 dwellings constructed of the proposed 1,358. Major planned development areas include the 577.1-acre Country Club Estates development and the 549.9-acre Bear River development. The Plumas Lake Cobblestone, Rio Del Oro, Wheeler Ranch, and Country Club Estates developments are located within the PLSP area. The Bear River development is located southwest of the PLSP area. The Edgewater development is located within the ELSP area. The northwestern portion of the 1,633-acre Woodbury development is partially located within the bounds and SOI of the District, east of SR 70 and south of Erle Road. The remainder of the development lies within the Plumas Brophy Fire Protection District bounds.

LFPD is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. To accommodate growth, the District projects service needs for facility planning and financing purposes. The District's 2003 development impact fee study outlines facility, equipment, and staffing required to minimize response times by maintaining a designated ratio of fire engines to structures as growth occurs. When planning for a new fire station, the District prepares revenue and cost projections and monitors development activity, through assessor parcel data and county recorder planned development data, to optimize timing of new facility construction.

The District anticipates further growth in the near future in the Arboga area and in the eastern portion of the District, near Erle Road and Griffith Avenue and towards Beale AFB. To accommodate new development, the development impact fee study recommends replacing the North Arboga station and building two new stations in East Linda and Plumas Lake (in addition to the recently completed Plumas Lake station). Land has been purchased for a new Fire Station 2 in Arboga—the site was chosen after a study determined the most advantageous location. The timing of new stations will be determined by the pace of construction and the threshold number of structures to finance the construction and operations of the facilities.

MANAGEMENT

The District's staff consists of a chief, an assistant chief, three captains, three engineers, and seven firefighters and an administrative assistant, all of which are full-time. In addition, there are 24 call firefighters. All staff and call firefighters report to the Assistant Chief. The Chief updates the Board at monthly meetings.

All District employees are evaluated annually. New hires and personnel on one-year promotion probation are evaluated quarterly. The District is up to date on staff performance evaluations.

District performance is evaluated periodically by the Insurance Services Office (ISO); an ISO evaluation was most recently completed in April 2007. LFPD evaluates district performance on large fire or emergency service calls in incident review meetings, which cover topics such as overall operation efficiency, areas in need of improvement, and personnel that extended extraordinary effort.

The District monitors productivity on a monthly basis by comparing incidents within the District and incidents per station with prior months and years. District management also tracks time spent by staff on training, fire flow testing, pump testing, and outreach activities.

Management practices in use by the District include benchmarking. The District monitors the number of service calls per station and regularly compares to neighboring agencies.

LFPD has adopted a mission statement and prepared a development impact fee (DIF) study in 2006. The DIF study identifies infrastructure and financing needs to guide long-term capital improvements through 2015. LFPD does not currently prepare a long-term capital improvement plan (CIP); however, similar to a CIP, the DIF study outlines future capital improvements through 2015. Other financial planning efforts include an adopted budget and annual financial audits. The last audit was performed for FY 05-06.

LFPD staff have received several awards for their accomplishments between 2002 and 2007, including the Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMS Award in 2003 and 2004, the American Red Cross Hero Award in 2007, and the Linda Elementary School A+ School Partner Award in 2002 and 2003.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints.

The District's finances primarily flow through its general fund—other governmental activity funds include the special revenue, debt service, and capital project funds. The District finances public protection services primarily with property and Proposition 172 tax revenues.

The District received \$3 million in revenue in FY 05-06 for all governmental activities. Primary revenues sources were development impact fees (49 percent), property taxes (35 percent), Proposition 172 funds (eight percent) and county service area assessments (six percent). Property owners within CSAs 66A and 66C, located in the Plumas Lake area, were assessed \$387.60 and \$472.76 in FY 06-07 respectively—\$81.60 of which was paid to LFPD for fire protection services.¹⁷⁰ Property owners in County Service Area 52B, in the East Linda area, were assessed a total of

¹⁷⁰ CSA 66A is located adjacent to the Western Pacific railroad from McGowan Parkway to the Yuba-Sutter county line. CSA 66C encompasses the northeastern portion of the Plumas Lake Cobblestone development.

\$232.56, \$81.60 of which was allocated to LFPD.¹⁷¹ The assessments increase by two percent annually.

The District's property tax revenues were constrained in FY 05-06 and FY 06-07 when a portion of the property tax revenue in the District's boundary area was not collected or remitted to LFPD due to a perception that LFPD had exceeded its Gann limit. The Gann limit is a spending limit for government services funded by the proceeds of taxes, including property taxes. Development impact fees, Proposition 172 funds and direct property assessments are not subject to the appropriation limitations.¹⁷² The limit, originally computed in FY 1978-79, increases annually with cost-of-living and population growth.¹⁷³ The matter was litigated and ultimately settled by LFPD and the County Auditor-Controller. In FY 07-08 and future years, LFPD's property tax revenues are restored and the District is now responsible for monitoring its compliance with the Gann limit.

The District's new Plumas Lake station (Station 3), completed in January 2007, cost approximately \$4.1 million to construct. Capital financing for the station was provided through bonds (certificates of participation) financed over a ten-year period and repaid through a development impact fee fund.

The District had \$4.1 million in long-term liability at the end of FY 05-06, a majority of which (\$4.07 million) was for outstanding bonds used to finance Fire Station 3. The remainder was liability for compensated absences. LFPD received a "stable" (BBB) underlying rating from Standard and Poor's.

The District's adopted budget for FY 07-08 anticipates \$0.8 million in capital outlays for the year. A majority (\$0.5 million) of anticipated capital expenditures in FY 07-08 will be used for a new structure engine and a new command vehicle. The District levies a development impact fee on new developments for capital improvements. Bond funds were also used to complete Station 3.

By way of financial reserves, the District had a general fund balance of \$2.44 million and restricted net assets of \$2.49 million at the end of FY 05-06—leaving a negative unrestricted net asset balance of \$45,411. The District anticipates \$0.35 million in reserves at the end of FY 06-07. LFPD has no formal policy on target general fund financial reserves; however, District management aims for a reserve of at least four months of working capital or \$1.1 million.¹⁷⁴ The Board adopted a \$1 million reserve policy for the fire mitigation account.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements related to workers compensation insurance. The District is a member of the Northern California Special Districts Insurance Authority, which provides workers compensation insurance to member agencies.

¹⁷¹ CSA 52B encompasses the eastern portion of the Edgewater development and the Eagle Meadows, Orchard, Montrose at Edgewater, Khairi and Quail Hollow developments in east Linda

¹⁷² Interview with Ann Maitlin, California Department of Finance, August 14, 2007.

¹⁷³ California State Controller, *Special Districts Annual Report*, 2007, p. xi.

¹⁷⁴ Monthly expenditures based on FY 05-06 actual expenditures.

FIRE SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

LFPD provides fire suppression (structural, vehicle, and vegetation fires) and prevention, Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, hazardous materials response, fire inspection, education, and burning permit services.

LFPD provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services.

The District's primary prevention strategy is the weed abatement program which is aimed at minimizing brush fires. Each year personnel inspect parcels within District boundaries and notify property owners of the need to rid the property of noxious weeds. If the property owner fails to remove the weeds within the designated time frame, the weeds are abated by the District and the property owner is charged for the service. In addition, the District offers fire prevention and safety instruction in local schools and a hazardous materials awareness program, and participates in a task force with various Yuba County departments which addresses blighted, neglected and hazardous properties.

The District responds to hazardous material incidents to provide initial identification. The Yuba County Office of Emergency Services determines what agency will provide hazardous material clean-up and mitigation. Marysville Fire Department typically provides specialized hazardous material response to areas within Yuba County. LFPD provides decontamination support to the responding mitigation team.

The LFPD Chief checks fire plans for new development prior to construction. Initial fire safety inspections are completed on all new commercial facilities, and random inspections are performed thereafter. The District also ensures that residential care facilities comply with code to provide adult and childcare services.

Dispatch Services

All 911 calls made from land lines are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Radio dispatch services are provided by Sheriff dispatch for LFPD; hence, Yuba County is the Public Safety Answering Point. Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, full-time staff are dispatched and call personnel are notified through pagers. For medical emergencies, the Sheriff calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance.

Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays the call to Yuba County Sheriff, and dispatching follows the protocol discussed above.

LOCATION

LFPD provides service for the entire boundary area, including the unincorporated communities of Linda, Arboga, and Plumas Lake.

Due to proximity, the District is called upon to provide automatic aid to Marysville Fire Department for the area around SR 70 and Simpson Lane, Olivehurst Public Utility District Fire Department for the Yuba County Airport and industrial tract, CALFIRE for the area generally between the northern boundary of Beale AFB and the Yuba River and from County Road 1034 in the west to North Earle Road in the east, Smartville Fire Protection District for portions of the Yuba Goldfields and Hammonton-Smartville Road, and Wheatland Fire Authority for the portion of SR 70 between McGowan Parkway and the Plumas-Arboga Overpass and a portion of Plumas-Arboga Road adjacent to district bounds.

The area northwest of Beale AFB, south of the Yuba River and to the west of Dantoni Road lies between LFPD and Smartville Fire Protection District (SFPD) and is not within bounds of a fire district; consequently, the two fire agencies provide service there when needed—occasionally arriving unplanned at the same incidents. LFPD provides coverage to another “no man’s land” which lies beyond the District’s eastern boundary on North Beale Road. LFPD is the primary responder there, as the Beale Air Force Base Fire Department rarely responds off base, according to the District.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure owned by the District includes three fire stations and 16 trucks.

Station 1, erected in 1961 and renovated in 1986 and 2005, is used for administration, operations and equipment storage. Stations 2 and 3 were built in 1983 and 2006 respectively and are used for operations and equipment storage. Station 3 is also occasionally used for training purposes. Station 1 and 3 are staffed at all times. Station 2 is unstaffed unless call staff is notified of a call.

Due to recent growth and development the District has made plans for additional stations to service the increased population. Station 3 was recently erected in the Plumas Lake area and began operations in January 2007. The District anticipates replacing Station 2 within the next two to five years; the District has purchased property on Plumas Arboga Road. The construction timeline will depend on the rate of development. An additional station is planned to be built in Plumas Lake around 2013, if growth occurs as anticipated in the DIF study.

The District owns three command vehicles, four structure engines, six wildland engines, one water tender, and one rescue squad truck. Ten vehicles have been purchased since 2002 and one engine was completely refurbished. The District anticipates purchasing a new wildland vehicle and structure engine in FY 07-08. The District did not report any other vehicle needs or deficiencies; however, as the District constructs new stations additional equipment will be needed.

Table A-16-1: LFPD Fire Service Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration			Service Demand	
Fire Suppression	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006	
EMS	Direct	Total Service Calls	2,772	
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	64%	
Hazardous Materials	Marysville Fire Dept.	% Fire	12%	
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CDF	% False Alarm	4%	
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CDF	% Vehicle Accidents	7%	
Public Safety Answering Point	Yuba County Sheriff	% Other	13%	
Fire/EMS Dispatch	Yuba County Sheriff	Calls per 1,000 people	123	
Service Adequacy			Resources	
ISO Rating	Class 4/8B	Fire Stations in District	3	
Median Response Time	5:00	Fire Stations Serving District	3	
90th Percentile Response Time	8:36	Sq. Miles per Station	14.5	
Response Time Base Year	2007	Total Staff	40	
Training Volunteers receive three hours of formal training 26 times a year. Paid staff train during shifts—averaging 200 hours of training per year.			Total Full-time Sworn Staff	15
			Total On-call Sworn Staff	24
			Sworn Staff per Station ¹	13.0
			Sworn Staff per 1,000 ²	1.7
Service Challenges The District reports that there are no areas within bounds that are a challenge to serve.			Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	0.7
			Staffing Base Year	2007
			Fire Flow Water Reserves ³	At least 5,000 g
Facilities			Fire Flow Pressure ⁴	20 psi
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Station 1	1286 Scales Ave., Marysville	Good	1 Chief 1 Assistant Chief 1 Admin. Assistant 1 Captain 1 Firefighter	3 Command 2 Structural 2 Wildland 1 Water Tender 1 Rescue Squad
Station 2	1595 Broadway Rd., Marysville	Good	None	1 Structural 1 Wildland
Station 3	1765 River Oaks Blvd., Plumas Lake	Excellent	1 Driver/Engineer 1 Firefighter	1 Structural 3 Wildland
Notes: (1) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations. Actual staffing levels of each station vary. (2) Sworn staff ratio based on 2006 DOF population. (3) Water within the District is provided by Linda County Water District and Olivehurst Public Utility District. LCWD provides all water from well pumping capacity. OPUD maintains five million gallons in above-ground storage capacity. For areas where fire hydrants are not available, the District relies on a 5,000 gallon water tender for fire flow. (4) Tested for flows of 2,000 - 2,800 gpm.				

continued

Fire Service	
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies	
<p>The District is planning to replace Station 2 with a new station on purchased property on Plumas Arboga Rd. No specific construction schedule has been determined; however, the District anticipates the station will be completed in the next two to five years depending on needs. In addition, the District lacks a dedicated training facility for multiple training tasks. Training is currently held primarily in the meeting room at Station 1 and in the parking lot at the Feather River Center. District management is considering building a training tower at the future site of Station 2. Also under consideration is a joint use training facility in conjunction with Yuba College Fire Academy and Yuba College Police Academy.</p>	
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration	Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers
<p>Current Practices: The District is participating in the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. LFPD reports attendance at stakeholder meetings, adoption of a district resolution to support development of the plan, and supplying fire facility location data for mapping purposes. Station 2 was built by the District on property owned by Reclamation District 784 and leased to LFPD through a 99-year lease. The District leases space to the Yuba County Sheriff's Office in Station 3 for use as a substation. In addition, one apparatus bay in Station 3 is used to store the Yuba County Mobile Incident Command Vehicle. CHP has a substation at Station 1 through an informal arrangement between the two agencies.</p>	<p>OPUD, Wheatland Fire Authority, Marysville FD, Beale AFB, Sutter County FD, Yuba City FD, Smartville FPD, CDF</p>
<p>Opportunities: The District is interested in the development of a shared Fire and Police Academy training facility at Yuba College. LFPD will discuss the possibility of a substation at the new Station 2 with the Sheriff's Office.</p>	

17. LOMA RICA – BROWNS VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

The Loma Rica-Browns Valley Community Services District (LRBVCS D) provides fire protection and emergency medical services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

LRBVCS D was formed on November 13, 1985 as an independent special district.¹⁷⁵ The District was formed to provide fire protection and rescue services to the communities of Loma Rica and Browns Valley.¹⁷⁶

The principal act that governs the District is Community Services District Law.¹⁷⁷ CSDs may potentially provide a wide array of services, including water supply, wastewater, solid waste, police and fire protection, street lighting and landscaping, airport, recreation and parks, mosquito abatement, library services; street maintenance and drainage services, ambulance service, utility undergrounding, transportation, abate graffiti, flood protection, weed abatement, hydroelectric power, among various other services. CSDs are required to gain LAFCO approval to provide additional services beyond those they were already providing at the end of 2005.¹⁷⁸ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹⁷⁹ The principal act requires that districts have five-member governing boards and appoint a general manager to implement board policies.¹⁸⁰

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of LRBVCS D extend north from the Yuba River in the Browns Valley area to the Yuba-Butte county line in the community of Loma Rica, and from Ramirez Road in the west to southwest of Collins Lake in the east, as shown on Map B-17. The District has a boundary area of approximately 98 square miles.¹⁸¹ There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

¹⁷⁵ Board of Equalization Official Date

¹⁷⁶ LAFCO resolution 1985-3

¹⁷⁷ Government Code §61000-61226.5.

¹⁷⁸ Government Code §61106.

¹⁷⁹ Government Code §56824.10.

¹⁸⁰ Government Codes §61040 and 61050.

¹⁸¹ LAFCO resolution 1985-3.

The SOI for LRBVCSD was adopted in 1986 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District.¹⁸² There have been no amendments to the SOI since its adoption.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Board members in 2008 are Susan L. Cerf (Chair), Cathy Kattuah (Vice Chair), Dan Ford, Dean Gardner, and David Stipp.

Board meetings are held once a month on the third Monday at 7:30 pm at the fire station on Loma Rica Road. Board meeting agendas are posted on the District's website, where committee meeting agendas, minutes, and information about special events are also available. In addition, agendas are posted at four public venues—two in Loma Rica and two in Browns Valley—72 hours prior to a public meeting.

The District's most recent contested election was held in August 2005. Approximately 55 percent of registered voters turned out for the election. There were no countywide measures or elections at that time for comparison purposes.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests. However, CALFIRE was unable to provide District response times as requested.

Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters, in-person, or through the website. General complaints are handled by the general manager. If the complaint requires board action, the issue is agendaized and discussed at a monthly meeting. The District reported that it did not receive any complaints in 2006. Complaints most often pertain to fees and assessments levied by the District.

The District updates constituents at board meetings and by word of mouth. Additional public outreach efforts include a biannual newsletter on issues such as fire prevention education and burn permits and a call firefighter recruitment campaign.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The area within the District's bounds is largely rural residential and agricultural. Business activity in the District includes medical and veterinary practices, a land surveying company, a supply store, and a boat dealership. The District considers its customer base to be the structures and residents within the District. According to the District's five-year plan, the District protects approximately 2,172 residences and businesses, as well as 5,250 residents.

There were 4,160 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 42 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

¹⁸² LAFCO resolution 1986-44

The District has experienced increased growth of approximately 70 homes per year, which has impacted service demand, as reported in the District's five-year plan. Further growth is anticipated in the future, if development in Spring Valley is approved. The County adopted a specific plan for the area in 1992, which can accommodate up to 3,500 dwelling units and 27.5 acres of commercial land spread over 2,450 acres at build-out. A development agreement was approved in 1996 between the County and the developer, Axel Karlshoej. The developer was in the process of negotiating with Browns Valley Irrigation District for water service and anticipated submitting a tentative map to the County after approaching the community in Summer 2008, at the time this report was prepared.

In addition, Foster Development Group has proposed an equestrian ranch project that would include 300 additional homes on 2-acre parcels across 1,500 acres in the northeast of the District. The plan also calls for a 1,000-acre conservation easement.¹⁸³ Quail Valley Ranch would be located in the northwest of the District, bordering Butte County. The developer was in the CEQA process as of early 2008.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The District has adopted a five-year plan, which is intended to guide district efforts in providing an adequate level of service to continued growth.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a general manager, and pays a fire chief and four firefighters through a contract with CALFIRE. In addition, fire services are augmented by eight call firefighters. The District hopes to increase the number of call firefighters to 25 by 2010. The District retains legal counsel through contract. The fire chief and general manager make monthly reports to the board on service calls and other district updates.

Evaluations of staff are completed on an as-needed basis. CALFIRE performance is evaluated at each board meeting. CALFIRE monitors its productivity by tracking the number and type of service calls and response times. The District did not report any benchmarking activities.

The District's planning efforts include a five-year plan. The current plan outlines goals, objectives, projected demand, and capital needs from 2005 to 2010. The plan is scheduled to be updated in February 2008.

As part of its financial planning efforts, the District performs annual audits of financial statements and adopts an annual budget. Capital improvement planning is a part of the District's five-year plan that is updated annually.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints.

¹⁸³ Appeal Democrat, "Hills Residences Proposed: North Yuba Eyed for Equestrian-Based Community," 2007.

The District tracks its finances separately for two funds—a general fund and a special revenue fund for mitigation fees.

The District received a total of \$443,341 in FY 05-06 in both funds. Primary revenue sources were assessments (54 percent) and mitigation fees (33 percent). The District also received \$17,343 or four percent of revenue in property tax revenues.

The District had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06. District's planned capital expenditures from 2008 to 2010 include \$320,000 for a new station, \$165,500 for a water tender and \$300,000 for a fire engine. The District anticipates fully funding these purchases with mitigation fees.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$675,908 at the end of FY 005-06. This amounted to 134 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 16 months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

FIRE & EMS SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

LRBVCSO provides fire suppression (structural, vehicle, and vegetation fires) and prevention, Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, hazardous materials response, education, and burning permit services. All services are provided through a contract with CALFIRE. During non-fire season (typically from October to May) the District reimburses CALFIRE to maintain two firefighters at Station 61, in excess of the 40 hours per week funded by the State, to maintain round-the-clock coverage. During fire season, CALFIRE staffs the station free of charge.

LRBVCSO provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately-owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services.

The District responds to hazardous material incidents to provide initial identification. The Yuba County Office of Emergency Services determines what agency will provide hazardous material clean-up and mitigation. Marysville Fire Department typically provides specialized hazardous material response to areas within Yuba County.

Dispatch

All 911 calls made from land lines are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Radio dispatch services are provided by CALFIRE dispatch for all foothill fire departments. Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, the call is transferred to CALFIRE, which then dispatches the appropriate responder. For medical emergencies, the Sheriff calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance.

Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays the call to Yuba County Sheriff, and dispatching follows the protocol discussed above.

LOCATION

LRBVCSO provides services to all areas within district boundaries. Services are also provided in the Bangor Community of Butte County as part of an automatic aid agreement with the Butte County Fire Department. In addition, the District responds within the Sicard Flat area of Smartville FPD and the northern portion of District 10-Hallwood CSD through automatic aid agreements.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District operates out of two fire stations—stations 61 and 62. Station 61 was built in 2000 in conjunction with CALFIRE and provides space for equipment, administration, training, and barracks. Station 61 is a bi-agency facility that the District shares with CALFIRE. CALFIRE owns the land, barracks and one engine bay. The remaining engine bays, the office and training rooms are owned by the District.

Station 62 was built by the District in 1994 to provide storage space for equipment and engines. The septic system and well at station 62 are in need of improvements, according to the District; however, the limited size of the property will not allow for the necessary improvements. The District has not determined how it will address this issue.

The District also identified a need for a new water tender and Type-1 engine. The District anticipates purchasing the new vehicles by 2009.

LRBVCSO is planning to begin construction on a third additional station in the northeastern portion of the District in 2010. The District has purchased the land for \$185,000 and anticipates completing construction of the first phase, including engine bays, a washing and showering area and a training facility, for approximately \$320,000. Timing for the final phase (barracks for full-time staff) will be determined by service demand and new development. The station will be funded entirely by mitigation fees.

In order to accommodate increased demand related to the proposed Spring Valley development, the District anticipates that a fourth station will be necessary. No plans were in progress for a fourth station, as of the drafting of this report.

Table A-17-1: LRBVCS Fire Service Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration			Service Demand	
Fire Suppression	CDF		Statistical Base Year	2006
EMS	CDF		Total Service Calls	2,259
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County		% EMS	61.5%
Hazardous Materials	CDF		% Fire	10.4%
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CDF		% False Alarm	11.5%
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CDF		% Fire & False Alarm	21.9%
Public Safety Answering Point	Yuba County Sheriff		% Other	16.6%
Fire/EMS Dispatch	Marysville PD		Calls per 1,000 people	178
Service Adequacy			Resources	
ISO Rating	Class 4		Fire Stations in City	1
Median Response Time	4:00		Fire Stations Serving City	1
90th Percentile Response Time	6:00		Sq. Miles per Station ¹	3.7
Response Time Base Year	2007		Total Staff	22
Training			Total Full-time Sworn Staff	8
Training for reserves is held two hours per week.			Total On-call Sworn Staff	13
			Sworn Staff per Station	21
			Sworn Staff per 1,000	2
			Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	1
Service Challenges			Staffing Base Year	2007
CDF identified low staffing as a challenge to providing adequate service within the City limits.			Fire Flow Water Reserves	0.8 mg
			Fire Flow Pressure	50+ psi
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Marysville Fire Station 1	107 Ninth St., Marysville	Fair	1 Battalion Chief 1 Captain 2 Apparatus Engineers	Engine 211 Engine 214 Engine 216 Truck 217 Hazmat Unit Engine 236 Squad 237 Water Tender 238
Drill Tower	Seventh St., Marysville	Fair	None	None
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
According to CDF, there are five vehicles over 20 years old that need replacement, including a ladder truck, a structure engine, a water tender, and two wildland engines. The station needs a new roof, an air exhaust system, upgraded lighting, and the driveway needs to be replaced due to cracked cement. Infrastructure needs identified for the training tower include new paint, roofing, and electrical work.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
Current Practices: The training facilities can be used on request. Yuba College uses the facilities for fire academy classes. CDF (Nevada Yuba Placer) and Yuba County Sherriff have also made use of the training room.			Linda FD, OPUD, WFA, Yuba City FD, Sutter County, Beale AFB, Loma Rica - Browns Valley CSD	
Opportunities: CDF is considering using Yuba County for dispatch services to enhance interoperability as all valley fire departments would then be dispatched by the same entity and mutual aid partners would have improved access to frequencies.				
Notes:				
(1) Service area of the Marysville Fire Station includes Hallwood CSD. Hallwood CSD also receives service from an unstaffed station.				

18. MARYSVILLE CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Marysville Cemetery District (MCD) is an inactive district that was formed to fund maintenance of cemetery grounds within the Marysville Cemetery. The cemetery is owned and operated by the City of Marysville. For further information on city cemetery services, refer to Chapter 2.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

MCD was formed on October 15, 1992 as a subsidiary district of the City of Marysville.¹⁸⁴ The District was formed by LAFCO to provide an additional funding source (special district augmentation funds) to the City of Marysville for the maintenance and restoration of the Marysville Cemetery.¹⁸⁵

The principal act that governs the District is Public Cemetery District Law.¹⁸⁶ The principal act authorizes districts to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although districts may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires districts to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.¹⁸⁷ The law allows districts to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.¹⁸⁸ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹⁸⁹

MCD's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundary area of the District is consistent with the boundaries of the Marysville Cemetery, located in the northwest of the City between SR 70 and the Western Pacific Railroad, as shown on Map B-18. The District has a boundary area of 14.2 acres, or 0.02 square miles.

¹⁸⁴ Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹⁸⁵ LAFCO resolution 1992-9, Exhibit A, pp. 2-3.

¹⁸⁶ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

¹⁸⁷ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

¹⁸⁸ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

¹⁸⁹ Government Code §56824.10.

There have been no annexations to the district since formation, and the SOI of the District is coterminous with the district bounds.¹⁹⁰

The Marysville Cemetery District is currently inactive, having never become active following its formation by LAFCO in 1992.¹⁹¹

¹⁹⁰ LAFCO resolution 1992-9.

¹⁹¹ Interview with David Lamon, City Services Director, City of Marysville, July 27, 2007.

19. MARYSVILLE LEVEE DISTRICT

Marysville Levee District (MLD) provides levee construction and maintenance services to the City of Marysville.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

MLD was formed March 6, 1876 as an independent special district by the California State Legislature.¹⁹² The District was formed to provide funding and maintenance services to all levees protecting the City of Marysville.

The principal act that governs the District is the Levee District Law of 1959.¹⁹³ The act empowers levee districts to construct or acquire and maintain all things reasonable for the protection of lands within the district from overflow.¹⁹⁴ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.¹⁹⁵

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County, and encompasses a majority of the City of Marysville. The formation act specifies the boundary as being "all portions of the City of Marysville within the exterior lines of the City of Marysville levee as now or at any time hereafter constructed, reconstructed or extended and existing," as shown on Map B-19.¹⁹⁶ No boundary changes have been approved by LAFCO since district formation.

No SOI has been adopted for the District.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. Board members are elected by the voters of the City of Marysville and serve a four-year term. Board members in 2007 were Benjamin Bramer (President), Patrick Ajuria and Henry Delamere.

Board meetings are not held on a regular basis. A meeting is held on the first Monday in April to elect a president; other meetings are held on an as-needed basis. In 2007, the Board held seven

¹⁹² Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹⁹³ California Water Code §70000-70272.

¹⁹⁴ California Water Code §70150.

¹⁹⁵ Government Code §56824.10.

¹⁹⁶ Statutes of the State of California, 1875-6, pp. 131-132.

meetings. Board meeting agendas are posted three days prior to the annual meeting and one day prior to any special meeting at the Marysville Post Office. Minutes are available at the Marysville City Hall upon request. The District does not have a website, but it posts meeting agendas on the City of Marysville website.

District voters are allowed to cast their votes for up to three board candidates. Constituent involvement in elections has been low compared to countywide turnout. The last contested election was in November 2004. The voter turnout was 39 percent, compared to the 57 percent countywide voter turnout rate for Measure D.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

Complaints regarding levee maintenance may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in person at Marysville City Hall, or to any one of the Levee Commissioners. Complaints are reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of complaints, but reported that none were received in 2006.

The District updates constituents at board meetings and by word of mouth. The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District's bounds encompass a majority of the developed area of the City of Marysville, which is primarily residential and commercial land uses.

The District considers its customer base to be the residents and property owners in the City of Marysville. There were 12,197 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 5,221 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Growth opportunities within the District are primarily infill and redevelopment projects. Recent commercial growth has been concentrated in the vicinity of Ellis Lake. Major projects currently under construction within the District include the replacement of the Caltrans District 3 Headquarters building, which will accommodate 776 employees in a six-story building, conversion of a hotel on Third Street to a retail and residential development, and a two-story office building on E Street. Projects under planning review or pending planning application submittal include two new office buildings on Third Street and Thirteenth Street totaling almost 9,000 square feet, a 38,000 square foot expansion of a car dealership, a 46,000 square foot industrial complex on Ninth Street, and a 130,000 square foot expansion of Rideout Memorial Hospital.

Business activity in the District comprises that of the City of Marysville, and includes retail, hospitality, medicine, banking, and food service.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District's staffing level consists of one full-time levee manager, with seasonal or temporary help hired as needed. The general manager reports to the Board at each meeting on the status of levee maintenance, such as burning and smoothing of the levees, and any infrastructure or equipment needs.

The District does not perform benchmarking or agency-wide performance evaluations; however, the District's maintenance performance is monitored by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) through its inspection program.

The District has not prepared any planning documents, such as a master plan, or identified goals to guide levee maintenance efforts.

Financial planning by the District includes annual budgets and audited financial statements. The District provided an up-to-date audited financial statement for FY 05-06. The District does not have an adopted capital improvement plan.

No awards, honors or accomplishments between 2002 and 2007 were identified by the District.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. MLD has a nearly acceptable levee maintenance record. The District has not updated its assessments in 20 years, and is overdue for a rate study and increase. The results of 2008 levee borings will impact future capital financing needs, and may require the District to increase assessments and/or develop new funding sources.

The District tracks its finances through a single general fund for all levee services.

The District received \$141,814 in revenues in FY 05-06. Revenues consisted largely of benefit assessments (58 percent), property taxes (31 percent) and interest (7 percent). The benefit assessment was last updated 20 years ago, and the District is hiring a consulting firm in 2008 to determine an appropriate assessment given infrastructure needs.

In FY 05-06, the District had \$99,693 in expenditures, of which 63 percent was spent on personnel salaries, 25 percent for insurance and the remainder on supplies, contractual services, utilities, and maintenance.¹⁹⁷

The District had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

Capital improvements are financed through assessments, property taxes and reserves. The District does not have any significant capital improvements planned for the immediate future.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$475,609 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 477 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained

¹⁹⁷ Expenditures excludes adjustments due to depreciation of capital.

approximately 4.7 years of working capital, although these funds would not cover major capital improvement needs. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The City of Marysville provides funding for the Deputy City Clerk to act as a secretary to the District for 15 hours a month on average.¹⁹⁸

RECLAMATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

MLD provides levee maintenance services. The District conducts vegetation removal, weed abatement and vector (squirrel) control, and upkeep of access roads as part of its levee maintenance work. The District is also responsible for flood fighting, levee patrol and operation of flood gates during high water events. Internal drainage services are provided by the City of Marysville.

LOCATION

The District maintains a ring of levees, which surround a majority of the City of Marysville and are within the District's bounds. In addition, MLD maintains a levee spur which extends approximately 3.9 miles outside of the District to the northeast of the City and north of the Yuba River. The properties protected by the levee spur are not levied a benefit assessment or property taxes for maintenance, as the primary purpose of the levee is to provide protection for an evacuation route along SR 20.¹⁹⁹

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure owned or maintained by the District includes 11.4 miles of project levees, 3.9 miles of access road on non-project levees, seven flood gates, a field office, and four maintenance vehicles.

The District maintains 11.3 miles of Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees—3.3 miles on the south bank of Simmerly (Jack) Slough, 1.3 miles along the east side of the Feather River and 6.9 miles on the north side of the Yuba River.²⁰⁰ The levees create a ring around the developed portion of the City of Marysville and extend 3.9 miles northeast along the Yuba River to Hallwood Avenue.²⁰¹

The levee along the Feather River was originally built between 1868 and 1907 and was subsequently raised five times with dredge tailings, gravel and earth fill until 1956. The Yuba River

¹⁹⁸ Interview with Gayle Diamond, Deputy City Clerk, City of Marysville, December 20, 2007.

¹⁹⁹ Interview with Frank Miller, General Manager, Marysville Levee Commission, December 17, 2007.

²⁰⁰ Department of Water Resources, *Levees, Structures, Channels and Floodways Inspections*, 2006, p. A27.

²⁰¹ Yuba County, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2007, p. 1-43.

levee was built in stages between 1862 and 1907 and raised six times through 1956. The levee along Simmerly Slough was originally constructed between 1875 and 1907, and portions were subsequently raised in 1907, 1908, 1935, 1942, and most recently in 1961.

Prior to the formation of MLD, the City was inundated on several occasions, including 1861 and 1874, which lead to considerable damage and loss of lives. While significant flood events have occurred in the area surrounding the City of Marysville since 1876, there have been no recorded failures of the levees maintained by MLD. The District is not within a 100-year flood plain. FEMA has not yet updated the floodplain in the City of Marysville. FEMA has not yet updated the floodplain in the City of Marysville. The levees most likely offer 100-year flood protection at this time. The Corps' Yuba Basin Project established a 300-year flood protection goal for Marysville; levee improvements are planned. Preliminary DWR boring results indicate that the City is nearing 200-year flood protection.²⁰² After DWR completes its geotechnical analysis program, design will be required for identified problems with repair projects to follow.

DWR inspects maintenance practices and observable levee conditions twice annually. DWR identified no major maintenance deficiencies in MLD in 2005.²⁰³ MLD overall levee maintenance has been rated as compliant with federal and state standards from 1996 to 2005. In 2005, District maintenance was rated as compliant with federal regulations in readiness for flood emergency, section and grade, vegetation control, rodent control, crack and erosion repair, gate repair, rock revetment condition, crown and roadway condition, livestock control, and pipe condition, but was rated as needing improvement in encroachment control on its Yuba River levee. 2006 inspections rated the District as satisfactory in most areas, with the exception of a section of levee along the Yuba River that was rated unsatisfactory due to vegetation control issues. In 2007, MLD was rated minimally acceptable due to vegetation on the Yuba River levee. Maintenance was rated acceptable in 2007 on the District's Feather River and Simmerly Slough levees.

DWR is in the planning stages of a new and more in-depth levee integrity evaluation process. Levee integrity information will be more comprehensive in future MSR reports as a result of these efforts. DWR anticipates releasing a final geotechnical report on the MLD levees by October 2008. Borings will provide information on any underseepage issues and indicate what work will be necessary to achieve 100 or 200 year protection.

During an inspection by the Army Corps of Engineers in 2004, the Corps found the levee system to be in good condition, with the exception of the Yuba River levee between Walnut Avenue and Hallwood Boulevard (approximately two miles), which was rated as fair due to excessive vegetation causing inadequate clearance. The levee was subsequently removed from eligibility for funding from the Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (PL 84-99). Since then, brush has been cleared from the crown of the levee; and an ensuing inspection by DWR found that the levee was acceptable and recommended that it be returned to active status under PL 84-99.²⁰⁴ DWR can make recommendations regarding levee status; however, the District will have to work with the Corps to become reinstated in the program.

²⁰² Interview with David Lamon, City Services Director, City of Marysville, September 25, 2007.

²⁰³ Department of Water Resources, *Levees, Structures, Channels and Floodways Inspections*, 2006, p. A27.

²⁰⁴ Eckman, Jim, *Memorandum: City of Marysville Patrol Road*, November 29, 2007.

The District identified the need for improvements to a three-mile section of the Yuba-River levee from Sampson Lane to North Levee Road, which currently consists of a sand cap and some sand pockets. The levee needs to be widened with clay or a slurry wall installed. The District discussed their areas of concern and areas of previous problems with DWR for consideration in their levee evaluation project. The DWR levee evaluation, when complete, will indicate those areas requiring additional work to meet the 100-year or 200-year levels of protection. The District is exploring funding options with various Federal, State and local agencies.

In addition to the levees, the District maintains and operates seven flood gates throughout the ring of levees. The gates are comprised of timber, metal doors or aluminum pallets. The gates are generally in good condition. The District did not identify any infrastructure needs or deficiencies.

Equipment used to maintain the levees consists of a 1996 Dodge truck with a dump bed, a 1988 Toyota pick-up truck, a 1971 fire truck, and a tractor. The vehicles are in need of minor repairs, but are generally sufficient for the needs of the District. The District did report a need for new tractor attachments such as a post-hole digger, as well as a new mower.

The District operates out of a single field office built in 1956 of galvanized metal where all maintenance equipment is stored, including 20,000 sandbags. The building was recently painted to match the style of the surrounding buildings. The building is in fair condition with limited space for all of the equipment, which cannot be stored outside due to potential vandalism. The District reported a need for a new building with space to house all equipment, in addition to heating and air conditioning amenities.

Service challenges reported by the District consist of vandalism of the levees and maintenance equipment, riding of recreational vehicles on the levees, garbage disposal on levees by neighboring property owners, complaints by property owners regarding burn days and vegetation removal, and conflict with homeless living on or adjacent to the levees during maintenance.

20. NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Nevada Irrigation District (NID) provides agricultural, raw and treated water services to its customers in Nevada, Placer and Yuba Counties. In addition, the District provides hydroelectricity and recreation services in Nevada and Placer Counties.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

NID was formed on August 15, 1921 as an independent special district.²⁰⁵ The District was formed to provide agricultural, raw and treated water services to the southwest of Nevada County.

The principal act that governs the District is the Irrigation District Law.²⁰⁶ The principal act empowers such districts to provide water “for any beneficial use” and may do any act to put to any beneficial use any water under its control. In addition, irrigation districts may provide water-related drainage services and, under certain circumstances, electric and wastewater services. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.²⁰⁷

NID is a multi-county district, with its boundary extending from Nevada County in the north to Placer County in the south. Communities that are within the service area of the District include portions of Nevada City, the City of Grass Valley, Alta Sierra, Lake of the Pines, Lake Wildwood, Cascade Shores, and Penn Valley in Nevada County, North Auburn in Placer County, and the Smartville area in Yuba County. Nevada is the principal county, and Nevada LAFCO has jurisdiction over the agency.

The boundary area extends north to the south fork of the Yuba River, west to the Nevada-Yuba county line, south into Placer County, and east to the Rollins and Scotts Flat Reservoirs, as shown on Map B-20. The District has a boundary area of 287,000 acres, or approximately 448 square miles.²⁰⁸

NID serves domestic and raw water in the Smartville vicinity of Yuba County under Railroad Commission Order (RCO) 15926. This area is not within NID bounds.²⁰⁹ In 1926, Excelsior Water and Power Company sold its properties in Yuba County to the District, and the District agreed to

²⁰⁵ Nevada County LAFCo Western County Water MSR, January 2004, p. 38.

²⁰⁶ Water Code §20500-29976.

²⁰⁷ Government Code §56824.10.

²⁰⁸ Nevada County LAFCo Western County Water MSR, January 2004, p. 47.

²⁰⁹ RCO 15962 was adopted February 3, 1926.

continue service to the area that was previously served by Excelsior but outside of district boundaries. The Railroad Commission approved the sale with the following stipulations outlined in RCO 15926:

- Any land within the RCO area was required to be accepted into the boundaries of the District if an application for annexation was received between 1926 and 1928.
- The charge for water supplied shall not exceed the amount to return eight percent to the District on its investment and recover reasonable operating expenses.

In 1996, the District approved annexation policies for Railroad Commission Order lands which state the intent of the District to continue service to the RCO area. However “annexation of lands will not be allowed under the terms of this RCO Order No. 15926.”²¹⁰

The RCO area consists of 14,673 acres, of which 9,893 is located in Yuba County. Of the area in Yuba County, 2,330 acres are currently being provided water.²¹¹

The District’s SOI includes the district boundaries within Nevada and Placer Counties, in addition to the service area in Yuba County required by RCO 15926.²¹²

Boundary History

The District’s boundaries originally encompassed 202,000 acres in the southwest of Nevada County. In 1926, another 66,500 acres were annexed to the District in Placer County. Since then, the District has grown to its current size of 287,000 acres.²¹³

In January 2007, Nevada County LAFCO updated the District’s SOI to include the district boundaries, various islands within the boundaries, and the RCO area in Yuba. The RCO land was retained in the District’s SOI to indicate a continuing service area.²¹⁴ Nevada LAFCO anticipates that no future annexations will occur in the area.²¹⁵

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District is governed by a five-member board of directors, elected to staggered four-year terms by district voters. Directors are elected by landowners in one of five geographical divisions within the District. Open board positions are filled by the Board through an interview and appointment process. Customers in Yuba County do not vote and are not represented on the

²¹⁰ NID, Annexation Policy for Railroad Commission Order Lands, 1996, p. 3.

²¹¹ NID, Raw Water Master Plan Update, September 2005, p. 52.

²¹² Nevada County LAFCO, resolution 07-01.

²¹³ Thomas A. Parilo & Associates, 2006, p. 2-1.

²¹⁴ Ibid.

²¹⁵ Nevada County LAFCO, Minutes of a Regular Meeting. January 18, 2007, p. 3.

Board. Current board members are Nancy Weber, John H. Drew, W. Scott Miller, R. Paul Williams, and George V. Leipzig.

The Board meets twice a month on the second and fourth Wednesday at 9:00 a.m. Board meeting agendas and minutes are posted on the District's website and on three bulletin boards at the district headquarters.

The last contested election was held in 2004 in Division 5. The voter turnout rate for this election was not available.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to billing. Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. Initially, service representatives attempt to resolve any complaints to the customer's satisfaction. If needed, outstanding complaints are then handled successively by the supervisor, the finance manager, the Administrative Practices Committee, and finally the Board of Directors. The District does not track the number of complaints, and was unable to provide an estimate of complaints received.

The District updates constituents through its website where planning documents, rates, contact information, and various other service related information are available. News releases to local news outlets report on Board of Directors meetings, current projects, emergency and planned water outages, and various district programs. The District also publishes *NID WaterWays*, a quarterly newsletter that is distributed to all water customers, and provides educational programs to schools, clubs and community organizations through its Ambassador Program.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The RCO service area is in the rural foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. The area is known historically for the gold mining operations that boomed here during the Gold Rush era. Currently, the area is primarily used for agricultural (grazing) and rural residential purposes. Planned residential densities range from 6,000 square feet to 5-acre minimum lot size.²¹⁶

The District considers its customer base to be the land owners within the District and service area. There were approximately 24,000 customers receiving service for raw and treated water throughout the District and its service areas. Within Yuba County, 44 connections received treated water service, and 18 connections received raw water for irrigation in 2006.

There were approximately 306 residents in the RCO area, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density within Yuba County is 19 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The area has not experienced significant growth. There are currently no planned developments within the RCO area in Yuba County. Growth is anticipated outside of the service area within the next five to ten years in the Yuba Highlands Specific Plan area to the south of Hammonton-Smartville Road.

²¹⁶ Thomas A. Parilo & Associates, 2006, p. 3-13.

Yuba Highlands is a proposed development of more than 2,900 acres located north of Beale Air Force Base in the River Highlands Community Plan area. The Yuba Highlands development was defeated by a ballot measure in February 2008; however, the developer plans to make a revised proposal for the development. Developer Gary Gallelli originally proposed to develop over 5,101 residential units, over 20 acres of core and neighborhood commercial areas, and 64 acres of business park. The project EIR was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on July 10, 2007.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs 170 full-time employees and one part-time employee, 154 of which work in the water division and 16 who work in the hydroelectric division. The District has a defined organizational structure and job descriptions for every position.²¹⁷ The general manager oversees each of the three divisions—water, hydroelectric and recreation. The water division has 12 departments each with a department head that reports to the general manager.

Committees for Administrative Practices, Water and Hydroelectric Operations, Engineering, and Maintenance and Resources Management facilitate a majority of the decision making. Committees meet monthly and are comprised of two board members and at least three staff members.²¹⁸

Annual priorities and objectives for each department are clearly outlined in the District’s strategic plan. The most recent strategic plan was created for FY 05-06. The District had not updated its plan for the most recent FY, as of the drafting of this report. Management activities such as performance measurement and workload monitoring were not reported in the Nevada LAFCO Municipal Service Review.

Table A-20-1: NID Planning Documents

Plan	Date	Planning Horizon
Urban Water Management Plan	2005	2030
Treated Water Master Plan	1995	Unknown
Raw Water Master Plan	2005	2030
Strategic Plan	2005	2006
Capital Improvement Plan	2003	2008

The District has produced and adopted various planning documents with regards to water services, as shown in Table A-20-1. Project specific planning documents are also prepared for each significant capital improvement.

District financial planning efforts include a biennial budget and annual audited financial statements. Anticipated capital outlays are outlined in a 5-year capital improvement plan and the budget.

²¹⁷ Nevada County LAFCo Western County Water MSR, January 2004, p. 182.

²¹⁸ Ibid.

FINANCING

The District runs three divisions which provide water, hydroelectric and recreation services. As the service area in Yuba County does not receive hydroelectric and recreation services, this section focuses on the financing of water services. Within the water division, there are separate budgets for each of the 12 departments and the Board of Directors.

The District received \$25.1 million in water division revenues in FY 03-04, as reported in the Sphere Update Plan. Primary revenue sources were treated water sales (35 percent), property taxes (25 percent) and irrigation water sales (17 percent).²¹⁹

All customers in the RCO area pay out-of-district rates for water services, which is 125 percent of the rate paid by customers within the District. Smartville customers pay \$18.90 a month for a residential domestic connection and \$1.45 for each additional 100 cubic feet of treated water after the initial 100 cubic feet. Raw water customers in Smartville pay \$1.20 for any size connection and \$1.03 for each additional 100 cubic feet of water after the initial 100 cubic feet.

Overall water division expenditures in FY 03-04 exceeded \$25 million. Primary expenditures were engineering (21 percent), maintenance (20 percent), water operations (18 percent) and administration (18 percent).²²⁰

The District's long-term debt was not reported in the Nevada LAFCO MSR. The District's underlying credit rating is AAA/Stable as reported by Standard and Poor's and Baa2, or of average creditworthiness, as reported by Moody's.

The District's planned capital projects between 2003 and 2008 are expected to cost an estimated \$41 million. Projects include canal and water treatment plant upgrades and expansions—none of which are proposed for the Yuba County service area. Capital improvements are financed primarily through property assessments, capacity fees, grants, funds from the hydroelectric division and certificates of participation.

By way of financial reserves, the District had a balance of \$70.1 million in its 15 capital and working reserve funds as of December 2004. This amounted to approximately 157 percent of the District's total annual budget. The District maintained approximately 19 months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves, but "attempts to maintain reserve account balances in accordance with industry standards."²²¹

²¹⁹ Thomas A. Parilo & Associates, 2006, p. 7-1.

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Ibid, p. 7-2.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The District provides domestic water to 44 connections and raw water to 18 connections or 2,330 acres in the community of Smartville. If water demand in the Smartville area should exceed the carrying capacity of the area canals, water is subject to allocation by NID among users.

LOCATION

All district services in Yuba County are provided in the Smartville vicinity under Railroad Commission Order (RCO) 15926 outside of the District's boundaries. The out-of-district order applies to approximately 9,900 acres, of which approximately 2,330 acres are presently served.²²²

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District's key infrastructure throughout the three counties includes ten storage reservoirs with a total capacity of approximately 280,000 acre feet, seven water treatment plants, 37 storage tanks, seven hydroelectric plants, approximately 425 miles of raw water ditches and pipes and 300 miles of distribution pipelines.²²³ Within Yuba County, there is a water treatment plant and a limited canal system—no reservoirs, storage tanks or hydroelectric plants.

The primary water source for Smartville is surface water. During irrigation season, the primary water supply to the area is surface water from melting snowpack, which is collected in Scotts Flat Reservoir, and imported water. From mid-April through mid-October, NID releases this water from the reservoir; during the remainder of the year, there are relatively low flows of this water source to Smartville. From mid-October to mid-April, the Smartville area water supply is primarily treated effluent emitted from the Nevada City Wastewater Treatment Plant.²²⁴ The wastewater is treated to a tertiary level, discharged into Deer Creek and conveyed through creeks and canals to Smartville.

The Smartville WTP intake is fed by the Mead Canal. The source water is considered by the State to be poor quality, and requires an additional treatment processes for giardia.²²⁵ Possible water contamination sources are the Nevada City WWTP, which discharges into Deer Creek upstream from the canal, and grazing lands where cattle have access to the canal. The WTP has had a single treatment technique violation, which was reported in 1993 and rectified in 1997, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

²²² Ibid., p. 4-30.

²²³ Ibid., p. 2-2.

²²⁴ NID, Urban Water Management Plan, 2005, p. 2-4.

²²⁵ Interview with Richard Hindrichs, California Department of Public Health, April 8, 2008.

The Smartville Water Treatment Plant was built in 1976 and rebuilt in 1994. It provides domestic water to 44 connections north of SR 20. The plant has a capacity of 77,000 gallons per day which can serve up to 53 connections. Currently served customers are approximately 90 percent of NID's capacity to serve the Smartville area due to water treatment plant capacity constraints. There are no plans to increase the capacity of the treatment plant at this time. The District reports that it occasionally received requests for domestic water that cannot be accommodated due to capacity constraints at the WTP.²²⁶ The District reports that the present WTP site is not large enough to accommodate expansion of capacity. A new WTP and site would be needed to increase treatment capacity.²²⁷ Once capacity is absorbed, treated water can be delivered to the area from Lake Wildwood, but raw water supply to the Lake Wildwood Treatment Plant is also near capacity.²²⁸ The District reported that the plant is in good condition overall. With the exception of a new portable generator for the water pumps to be purchased in 2007, no capital improvements were anticipated at the plant.

The length and condition of the treated water distribution system was not reported, however, the District noted that portions of the system are old and have leaks that require occasional patching. The District reported that some of the PVC pipelines are adequate for the current needs of the system but may need to be replaced with steel in the near future.

Earthen canals provide raw water for irrigation in the RCO area. Farm Canal, Ousley Canal, Town Canal, and Meade Canal total approximately 12 miles.²²⁹ Overall, the Meade Canal was described as being in good condition and accessible for maintenance, with the exception of a segment which was reported as having low freeboard, according to the Raw Water Master Plan. The remainder of the canals was not inventoried by the District to determine condition and accessibility.

²²⁶ A 35-unit community with poor well yields has approached NID with occasional requests for service over the years, according to Don Wight, NID Water Operations Manager.

²²⁷ Interview with Don Wight, NID Water Operations Manager, April 8, 2008.

²²⁸ Ibid., pp. 3-12 – 3-13.

²²⁹ Author's estimates.

21. NORTH YUBA WATER DISTRICT

The North Yuba Water District (NYWD) provides domestic and irrigation water services to residents of the communities of Oregon House, Dobbins, Brownsville, Challenge, and Rackerby in Yuba County, and the community of Forbestown in Butte County.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

NYWD was formed on July 22, 1952 as an independent special district.²³⁰ The District was formed to provide irrigation services to the communities of Oregon House, Dobbins, Brownsville, Challenge, and Strawberry Valley. Domestic water service was added in 1965. The District was named the Yuba County Water District until 2007, when its name was changed to the North Yuba Water District.

The principal act that governs the District is the California Water District law.²³¹ The act empowers water districts to produce, store, transmit and distribute water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes and to provide related drainage services. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.²³²

NYWD is a multi-county agency, as a portion of its northern boundary extends into Butte County. Yuba is the principal county, and Yuba LAFCO has jurisdiction. Communities within the District include Oregon House, Dobbins, Brownsville, Challenge, and Rackerby in Yuba County, and the community of Forbestown in Butte County. The boundary extends northeast from Loma Rica, and is generally bounded by the North Fork of the Yuba River and the New Bullards Bar Reservoir in the east, the Yuba-Butte County line in the north, and the Yuba-Plumas and Yuba-Sierra County lines in the northeast, as shown on Map B-21. The District has a boundary area of 128 square miles. The boundary overlaps with BVID; the overlap area is approximately 2,821 acres based on GIS analysis.

Boundary History

The boundaries of NYWD contain various excluded areas due to landowner protest at formation, and subsequent detachments. At formation, approximately one-third of the District was excluded by landowner protests or petitions. Since formation, there have been a total of 35 actions

²³⁰ Board of Equalization Official Date.

²³¹ California Water Code §34000-38501.

²³² Government Code §56824.10.

to modify the District’s boundary, including seven in the pre-LAFCO period.²³³ Of the 35 actions, 28 were annexations to the District’s boundary, and seven were detachments from the District’s boundary. Significant annexations include the 1966 Stonefence Annexation, the 1969 Royal Pines Annexation, the 1976 Olsen-Byrd Annexation, and the group annexations of 1977 (20 total parcels), 1978 (30 total parcels), 1980 (seven parcels), and 2006 (21 parcels).²³⁴ Significant detachments include the 1961 detachment, the 1965 detachment, the 1966 Soper-Wheeler and Johnson Detachments (nine total areas), and the 1969 Abernathy Detachment.²³⁵

Annexations to NYWD in Butte County were approved by LAFCO beginning with the Forbestown annexation of 1966; however, it was never filed with the State Board of Equalization (BOE).²³⁶ In 1968, LAFCO approved a boundary correction for NYWD that included the Forbestown area, and was properly filed with the BOE, officially including the area within the District.²³⁷ In 1972, LAFCO approved the Woodleaf Annexation of area in Butte County (adjacent to the Forbestown annexation area), but it also was not filed with the BOE.²³⁸ As part of the 2006 group annexation, two non-contiguous parcels in Butte County were annexed into NYWD. One parcel is located north of the Forbestown annexation area, east of Old Forbestown Road, and the other is located in the former Woodleaf annexation area, south of Forbestown Road (adjacent to Bamford Way).

The District does not have an SOI adopted by LAFCO. The 1987 Sphere of Influence Study for the Yuba County water agencies conducted by LAFCO recommended an SOI “coterminous with its authorized water service area,” but there is no evidence in the LAFCO archives to confirm that such an SOI was ever officially adopted. After approval of the MSR, LAFCO will adopt an SOI for the District.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body representing five divisions. One director is elected from each division by the registered voters within that division. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Jenny Brown (President), Bill Hamilton, Loren Olsen, John Jacobsen, and Don Forguson.

The Board meets once a month on the third Thursday at 4 pm. Board meeting agendas are posted at six post offices (Brownsville, Rackerby, Oregon House, Challenge, Forbestown, and Dobbins) and on the office bulletin board. Minutes are available on request. The District does not maintain a website, so documents are not available online. The District was investigated by the

²³³ Based on State Board of Equalization and Yuba LAFCO records.

²³⁴ LAFCO resolutions 66-3, 69-2, 1976-4, 1977-6, 1977-28, 1978-6, 1979-1, 1980-13, and 2006-0013.

²³⁵ LAFCO resolutions 66-5, 66-91 and 1969-1. The 1961 and 1965 detachments are pre-LAFCO, but are contained within State Board of Equalization records for Change Numbers 75 and 89D.

²³⁶ LAFCO file number 6-ANNX-66.

²³⁷ LAFCO resolution 68-3.

²³⁸ LAFCO resolution 1972-9.

Grand Jury in FY 05-06 for potential violations of the Brown Act by conducting private board meetings.²³⁹ The alleged violations had not been substantiated, as of the drafting of this report.

The most recent contested election was held in November 2006. The 63 percent voter turnout rate was higher than the 53 percent countywide gubernatorial election voter turnout.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to water outages and water quality. Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to the general manager. Complaints are generally handled by the general manager. If complaints are not handled to the satisfaction of the customer, the Board reviews the complaint. The District tracks all complaints. In 2007, the District reported five complaints.

The District updates constituents through notices in the mail on water rate changes and annual agricultural updates, as well as its annual consumer confidence report.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The area within the District's bounds is largely rural residential, agricultural and a national forest. Business activity in the District includes logging and timber work, three summer camps, a bank, a few general stores, and two gas stations. Major employers are Soper Wheeler, Yuba Feather School, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Yuba County Department of Public Works.

The District considers its customer base to be the landowners and residents of the District. As of February 2008, the District estimated that it had approximately 730 domestic customers and 100 agricultural irrigation customers. Irrigation customers include a winery operation, cattle farmers, and vegetable producers.

There were 3,580 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 28 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District reported that there has been limited growth within District bounds. In 2006, the District added eight additional connections to the system, which represents a growth rate of approximately 0.7 percent. The District reported that existing peak demand in its system exceeds the flow from transmission facilities.²⁴⁰ NYWD estimated its long-term (to 2040) water demand within its service area to be 27,100 afa;²⁴¹ by comparison existing demand is 2,945 afa in the service area.

²³⁹ Yuba County Grand Jury Final Report, 2006, p. 61.

²⁴⁰ State Water Resources Control Board, *Water Rights Order 2004-0029*, 2004, p. 25.

²⁴¹ State Water Resources Control Board, *Water Rights Order 2004-0029*, 2004, p. 25.

Future growth is anticipated to be moderate, as proposed developments are approved and begin construction. As of February 2008, there was a single development proposal within the District's boundaries. Foster Development Group has proposed an equestrian ranch project that would include 300 additional homes on two-acre parcels across 1,500 acres in the southwest of the District. The plan also calls for a 1,000-acre conservation easement.²⁴² The developer was in the CEQA process as of early 2008.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The District has a strategic planning committee that plans for the next 15 years to accommodate any anticipated growth.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs seven full-time staff, including a general manager, an account clerk, and administrative assistant, a field superintendent, and three field utility workers. The field workers report to the superintendent, all other staff report to the general manager. The general manager makes monthly reports to the Board at meetings. Reports generally cover the overall condition of the District, any current activities and progress on projects.

The District performs annual evaluations of all staff and overall evaluations of District operations at board meetings. In addition, the District performs benchmarking in the form of water rate and salary comparisons. The District did not report any productivity monitoring practices.

The District does not conduct formal planning efforts and has no adopted master plan. In 2005, the District recently adopted a mission statement to guide District goals and objectives.

Financial planning efforts include annual audits and annually adopted budgets. The District does not have a capital improvement plan, but instead plans on an annual basis in the budget. The District reported that it plans to develop a capital improvement plan and master plan after 2010, when revenues will enable capital improvements, as discussed further in the Financing section.

FINANCING

The District reported that it is struggling financially at the current time, even in light of a recent water rate increase. There are major capital improvement needs that cannot be financed at the current income level. The District anticipates that funds will not be adequate until 2010 when it will be receiving additional revenue from power generation.

The District tracks its finances through a single proprietary fund.

The District received \$813,106 in operating and non-operating revenues in FY 05-06. Primary revenue sources were property taxes (32 percent), domestic water sales (35 percent), water wholesales (12 percent), assessments (eight percent), and facility fees (four percent).

²⁴² Appeal Democrat, "Hills Residences Proposed: North Yuba Eyed for Equestrian-Based Community," 2007.

Assessments are levied in two improvement districts. District 1 was formed in 1964 and encompasses the irrigation service area, where customers pay 0.2 percent of the lot's assessed valuation annually. District 2 was formed in 1966 to augment funds for the domestic service area; each landowner pays 0.1 percent of the residence's assessed valuation annually.

The District had \$1.1 million in long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06. Of the long-term debt, \$0.5 million was for a Safe Drinking Water Contract with the Department of Water Resources for improvements on the domestic water system to meet minimum safe drinking water requirements. Other loans were for emergency drought relief in 1977 and three loans from YCWA to cement portions of the Dobbins-Oregon House Canal, pay for engineering studies to file a grant application, and complete a feasibility study for the rehabilitation of a pipeline.

According to the District's budget for FY 07-08, there are no major planned capital expenditures for the year. Major capital projects in the past have been funded by loans and grants.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$0.4 million at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 48 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately six months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

Following District formation, the District's water rights were disputed by South Feather Water and Power Agency (formerly Oroville Wyandotte Irrigation District). Negotiations were completed in 1959 through a state-mandated agreement, resulting in the District's current water rights and the South Feather Power Project (SFPP) joint facilities agreement. South Feather Water and Power Agency (SFWPA) subsequently funded the construction of three SFPP hydroelectric generation facilities through bonds, which are to be paid off in 2010. All SFPP facilities are owned and operated by SFWPA; however, the agreement, which was renegotiated in 2005, calls for NYWD to receive 50 percent of the net power revenues from SFPP after the repayment of all bonds. NYWD will receive at least \$709,000 annually starting in FY 10-11. Once SFPP has accumulated a \$15 million contingency reserve (which is currently projected to occur in 2012), payouts to NYWD will increase. SFWPA, which will receive an equal amount of net revenues as NYWD, has projected future revenues of approximately \$10 million annually.²⁴³ NYWD will be struggling financially until June 30, 2010. Until that time the District is attempting to keep costs and rates at a minimum. All major capital improvements are being delayed until after 2010.

The District also engages in joint financing arrangements with SFWPA for use of the Forbestown Ditch. The District will continue to pay 25 percent of the maintenance costs for the ditch until 2011, when the ditch will be transferred to District. The District paid \$5,352 to SFWPA in FY 06-07 for maintenance activities of the ditch.

²⁴³ Jennifer Slinkard and Michael Glaze, *Memorandum to the South Feather Water & Power Agency Board of Directors: Strategic Financial Plan – Water Division – 2007-2012*, Sept. 8, 2006.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

NYWD provides retail water services to approximately 829 domestic and irrigation connections in the form of surface water diversion, treatment, water quality testing, conveyance, storage, and delivery. Preventative maintenance includes flushing of the system twice annually and regular exercising of the valves.

The District provides wholesale water service to agencies at lower elevations, including the City of Yuba City.

LOCATION

The District provides services within its bounds. The District does not provide services outside of its bounds. Domestic water service is provided to four communities—Forbestown, Rackerby, Challenge, and Brownsville. Irrigation customers are concentrated in the Dobbins and Oregon House areas. The District provides irrigation service to parcels composing approximately 2,500 acres, although the entire area is not irrigated due to limited water availability.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District relies entirely on surface water for domestic and irrigation services. The water sources are Feather River/Slate Creek and Dry Creek.

Domestic Water Rights

The District's appropriative rights to Feather River/Slate Creek (also known as the South Fork Project) effectively amount to 3,700 af at present, although NYWD may establish beneficial use in the future to up to 23,700 af from this source. These water rights are for year-round uses, including municipal. In 1955, the State Engineer found that these rights were in conflict with South Feather Water and Power Agency (SFWPA) water rights.²⁴⁴ NYWD and SFWPA negotiated a state-mandated agreement in 1958.²⁴⁵ That agreement limits NYWD water deliveries at Forbestown Ditch to 3,700 af through 2010 when the SFWPA agreement with PG&E expires;²⁴⁶ PG&E has required minimum water flows for its hydroelectric generation purposes.

The NYWD-SFWPA agreement allows for 4,500 af to be delivered to NYWD at Miners Ranch Terminal, which is located at a lower elevation than the NYWD service area. NYWD sells the 4,500 af in supply initially to PG&E for power generation at the Kelly Ridge Powerhouse, and then

²⁴⁴ State Water Resources Control Board, *Water Rights Order 2004-0029*, 2004, p. 2.

²⁴⁵ The districts amended that agreement in 1959 and 1965.

²⁴⁶ Water rights for Feather River/Slate Creek are year round at a maximum diversion rate of 12 cfs.

to Yuba City, which diverts the flow from the Feather River. In 2010, NYWD may use these rights in its own service area, but must expand distribution capacity to do so.

The SWRCB approved a water rights order in 2004 that allows NYWD up to 23,700 afa from the South Fork Project through the Forbestown Ditch. The board intended this amount to provide for the long-term needs of NYWD. NYWD estimated its own long-term water demand within its service area to be 27,100 afa by 2040, of which 23,700 afa can be supplied from the South Fork Project through the Forbestown Ditch.²⁴⁷ Once the SFWPA-PG&E contract expires in 2010, NYWD will have up to 23,700 in water rights on Feather River/Slate Creek, including the 4,500 presently sold to Yuba City.²⁴⁸

All Feather River/Slate Creek water used in YCWD's service area under the permits is delivered by SFWPA. SFWPA diverts the water from the South Feather River at its Little Grass Valley Reservoir and transported through the SFWPA system for power generation, and then transmitted through SFWPA's Forbestown Ditch. Two turn-outs from the Forbestown Ditch are used to deliver water to YCWD: the Costa Creek turnout for irrigation deliveries and the Forbestown Water Treatment Plant for domestic uses. Water from the Forbestown Ditch that is released into Costa Creek flows into Dry Creek and is rediverted at the Brownsville Diversion Dam into the Dobbins-Oregon House Canal.²⁴⁹

The water quality of Feather River/Slate Creek was identified as being generally excellent by the Department of Public Health (DPH). In 2003, DPH identified significant Forbestown Ditch contamination vulnerabilities (those with a vulnerability score of 15 or greater) as active and historical mining operations, high density septic systems, dredging, unauthorized dumping, lagoons, managed forests, permitted discharges, pesticides, burn areas, recreation, and utility stations.

In addition, NYWD and SFWPA jointly own water right licenses on the South Fork of the Feather River for diversion, storage and use of water for hydroelectric generation.²⁵⁰ Although SFWPA is the owner and operator of the associated South Feather Power Project, the water rights licenses are held jointly to assure NYWD of the sharing of net revenues from hydroelectric power sales. See associated discussion in the Financing section of this chapter.

Irrigation Water Rights

The District's water rights on Dry Creek allow for 6,060 af to be used for agricultural and fire flow purposes during irrigation season. These appropriate water rights allow NYWD to divert up to 21.4 cfs, or 6,060 af, between April and mid-October.²⁵¹ The District is required to maintain at least 4 cfs of flow in the creek, so the total amount diverted depends on water conditions. The

²⁴⁷ State Water Resources Control Board, *Water Rights Order 2004-0029*, 2004, p. 28.

²⁴⁸ *Agreement between South Feather Water and Power Agency and Yuba County Water District*, May 27, 2005, p. 17.

²⁴⁹ State Water Resources Control Board, *Water Rights Order 2004-0029*, 2004.

²⁵⁰ California water rights licenses 10939, 10940 and 10941.

²⁵¹ California water rights license 12984.

District reported that there was adequate flow in 2007 for only three of the 6.5 months it is officially permitted to divert.

Water Facilities

Key water service infrastructure owned and maintained by the District includes a water treatment plant, a SCADA system, five storage tanks, a storage pond, 32 miles of distribution mains, and 23 miles of irrigation canals.

The District operates a gravity flow water filtration plant that was constructed in 1985. The plant can treat up to 2.35 mgd. The District reported that the plant is in good condition and there are no infrastructure needs or deficiencies.

Water from the treatment plant flows into five storage tanks located in Brownsville (300,000 gal.), Rackerby (100,000 gal.), Challenge (100,000 gal.), Forbestown (100,000 gal.), and one at the plant (500,000 gal.), with a combined storage capacity of 1.1 mg. The District reported that the Rackerby, Challenge, and Forbestown tanks are in poor condition, undersized and need to be replaced for a total cost of \$3-5 million.²⁵² The District's highest priority is to replace the redwood tank in Challenge with a 1 million-gallon steel tank. Most likely, this will be completed after 2010.

The District maintains approximately 32 miles of distribution mains and laterals and 23 miles of irrigation canals. Mains and laterals are asbestos cement (31 percent), PVC (53 percent), uncoated steel (10 percent), and cement coated steel (six percent). The PVC pipes have thin walls that have a tendency to rupture. A majority of the distribution system is undersized and in poor condition, as reported by the District. In 2005, the California Department of Health Services noted a lack of preventative maintenance on the distribution system, specifically valves and air relief/vacuum relief valves.

The irrigation system is composed of an earthen canal and ditch system. The District reported that the system has a significant distribution loss rate of approximately 60 percent. SFWPA will transfer ownership of the Upper Forbestown Ditch to NYWD effective January 1, 2011. The District plans to pipe the canal system after additional revenues are received in 2010. The District plans to replace the lower 3.5 miles of the Forbestown Ditch with a pipeline for conveyance of both NYWD's and SFWPA's water. The Forbestown Pipeline Project will cost an estimated \$4.7 million. The project is anticipated to be started in 2012, and completed in 2015.

²⁵² The District had estimated the cost at \$3 million. The 2007 IRWMP estimated the cost at \$4.8 million.

Table A-21-1: NYWD Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)	
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None	
Wholesale Water	Direct	Groundwater Extraction	Direct	
Water Treatment	Direct	Recycled Water	None	
Service Area Description				
Retail Water	Within District boundaries			
Wholesale Water	Yuba City			
Recycled Water	None			
Boundary Area	128	sq. miles	Population (2007)	3,580
System Overview				
Average Daily Demand	0.52	mg	Peak Day Demand	1.05
Supply	9,760 af			
Major Facilities				
Facility Name	Type	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Water Treatment Plant	Treatment	2.35 mgd	Good	1985
Other Infrastructure				
Reservoirs ²	1	Storage Capacity (mg) ³	1.1	
Pump Stations	3	Pressure Zones	8	
Production Wells	0	Pipe Miles	32	
Other: 23 miles of earthen irrigation canals				
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies				
The District identified a need for piping of the canal system to reduce loss, replacement of the fragile portions of the piping system, and replacement of three storage tanks.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
Current Practices: The District practices facility sharing with South Feather Water and Power Agency. The two agencies share a ditch from the SFWPA diversion point at SF 14.				
Opportunities: In 2010, NYWD and SFWPA will begin to share hydroelectric generation revenues from SFPP.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				
(2) The District owns and maintains a single pond with 28.8 af of storage.				
(3) Storage capacity includes the five storage tanks owned by the District.				

Continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections		Total	Inside Bounds	Outside Bounds			
Total		829	829	0			
Irrigation/Landscape		100	100	0			
Domestic		706	706	0			
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional		23	23	0			
Recycled		0	0	0			
Other		0	0	0			
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	6,800	7,495	7,445	NP	NP	NP	NP
Residential	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Commercial/Industrial	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Irrigation/Landscape ¹	1,485	1,485	1,485	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm	
Feather River/Slate Creek	Surface water	1,479		3,700		Unknown	
Dry Creek	Surface water	1,485		6,060		Unknown	
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	9,760	9,760	9,760	34,060	34,060	34,060	34,060
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surface	9,760	9,760	9,760	34,060	34,060	34,060	34,060
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use							
The District does not practice conjunctive use. All wells are owned by private landowners. The District reported that the acreage served by private wells is unknown.							
Supply Constraints							
The District is currently limited by water rights for the domestic water supply. The District reported that it generally uses almost all of its water rights in any given year.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1: NP	Year 2: NP	Year 3: NP				
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1991, 1993						
Storage Practices	The District maintains 30 days of storage as part of its contract with SFWPA.						
Drought Plan	The District's domestic water supply has never been affected by drought conditions. In the case of drought impacts on the agricultural supply, the District eliminates service to the 15 surplus customers.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	Yes						
Conservation Pricing	Yes						
Other Practices	The District is in the process of developing a low flow toilet rebate program.						
Notes:							
(1) Irrigation usage is based on an annual average estimated by the District.							

continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Domestic Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
	Rate Description	Avg. Monthly Charges	Consumption²
Residential	Flat Monthly: \$64.00 for 40 ccf Water Use: \$.30 per ccf in excess of 40	\$64.00	12 ccf/month
Non-Residential			
Retail	Flat Monthly: \$75.00 for 50 ccf Water Use: \$.30 per ccf in excess of 50	\$75.00	38 ccf/month
Industrial	Flat Monthly: \$91.00 for 60 ccf Water Use: \$.30 per ccf in excess of 60	\$ 137.50	215 ccf/month
Irrigation	\$288.00 per miners inch up to 3 mi \$324.00 3.5 to 6.0 mi \$378.00 6.5 to 12.0 mi \$441.00 12.5 to 18.0 mi \$522.00 over 18.0 mi		
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the District with the exception of the Rackerby area, where rates are slightly higher due to loans obtained for the purpose of connecting the area to the NYWD system.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	Service charges are based on a flat rate per residence and metered water consumption. Rates are updated on an as-needed basis.		
Most Recent Rate Change	2002	Frequency of Rate Changes ³	As needed
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	Any new water users are required to pay the cost of connecting to the system.		
Connection Fee Timing	Prior to installation of connection.		
Connection Fee Amount	\$4,300/Single Family Unit		
Land Dedication Requirements	Developers are required to build necessary infrastructure and transfer it to the District.		
Development Impact Fee	None		
Water Enterprise Revenues, FY 04-05			Expenditures, FY 04-05
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$762,598	100%	Total \$765,956
Rates & charges	\$420,253	55%	Administration \$374,729
Property tax and assessments	\$293,285	38%	O & M \$213,634
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$127,135
Interest	\$17,972	2%	Debt \$31,555
Connection Fees	\$31,088	4%	Purchased Water \$18,903
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges.			
(2) Water use assumptions by customer type were used to calculate average monthly bills. Assumed use levels are consistent countywide for comparison purposes. For further details, refer to Chapter 4.			
(3) The District reported that after the next rate change in April 2008, the rates would be updated annually.			

continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Planning Horizon
Water Master Plan		None	
UWMP		None, not required	
Capital Improvement Plan		None	
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		None	
Other Plans			
None			
Service Challenges			
Challenges to providing service identified by the District include financing and an inadequate distribution system due to composition and pipeline size.			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	207	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$1,125
MGD Delivered/FTE	47.48	Distribution Loss Rate ²	Unknown
Distribution Breaks & Leaks	2	Distribution Break Rate ³	6.3
Response Time Policy	ASAP	Response Time Actual	< 1 day
Water Pressure	25 to 100 psi		
Drinking Water Quality Regulatory Information⁴			
	#	Description	
Health Violations	0		
Monitoring Violations	1	Failed to complete all samples for nitrates on schedule in 2002.	
DW Compliance Rate ⁵	100%		
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	4	Certified	Yes
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			
(2) The District reported that the distribution loss rate of the domestic distribution system was unknown. The irrigation canal system has a particularly high rate of loss of approximately 30 percent.			
(3) Distribution break rate is the number of leaks and pipeline breaks per 100 miles of distribution piping.			
(4) Violations since 1995, as reported by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System.			
(5) Drinking water compliance is percent of time in compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in 2006.			

22. OLIVEHURST PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

The Olivehurst Public Utility District provides water, wastewater, park maintenance, fire protection, drainage and street lighting services.²⁵³

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

OPUD was formed on November 13, 1948 as an independent special district.²⁵⁴ The District was formed to provide domestic water and fire protection services to the community of Olivehurst. It has since added wastewater, park and street lighting services.

The principal act that governs the District is the Public Utility District Act.²⁵⁵ The principal act allows districts to acquire, construct, own, operate, control, or use works for supplying light, water, power, heat, transportation, telephone service, or other means of communication, or means for the disposal of garbage, sewage, or refuse matter.²⁵⁶ In addition, any such district may acquire, construct, own, complete, use, and operate a fire department, street lighting system, public parks and other recreation facilities, and provide for the drainage of roads, streets, and public places.²⁵⁷ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.²⁵⁸

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County, and is made up of two noncontiguous areas. The northernmost noncontiguous area encompasses the Yuba County Airport in the northwest, the community of Olivehurst in the center and east, and areas along Plumas Arboga Road and south of Broadway Road in the southwest. OPUD provides fire service to the majority of this area, as shown on Map B-22. There is an approximately 30-acre area of overlap between OPUD and Linda Fire Protection District (LFPD) where both are providing fire service to a property owned by Caltrans, north of Furneaux Road. South of McGowan Parkway, OPUD boundaries overlap Plumas Brophy Fire Protection District (PBFPD) in a 36-acre area that was annexed to OPUD by the 2004 Summerfield annexation but was not detached from PBFPD.

²⁵³ OPUD, *Financial Statement FY 05-06*, 2006, p. 6.

²⁵⁴ Board of Equalization Official Date.

²⁵⁵ Public Utilities Code §15501-17501.

²⁵⁶ Public Utilities Code §16461.

²⁵⁷ Public Utilities Code §16463.

²⁵⁸ Government Code §56824.10.

The second noncontiguous boundary area is located south of Broadway Road in Arboga and into the Plumas Lake area, just north of the Yuba-Sutter county line. Fire service in this area is provided by LFPD, with OPUD providing other services. The District has a boundary area of nine square miles.

The 1985 SOI adoption for OPUD created two distinct sphere areas for the District. In areas of overlap between OPUD and LFPD and PBFDP, LAFCO limits OPUD's services to "recreation, lighting, domestic water and sewer services only."²⁵⁹ The limited SOI is located in select areas north of the District, in a rectangular-shaped area east of the District, south of McGowan Parkway in the Olivehurst area, along and adjacent to the Rancho Road-SR 65 corridor, in the Arboga area to the Yuba-Sutter county line in the west, and south of Plumas Arboga Road into the community of Plumas Lake. OPUD is authorized to provide fire service to an SOI area that consists of the community of Olivehurst, the Yuba County Airport and Industrial Park, and to select areas northeast of SR 70. There is one area where the bounds extend beyond the sphere, consisting of two parcels north of Furneaux Road.

Boundary History

The LAFCO record for OPUD begins with the 1979 Nordic Trucking annexation and the 1980 King-Roben annexation, which added a total of 25 acres to the District in the area north of the Yuba County Airport, along Furneaux Road.²⁶⁰ In 1992, the CAMCO Properties annexation added 75 acres north of McGowan Parkway, adjacent to the old Western Pacific Railroad, and the Ron Ward annexation added 34 acres south of McGowan Parkway, between Donald Drive and the old Western Pacific Railroad.²⁶¹ In 1994, the River Oaks annexation added 838 acres to the southern portion of the District in Plumas Lake, just north of the Yuba-Sutter county line along SR 70. In 2002, the Rio Del Oro annexation added 670 acres to the District, creating a large noncontiguous area in the Plumas Lake area along SR 70.²⁶² Also in 2002, the Caltrans Reorganization added 28 acres north of Furneaux Road after it was detached from Linda County Water District.²⁶³ In 2003, the Hanson Truss annexation added 21 acres south of Skyway Drive, southwest of the Yuba County Airport.²⁶⁴

In 2004, eight annexations to OPUD took place—all residential developments in the central and southern portion of the District. The Wheeler Ranch and Leal Properties annexation and the Meadows annexation added over 600 acres to the District east of Feather River Boulevard, south of Ella Avenue.²⁶⁵ The Draper Ranch annexation added two separate areas to the District—a 155-acre

²⁵⁹ LAFCO resolution 1988-15, Section 6.

²⁶⁰ LAFCO resolutions 1979-6 and 1980-5.

²⁶¹ LAFCO resolutions 1989-3 and 1991-1.

²⁶² LAFCO resolution 2002-03.

²⁶³ LAFCO resolution 2002-08.

²⁶⁴ LAFCO resolution 2003-02.

²⁶⁵ LAFCO resolutions 2004-0001 and 2004-0002.

area west of Arboga Road, bisected by Ella Avenue, and 160 acres located southwest of Broadway Road and east of Dye Road.²⁶⁶ The Thoroughbred Acres and the Lakemont Property annexations added over 230 acres to the District, east of the northern Draper Ranch Property and south of McGowan Parkway.²⁶⁷ The Fairway North and West annexation added 80 acres to the District south of Broadway Road, bisected by Dye Road, making up the noncontiguous area in the center of the District, along with the southern Draper Ranch property.²⁶⁸ The Summerfield annexation added 36 acres to the District between Dan Avenue and Rose Avenue in an area located between SRs 70 and 65. Finally, the Leak Property annexation added 158 acres west of SR 70, adjacent to the Rio Del Oro development, in the southern Plumas Lake area.²⁶⁹

There have been four annexations to the District since 2004. In 2005, the Tomlinson Property annexation added 57 acres north of Algodon Road and west of SR 70.²⁷⁰ In 2006, the Hansen Ranch annexation added 13 acres east of Arboga Road.²⁷¹ In 2007, the 254-acre Ross Ranch annexation and the 117-acre Leak/Cobblestone annexation occurred in the Plumas Lake area.²⁷²

The SOI for OPUD was adopted by LAFCO on October 12, 1988.²⁷³ In the areas overlapping Linda Fire Protection District and Plumas Brophy Fire Protection District, OPUD “shall provide recreation, lighting, domestic water, and sewer services only.”²⁷⁴ Overlap between OPUD’s SOI and LFPD bounds occurs north of the District along Furneaux Road and south of Erle Road in the community of Linda, and throughout the Arboga and Plumas Lake areas. With the exception of the Hawes Ranch area, all OPUD boundary and SOI areas south of McGowan Parkway, and west of the old Western Pacific railroad overlap LFPD bounds. Overlap between OPUD’s SOI and PBFPD bounds occurs east of the District, along SR 70 north of Plumas Arboga Road, at the junction between SRs 65 and 70 east of Olivehurst, and along SR 65 and Rancho Road to Morrison Road in the southeast.

The SOI was amended on September 8, 1993 to include 5,263 acres of the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area from Plumas Arboga Road in the north, south along SR 70 to the Bear River.²⁷⁵ The

²⁶⁶ LAFCO resolution 2004-0013.

²⁶⁷ LAFCO resolutions 2004-0029 and 2004-0004.

²⁶⁸ LAFCO resolution 2004-0003.

²⁶⁹ LAFCO resolutions 2004-0032 and 2004-0014.

²⁷⁰ LAFCO resolution 2005-0005.

²⁷¹ LAFCO resolution 2006-0023.

²⁷² LAFCO resolutions 2007-0001 and 2007-0014.

²⁷³ LAFCO resolution 1988-15.

²⁷⁴ Ibid.

²⁷⁵ LAFCO resolution 1993-09.

sphere area that overlaps Linda FPD by this amendment will continue to be served by Linda FPD for fire protection, with OPUD providing other services.²⁷⁶

The District's SOI overlaps a small portion of the Linda County Water District SOI just north of the Yuba County Airport.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Current board members are James Carpenter (President), Philip R. Miller, Michael Morrison, Larry D. Patty, and Catherine Hollis.

The Board meets once a month on the third Thursday at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held in the board chambers at the District office. Board meeting agendas are posted on the District's website. In addition, the District updates the media through agenda packages before each board meeting. Minutes are available upon request.

Voter turnout within the District has been slightly lower than the turnout countywide. The most recent contested election took place in November 2004. The voter turnout was 53 percent compared to the 57 percent countywide voter turnout rate for Measure D.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The District responded to LAFCO's initial written questionnaire, document request and request for interviews and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries.

Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, the website, email, mail and in-person to the agency or directly to the general manager. With regards to customer complaints, the District did not provide the number and nature of complaints received annually. The District reported that it does not track the number of complaints for fire, wastewater, park services and street lighting, but does track water service-related complaints. In 2006, the Department of Public Health (DPH) reported that several complaints regarding the treatment facility at wells 29 and 30 were not handled adequately by the District and were subsequently dealt with by DPH.²⁷⁷

The District updates constituents via its website and a newsletter. The newsletter is enclosed with customer bills at least six times annually and focuses on neighborhood-specific concerns and fire service issues.²⁷⁸

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District bounds encompass primarily urban residential and commercial areas. Local business activities include Shoei Foods, Yuba River Moulding and Millwork (200 employees), Fast Fabricators (55 employees), and various home manufacturers.

²⁷⁶ Ibid.

²⁷⁷ DPH, *Annual Inspection Report (Olivehurst)*, 2007, p. 7.

²⁷⁸ Interview with Tim Shaw, General Manager, OPUD, March 27, 2007.

OPUD considers its customer base to be the developable parcels within the District's boundaries. The District estimated that there are approximately 5,000 parcels within the water and wastewater service area and 3,000 parcels within the fire service area.²⁷⁹

There were 10,271 residents in the District in 2000, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District has experienced significant growth and urban development since the 2000 Census; the District's 2007 population is approximately 12,259.²⁸⁰ The District's population density in 2007 was 1,362 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Further growth is anticipated within the District in the next few years as planned developments begin and continue construction within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) and North Arboga Study Areas (NASA). Future developments within the District bounds and SOI encompass over 5,000 acres (including 73 acres of non-residential), with over 16,000 planned and proposed dwelling units.

Major developments currently under construction within the District are the 535-acre Plumas Lake Cobblestone development, the 474.5-acre Rio Del Oro development, the 795.3-acre Wheeler Ranch development—all located within the PLSP area—and the 63.6-acre Draper Ranch North development located in the NASA. The 206.2-acre Riverside Meadows development, located within the SOI of the District in the PLSP area, is also currently under construction. Major proposed developments include the 150.1-acre Draper Ranch South development, the 124.6-acre Meadows development, the 577.1-acre Country Club Estates development, and the 254.5-acre Ross Ranch development, all of which are located in the PLSP area. The 549.9-acre Bear River development is located within the District's SOI, southwest of the PLSP. Planned and approved developments within the District's bounds or SOI are shown in Table A-44-1, located at the end of this appendix.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. However, the District has adopted various planning documents to determine infrastructure and financing sources needed to serve anticipated growth in population, particularly in the PLSP area. The District reported that it maintains contact with developers to ensure that projects are initiated and completed within an optimal timeline.²⁸¹

MANAGEMENT

The District employs 25 full-time staff—19 operator and administrative staff and six firefighting staff in addition to 20 call firefighters. Staff report to the five department heads—the chief plant operator, water department manager, accountant, public works engineer, and fire chief—who then report to the general manager.²⁸²

²⁷⁹ Ibid.

²⁸⁰ Author's estimate based on the unincorporated growth in the County from 2000 to 2007 per the Department of Finance. This is likely an understatement of OPUD's population, as the area grew faster than most others. No better estimates are currently available.

²⁸¹ OPUD, *Capital Improvement Plan*, 2004, p. 1.

²⁸² OPUD Organization Chart, 2007.

District employees are evaluated after the probationary period of six months and annually thereafter. While the District does not perform direct evaluations of District performance, agency-wide performance evaluations are completed, depending on the service, by regulating or benchmarking agencies. The fire department was evaluated by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) in June 2007 and achieved an ISO rating of 3. Water services are evaluated annually by the California Department of Public Health. The District monitors productivity through a billing system that tracks service orders such as connections, disconnections and service problems.

The District relies on various planning documents to guide efforts for future service provision. The District has performed studies and adopted plans focused on the Plumas Lake Specific Plan PLSP Area, which the District anticipates serving in its entirety. For services and plans outside of the PLSP area, the District has adopted capital improvement plans for water, wastewater and fire services. In addition, OPUD recently completed a rate study which evaluates existing infrastructure needs and replacement costs of sewer and water facilities. District plans and studies are shown in Table A-22-1.

Table A-22-1: OPUD Planning Documents

Plan	Geographic Area	Date	Planning Horizon
Water and Sewer System Fee Nexus Study- PLSP South Zone	Plumas Lake Specific Plan Area south of Plumas Arboga Road.	2003	Build-out
Water and Sewer System Capacity Charge Report- PLSP North Zone	Plumas Lake Specific Plan Area north of Plumas Arboga Road.	2006	Build-out
Sewer Study	Wheeler Ranch and north and central Plumas Lake	2003	Build-out
Sewer Study - PLSP	Plumas Lake Specific Plan Area	2000	Build-out
Water System Study	Wheeler Ranch and north and central Plumas Lake	2003	Build-out
EPANET 2 Model of the Water Supply System	Plumas Lake Specific Plan Area south of Plumas Arboga Road.	2006	Build-out
Park Master Plan	Plumas Lake Specific Plan Area and North Arboga Study Area	2005	Build-out
Sewer and Water Capital Improvement Plan	Old Olivehurst	2004	2010
Capital Improvement Plan for Fire Fac	Fire Service Area	2007	2017
Development Impact Fee Study for Fire Facilities	Fire Service Area	2007	2011
Water & Sewer Rate Study	Entire OPUD Water and Sewer System	2007	2017

District financial management practices include annual financial audits and annually adopted budgets. In addition to the capital improvement plans, capital outlays are determined on an annual-basis in the adopted budget.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints. The District reported that the current level of

financing is adequate to deliver services “based on anticipated cash flows and scheduled rate increases for the next ten years.”²⁸³

The District’s primary financial accounts are two enterprise funds for water and sewer services, as well as a general fund for fire, park, drainage, and street lighting services.

The District received \$10.8 million in operating and non-operating revenues in FY 05-06. Primary revenue sources included development impact fees for park services (28 percent), charges for water and wastewater services (24 percent), community facilities district property tax assessments (18 percent), connection and capacity charges for water and wastewater services (14 percent), and interest income (six percent). The District also received \$0.4 million or four percent in property taxes.

The District levies service charges for water and wastewater which are used to cover the cost of providing those services. Financing for capital improvements is primarily from development impact fees, connection fees, and installation, extension and annexation charges. According to the District’s 2004 capital improvement plan, planned capital outlays for water and sewer services, that had not been completed by the drafting of this report, include \$4.1 million for wastewater treatment plant upgrades and lift station improvements through 2010, \$9 million for two new water treatment plants and a water treatment plant upgrade to be completed by 2010, and \$125,000 through 2010 for meter replacement. Planned capital improvements to fire service facilities through 2011 are expected to cost a total of \$0.7 million and include remodeling the fire station, the addition of temporary housing, and the purchase of a new fire engine.

At the end of FY 05-06, the District had \$1.4 million in long-term debt.²⁸⁴ Of the total debt, 54 percent was for bonds issued by the USDA to finance water treatment facility improvements in 1994, 41 percent for a USDA loan in 2002 to upgrade a water treatment facility, and the remainder for the lease and purchase of a fire truck scheduled to be paid off by the end of 2008.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$4.7 million in the sewer and water funds and \$3.0 million in the general fund at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 100 percent of the District’s annual expenses. The District maintained almost one year of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

OPUD provides retail water services to customers in the form of groundwater pumping, treatment, water quality testing, conveyance, storage, and delivery. These services are provided

²⁸³ OPUD, Memorandum from Glen P. Phillips, Office Manager, 3/26/08.

²⁸⁴ The long-term debt reported does not include \$7.9 million in certificates of participation which were issued by the Plumas Lake Community Facility District (CFD). Repayment of the bonds is the responsibility of the CFD; however, OPUD collects the property taxes and makes payments on behalf of the CFD.

through two separate pumping and distribution systems in Plumas Lake and old Olivehurst. The District served a total of 6,486 connections in 2007 (1,374 in Plumas Lake and 5,472 in Olivehurst).

LOCATION

The District provides domestic water service to all areas within the District bounds. Water service is not provided outside of the District bounds.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District operates two separate water systems in the old Olivehurst area and the new Plumas Lake system. The system in old Olivehurst consists of 10 active wells, three storage tanks, six pressure vessels for storage, three wellhead treatment systems, and steel pipes. Key water service infrastructure in Plumas Lake includes two active wells and one standby well, one storage tank, a treatment plant, and C-900 pipes.

The District's water supply is provided entirely by the South Yuba Groundwater Basin from 13 wells—10 in Olivehurst and three in Plumas Lake. Water from seven of these wells (1 and 4 in Plumas Lake and 1, 2, 10, 28, 29, and 30 in Olivehurst) is treated at one of the four treatment facilities.²⁸⁵ All other wells pump directly into the distribution system during times of high demand, when the treated wells cannot meet demand.²⁸⁶ The District reported that the untreated wells are a back-up system and have not been used since upgrades were made to the system in 2006. Well 3, in Plumas Lake, provides fire flow protection only, and therefore does not require treatment.²⁸⁷ The total maximum well pumping capacity of both systems is 24,070 gpm, 16,370 gpm in Olivehurst and 7,700 gpm in Plumas Lake. The Department of Public Health (DPH) reported that source capacity is not a concern in the Plumas Lake area, as maximum day demand in 2005 used only 60 percent of the system's capacity. The Olivehurst system has enough source capacity to meet peak demand; however, providing sufficient treated water to the eastern side of the system has posed a challenge to the District, as discussed later in this section.

In addition to groundwater supplies, the District has a contract with YCWA for potential future use of up to 2,700 afa in surface water supplies. The District would have to construct an alternative diversion facility, which could perhaps be done in conjunction with other water purveyors with similar surface water contracts with YCWA.

In 2002, DPH identified well contamination vulnerabilities; significant vulnerabilities included contaminant plumes, underground storage tanks with confirmed leaking, the airport, home

²⁸⁵ Water from wells 1 and 2 in Plumas Lake is treated at the Plumas Lake Water Treatment Plant. Wells 1 and 4 in Olivehurst are treated by Treatment System 2, wells 10 and 28 are treated by Treatment System 1, and wells 28 and 29 are treated by Treatment System 3.

²⁸⁶ OPUD, *Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report*, 2006, p. 1.

²⁸⁷ OPUD, *EPANET 2 Model*, 2006, p. 2.

manufacturing, junk yards, lumber processing, railroad yards, the sewer collection and treatment system, utility stations, gas stations and septic systems.²⁸⁸

Contaminants are removed by four treatment facilities. The Plumas Lake WTP treatment process consists of chlorine injection and pressure filtration.²⁸⁹ The three wellhead treatment facilities in the Olivehurst area have similar systems composed of chlorination, aeration and a sand filter. With the exception of a few minimal deficiencies noted at the Plumas Lake WTP, DPH identified the four treatment facilities as being well-operated, monitored and maintained. The District has plans for three new treatment facilities to be located at Well 3, Well 9 and the northern Plumas Lake area. Depending on the rate of development, the treatment facilities are anticipated to be completed by 2009. The wellhead treatment systems, in addition to new wells in north Plumas Lake, will cost an estimated \$13 million. In addition, the District plans to upgrade the south Plumas Lake treatment plant by 2010 for a further \$3 million.²⁹⁰

In recent years, the District has had challenges due to occasional positive tests for coliform, as well as iron and manganese levels in excess of the secondary MCLs. In 2006, the District failed to comply with sampling requirements for bacteriological contaminants in January and February, and DPH issued a citation due to missed samples. In August 2006, the DPH issued a letter with public notification as a result of two samples which indicated the presence of total coliform bacteria.²⁹¹ In May 2007, three routine samples were positive for coliform. All subsequent tests were negative.

The District was operating under an exemption for secondary MCLs for iron and manganese from 1990 to 2005. In 2005, the District was denied an application to extend the exemption. Due to the limited availability of treated water meeting iron and manganese MCLs, and two bottlenecks in the distribution system, sufficient treated water was unable to flow to the eastern areas of the District along SR 70 and in Johnson Park. As pressure declined on the east side, during times of high demand, wells without treatment systems would switch on. In October 2006, the District addressed these issues by completing a one million gallon water storage tank and booster pump station in the eastern area of the District. In addition, the District added two additional 10-inch water mains to increase distribution capacity to the east side.²⁹²

The District distribution system consists of 46 miles of piping greater than eight inches in diameter. The distribution system in Plumas Lake was installed between 2003 and 2007. The system is composed primarily of C-900 piping and a small percentage of ductile iron. The District recently began a preventative maintenance program for the Plumas Lake system, which includes regular flushing, largely in the many dead ends of the system. The District reported that the system is in excellent condition and has no needs or deficiencies.

²⁸⁸ Department of Health Services, *Drinking Water Source Assessment*, 2002, p. 3.

²⁸⁹ OPUD, *EPANET 2 Model*, 2006, p. 7.

²⁹⁰ OPUD, *Capital Improvement Plan*, 2004, p. 5.

²⁹¹ OPUD, *Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report*, 2006, p. 4.

²⁹² OPUD, *Capital Improvement Plan*, 2004, p. 2.

The distribution system in old Olivehurst was installed in 1951 and is composed of steel main. The District flushes dead ends weekly to maintain chlorine levels, flushes the entire system every six months and turns all valves every six months. According to the capital improvement plan, there are several thousand feet of steel water main in need of replacement in this system. The District has not yet identified a timeline for replacement, but anticipates doing so in the next capital improvement plan after 2010. Other needs include the replacement of 1) four inch mains that do not meet the required fire flows, 2) the galvanized material on each of the connections which is prone to rotting, 3) sections of main with pinholes, and 4) iron service saddles with bronze saddles to prevent rotting.

Other infrastructure needs include the replacement of approximately 1,000 manual-read meters installed in 1975 in old Olivehurst that are beyond their useful life and are therefore not being read. Existing meters are required by the state to be read by 2010. The remaining connections that are not yet metered must be metered by 2025 to remain in compliance with state regulations. The District has begun shifting to radio-read meters to minimize reading time and increase efficiency.

Table A-22-2: OPUD Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
Water Service	Provider(s)		Water Service	Provider(s)
Retail Water	Direct		Groundwater Recharge	None
Wholesale Water	None		Groundwater Extraction	Direct
Water Treatment	Direct		Recycled Water	None
Service Area Description				
Retail Water	Within district boundaries			
Wholesale Water	None			
Recycled Water	None			
Boundary Area	9.0	sq. miles	Population (2000)	10,271
System Overview				
Historic Olivehurst:				
Average Daily Demand	2.6	mgd	Peak Day Demand	6 mgd
Supply	997 mg			
South Plumas Lake:				
Average Daily Demand	1.2	mgd	Peak Day Demand	3.0 mgd
Supply	466 mg			
Major Facilities				
Facility Name	Type	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Wellhead System #1	Treatment	4.3 mgd	Good	1995
Wellhead System #2	Treatment	3.2 mgd	Excellent	2001
Wellhead System #3	Treatment	6.0 mgd	Excellent	2007
South Plumas Lake WTP	Treatment	8.6 mgd	Excellent	2005
LHS Storage Tank	Storage	1 mg	Excellent	2006
SPL Treatment Plant Tank	Storage	2.5 mg	Good	2005
Well No. 29 Tank	Storage	1.5 mg	Excellent	2006
Well No. 30 Tank	Storage	0.1 mg	Excellent	2006
Other Infrastructure				
Reservoirs	0		Storage Capacity (mg)	5.1
Pump Stations	4		Pressure Zones ²	2
Production Wells	12		Pipe Miles ³	46
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies				
The District identified a need for three new water treatment plants, upgrades to the south Plumas Lake treatment plant, two water main upgrades to increase distribution capacity to the east side, replacement of several thousand feet of steel water mains, and replacement of 1,000 water meters in historic Olivehurst.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
Current Practices: The District recently completed an additional water storage tank on the property of Lindhurst High School through an agreement with the school district. In addition, OPUD participated in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.				
Opportunities: While the District currently relies entirely on groundwater for retail purposes, the District maintains an agreement with YCWA for 2,700 acre feet annually of surface water from the Feather River. Should the District choose to begin conjunctive use, further cooperation with YCWA is an option for regional collaboration.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				
(2) Each of the two systems has a single pressure zone.				
(3) Includes pipes of eight inches in diameter and greater.				

Continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections		Total		Inside Bounds		Outside Bounds	
Total		5,221		5,221		0	
Irrigation/Landscape		0		0		0	
Domestic		5,050		5,050		0	
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional		171		171		0	
Recycled		0		0		0	
Other		0		0		0	
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)¹							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	NP	NP	3,430	NP	NP	NP	NP
Residential	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Commercial/Industrial	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Irrigation/Landscape	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type		Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm
South Yuba Groundwater Basin	Groundwater		3,502		NP		Unknown
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	2,880	2,752	3,883	NP	NP	NP	NP
Imported	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Groundwater	2,880	2,752	3,883	NP	NP	NP	NP
Surface	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Recycled	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP
Conjunctive Use							
None							
Supply Constraints							
There has not been analysis to determine the maximum available water supply from the aquifer. The District reported that an overdraft of the aquifer occurred in the 1980s; however, water levels have returned to previous levels.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1: NP		Year 2: NP		Year 3: NP		
Significant Droughts	1977, 1990-1992						
Storage Practices	Storage is for short-term emergencies only.						
Drought Plan	The District does not have a drought plan. During previous droughts the District implemented even and odd watering days; however, this practice lead to greater water demand.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	All Plumas Lake conections and 30 percent of the Olivehurst connections are metered.						
Conservation Pricing	The Plumas Lake system is on a tiered rate by water usage.						
Other Practices	None						
Notes:							
(1) The District's computer was stolen with all water demand information. The District only has records for 2001, 2004 and 2005.							

Continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Domestic Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
Rate Description			Consumption ²
Residential	Flat Monthly: \$21.50 Metered: Flat Monthly: \$15.00, Water Use: \$.77 per ccf		12 ccf/month
Non-Residential			
Retail	Flat Monthly: \$33.00 and up Metered: Flat Monthly: \$25.00, Water Use: \$.77 per ccf		38 ccf/month
Industrial	Flat Monthly: \$210.00 and up Metered: Flat Monthly: \$25.00, Water Use: \$.77 per ccf		215 ccf/month
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	Service charges are based on a flat rate per residence and metered water consumption.		
Most Recent Rate Change	12/20/07	Frequency of Rate Changes	Biennially
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	The fee is based on meter size and the location of the subdivision.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon building permit approval		
Connection Fee Amount (north) ³	\$5,122/Single Family Unit		
Connection Fee Amount (south) ⁴	\$2,958/Single Family Unit		
Connection Fee Amount (Olivehurst) ⁵	\$5,122/Single Family Unit		
Land Dedication Requirements	Developers are required to build necessary infrastructure and transfer it to the District.		
Water Enterprise Revenues, FY 05-06			Expenditures, FY 05-06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$2,286,129	100%	Total \$1,488,216
Rates & charges	\$1,468,018	64%	Administration \$284,654
Property tax	\$0	0%	O & M \$993,402
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$146,902
Interest	\$84,559	4%	Debt \$63,258
Connection Fees	\$733,552	32%	Purchased Water \$0
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges, and exclude utility users' taxes.			
(2) Water use assumptions by customer type were used to calculate average monthly bills. Assumed use levels are consistent countywide for comparison purposes.			
(3) North refers to the northern portion of the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area, which extends north from Plumas Arboga Road.			
(4) The south zone refers to the area within the PLSP area south of Plumas Arboga Road.			
(5) Olivehurst refers to the remaining area within OPUD's bounds outside of the PLSP area.			

Continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators					
Water Planning		Description		Planning Horizon	
Water Master Plan		None		NA	
UWMP		None		NA	
Capital Improvement Plan		2004		2010	
Water Nexus Study - North PLSP		2006		Build-out	
Water Nexus Study - South PLSP		2003		Build-out	
Water System Study		2003		Build-out	
Model of the Water Supply System		2006		Build-out	
Plan Item/Element		Description			
Emergency Notification Plan		2005			
Emergency Response Plan		None			
Service Challenges					
All existing meters must be operable and in use by 2010 according to the California Water Code.					
Service Adequacy Indicators					
Connections/FTE		1,740		O&M Cost Ratio ¹ \$247,889	
MGD Delivered/FTE		1.3		Distribution Loss Rate 12%	
Distribution Breaks & Leaks ²		6		Distribution Break Rate ³ 13	
Response Time Policy		ASAP		Response Time Actual ⁴ Not Tracked	
Water Pressure		35+ normal day; 20+ psi fire flow			
Drinking Water Quality Regulatory Information⁵					
		#		Description	
Health Violations		4		Exceeded iron and manganese levels (1996-2001), Coliform (2006)	
Monitoring Violations		6		Routine minor monitoring violations for Coliform and Nitrates	
DW Compliance Rate ⁶		99.7%			
Employee Indicators					
Total Employees (FTEs)		3		Certified as Required? Yes	
Notes:					
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.					
(2) All breaks and leaks were in the historic Olivehurst system.					
(3) Distribution break rate is the number of leaks and pipeline breaks per 100 miles of distribution piping.					
(4) OPUD reported that the actual response time depended on the location of the person on call and the severity of the problem.					
(5) Violations since 1995, as reported by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System.					
(6) Drinking water compliance is the percent of time in compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.					

WASTEWATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The District provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services to 5,221 connections. The District owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant and inspects, cleans and repairs sewer collection infrastructure in the service area such as pipes, manholes and lift stations.

The District relies on outside contractors for collection system repairs involving digging up pipes, SCADA technology support and engineering studies.

LOCATION

The District provides wastewater service to all areas within the District bounds. Service is not provided outside of the District bounds.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key wastewater infrastructure includes a wastewater treatment plant, a pond, drying beds, 51 miles of sewer pipes greater than eight inches in diameter, and pump stations.

The WWTP consists of a primary clarifier, two aeration basins, two secondary clarifiers, and a chlorination/dechlorination system. Improvements completed in 2006 included a new pump station, additional influent and pumping screening capacity, a new grit removal system, two new oxidation ditches, a new secondary clarifier, equalization basins, tertiary filters, and a UV disinfection system.²⁹³ Treated effluent is directly discharged in the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal. Sludge is treated by aerobic digestion, dewatered in a pond, dried in drying beds, and disposed off site.²⁹⁴ The District completed the first of two phases of expansion and upgrade on the WWTP in 2006. The upgrade improved the treatment level to tertiary standards. The WWTP currently has a permitted capacity of 3.0 mgd average dry weather flow (ADWF).

A gravity sewer system cannot be used in Plumas Lake due to the flat nature of the terrain; consequently, the master trunk sewer layout consists of a backbone sewer force main system and several sewer pump stations. The District indicated that the collection system is aged and undersized in some areas in old Olivehurst and is in need of improvement or replacement. The District reports that it is evaluating the collection system to identify which portions have the most critical need for replacement, and will include those in the next update to the capital improvement plan after 2010. This evaluation is expected to be completed as part of the Sewer System Management Plan.

Other wastewater infrastructure needs identified in the District's capital improvement plan include a lift station odor control bed, which the District installed in FY 07-08.

²⁹³ CVRWQCB, Order No. R5-2004-0094, 2004, p. 3.

²⁹⁴ Ibid, p. 5.

The District plans to accommodate future development with further plant expansions. Under the District's NPDES permit, the District is permitted to expand the plant a second time to a capacity of 5.1 mgd ADWF. The District reported that it plans to initiate the one-year expansion project once development needs warrant it. The District does not anticipate beginning the expansion until after 2012. The second phase will also include an upgrade of the solids treatment process. The WWTP site can accommodate further expansion up to 8.0 mgd, without the acquisition of additional land.²⁹⁵ Projected demand within the District's SOI at build-out of the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (5.0 - 6.5 mgd),²⁹⁶ North Arboga Study Area (1.2 - 1.45 mgd), in addition to Olivehurst existing demand (0.9 mgd),²⁹⁷ is approximately 7.1 - 8.85 mgd ADWF. Projected demand at build-out of the existing service area is comparable to or possibly greater than the maximum capacity of the current WWTP site.

²⁹⁵ Interview with Tim Shaw, General Manager, OPUD, February 6, 2008.

²⁹⁶ The lower estimate is based on the assumption of 300 gallons per dwelling unit daily. The source for the higher estimate is Yuba County's 1992 Plumas Lake Specific Plan (p. 73), which assumes 400 gallons per dwelling unit daily.

²⁹⁷ Based on OPUD flow in 1992, as reported in the Plumas Lake Specific Plan p. 72.

Table A-22-3: OPUD Wastewater Service Profile

Wastewater Service Configuration and Demand					
Service Configuration					
Service Type	Service Provider(s)				
Wastewater Collection	Direct				
Wastewater Treatment	Direct				
Wastewater Disposal	Direct				
Recycled Water	None distributed				
Onsite Septic Systems in Service Area					
Less than one percent of properties rely on septic systems.					
Septic Regulatory/Policies					
The County requires all new construction (in a city, town, sanitary district, or sewer maintenance district) to connect to a sewer system when available. When septic systems fail, the County Department of Environmental Health may compel connection to a district system if available.					
Service Demand 2007					
	Connections²		Flow (mgd)		
Type	Total	Outside Bounds	Average	Peak	
Total	5,221	0	1.5	8.0	
Residential	5,050	0	NP	NA	
Commercial and Industrial	171	0	NP	NA	
Projected Demand					
	2007	2010	2015	2020	Build-out
Flow (mgd)	1.51	NP	NP	NP	NP
Note:					
(1) NA: Not Applicable; NP: Not Provided.					
(2) Based on the number of water connections.					

Continued

Wastewater Infrastructure			
Wastewater Treatment & Disposal Infrastructure			
System Overview			
Treatment level: Tertiary			
Disposal method: Direct discharge into the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal			
Facility Name	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built ¹
OPUD Wastewater Treatment Plant	3.0 mgd	Excellent	2006
Treatment Plant Daily Flow	Average Dry	Peak Wet	
OPUD WWTP	1.53	8.0	
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
OPUD plans to expand its WWTP capacity to 5.1 mgd in phase 2 of its expansion effort once development occurs and additional capacity is needed.			
Wastewater Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Sewer Pipe Miles ²	51	Sewage Lift Stations	18
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
The District reported that the collection system is aged and undersized in some areas in old Olivehurst and is in need of improvement or replacement. The system was not well-designed for the flat terrain, and has an infiltration and inflow problem. Specific needs will be documented once OPUD completes a baseline CCTV assessment of the old Olivehurst collection system in FY 08-09. OPUD has budgeted \$0.3 million annually for capital replacement. OPUD needs emergency backup generators for lift stations, and plans to buy them in FY 07-08.			
Infiltration and Inflow			
In the old Olivehurst area, there are peak flows related to poor original design of the collection system, flat terrain, and limitations of the drainage system. Stormwater has backed up into residents' yards throughout Olivehurst for years. OPUD suspects residents drain their yards by pulling the lids on their sewer clean-outs.			
Wastewater Regional Collaboration and Facility Sharing			
Regional Collaboration			
The District participated in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.			
Facility Sharing Opportunities			
The District is not presently practicing any facility sharing with other service providers and did not identify opportunities for facility sharing in the future.			
Notes:			
(1) The District completed major renovations to the existing WWTP in 2006. The date the original plant was built is unknown.			
(2) Mileage of pipes of eight inches in diameter or greater.			

Continued

Wastewater Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning				
Sewage Spills/Overflows¹				
Date	Spill Site	Cause	Gallons	Contained?
None				
Service Adequacy Indicators				
OES Reported Spills	0	Sewer Overflows 2007	4	
Treatment Effectiveness Rate	100%	Sewer Overflow Rate ²	8	
Total Employees (FTEs)	5	Response Time Policy ³	ASAP	
Employees Certified?	Yes	Response Time Actual	45 minutes	
Regulatory Compliance Record				
<p>OPUD has attained full compliance with the NPDES permit, according to RWQCB. OPUD has been operating under a Cease and Desist Order (Order No. R5-2004-0095), as the previous treatment plant could not meet effluent limitations in the new NPDES permit (Order No. R5-2004-0094) for, among others, aluminum, iron, manganese, nitrates, and nitrites. The Cease and Desist Order outlined requirements to minimize exceedances of the effluent limitations prior to coming into compliance as a result of the construction of the expanded and updated plant. According to the Cease and Desist Order, the District was required to achieve full compliance with NPDES effluent limitations by November 30, 2007. RWQCB indicated in March 2008 that it anticipated rescinding the Cease and Desist order in the near future. In October 2007, the District was cited by the RWQCB for 45 violations of effluent limitations in 2006, which occurred during expansion of the WWTP. The District may face fines as a result of these violations.</p>				
Source Control and Pollution Prevention Practices				
<p>Upon connection, new users must disclose pollutant load information. OPUD imposes requirements related to monitoring, plumbing, and shut-off policy. OPUD reported that it is developing a pre-treatment ordinance for implementation in FY 08-09.</p>				
Collection System Inspection Practices				
<p>OPUD retains an outside service to spot-check problem areas. In the Spring of 2008, OPUD plans to begin a baseline CCTV assessment of the old Olivehurst collection system. The CCTV baseline is anticipated to be completed by FY 08-09. After completing the baseline assessment, OPUD plans to conduct CCTV assessment on 20 percent of its system annually.</p>				
Service Challenges				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inadequate drainage infrastructure increases peak wastewater flows 2) In certain areas, the use of lard for cooking leads to grease build-up 3) Handling peak flows contributed by an aged collection system 4) Ratepayers have misperceptions that rate increases are for funding new development rather than the actual purpose of funding deferred maintenance, preventive maintenance and minimal reserves. 				
Wastewater Planning				
Plan	Description	Planning Horizon		
Plumas Lake Specific Plan Sewer Study	2000	Build-out		
North & Central Plumas Lake Sewer Study	2003	Build-out		
Capital Improvement Plan	2004	2010		
Sewer Capacity Charge Report - North PLSP	2006	Build-out		
Sewer Nexus Study - South PLSP	2003	Build-out		
Plan Item/Element	Description			
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Plan	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Procedures (undated) Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (planned by Aug. 9, 2009)			
Seismic/Emergency Plan	None			
Wet Weather Flow Capacity Plan	None			
Notes:				
(1) Includes sewage spills/overflows reported to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services between 2000 and 2005.				
(2) Sewer overflows (excluding those caused by customers) per 100 miles of collection piping.				
(3) Agency policy, guidelines or goals for response time between service call and clearing the blockage.				

Wastewater Rates and Financing			
Wastewater Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 07-08¹			
	Rate Description	Avg. Monthly Charges	
Residential	Flat Charge	\$24.00	
Non-Residential	Flat charge based on assigned equivalent dwelling units according to estimated wastewater discharge.	\$24.00 per EDU	
Rate Zones			
Wastewater rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description:	The District conducts rate studies, conducts outreach with ratepayers and holds public hearings to adopt rate changes. The District plans a 4% rate increase in January 2009 and again in January 2010. Prior to 2008, sewer rates were last increased in 2005.		
Last Rate Change	12/20/2007	Frequency of Rate Changes	Annual (in future)
Wastewater Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	The fee is based on proposed land use and location of the subdivision.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon building permit issuance.		
Connection Fee Amount (north) ¹	Residential: ²	\$2,034	
Connection Fee Amount (south) ³	Residential:	\$1,854	
Connection Fee Amount (Olivehurst)	Residential:	\$1,772	
Land Dedication Requirements	Developers are required to build necessary infrastructure and transfer it to the District.		
Development Impact Fee	\$6,291/single family dwelling unit for WWTP capacity		
Wastewater Enterprise Revenues, FY05-06		Expenditures, FY 05-06	
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$2,279,634	100%	Total \$1,751,915
Rates & Charges	\$1,115,927	49%	Administration \$234,769
Property Tax and Assessments	\$0	0%	O & M \$899,352
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$607,106
Interest	\$416,162	18%	Debt \$0
Connection Fees	\$747,545	33%	Capital Expenditures ⁴ \$0
Loan Proceeds	\$0	0%	Other \$10,688
Notes:			
(1) North refers to the northern portion of the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area, which extends north from Plumas Arboga Road.			
(2) Connection fee amount is calculated for a single-family home.			
(3) The south zone refers to the area within the PLSP area south of Plumas Arboga Road.			
(4) Capital expenditures not reported in the sewer enterprise fund.			

FIRE SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

OPUD provides fire prevention and suppression (structural, vehicle, and vegetation fires), Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, hazardous materials response, fire investigation, education, and burning permit services.

Fire prevention services include pre-fire planning, public education, and school and business inspections. Education programs offered by the District include tours for pre-school children and the Fire Explorer program designed to keep teenagers out of gangs. The District also participates in the Yuba County Code Enforcement Team, which mitigates uninhabitable properties and has established an arson investigation team.

OPUD provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately-owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services.

The District protects approximately 3,500 residential structures, 11 multi-family apartment complexes, 10 schools, the airport and approximately 70 commercial businesses among others.²⁹⁸

The fire department is staffed by a chief, four captains, an administrative assistant, a seasonal/temporary firefighter, and 20 call firefighters who are paid per call received. This staffing level allows the District to provide continuous staffing of the station. The District plans to increase the staffing level to enable the station to be staffed by two full-time personnel per shift by 2009.

Training is held regularly for required certifications for call and full-time firefighters. In addition, the department holds bi-weekly training for all personnel for a minimum of three hours each session and each shift is required to hold two hours of training daily for all full-time personnel.

Dispatch Services

All 911 calls made from land lines are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Radio dispatch services are provided by Sheriff Dispatch for OPUD; hence, Yuba County is the Public Safety Answering Point. Once the Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, full-time staff is dispatched and call personnel are notified through pagers. For medical emergencies, the Sheriff calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance.

Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). CHP relays the call to Yuba County Sheriff, and dispatching follows the protocol discussed above.

²⁹⁸ OPUD, *Development Impact Fee Study*, 2007, p. 7.

LOCATION

OPUD provides fire protection services in its original 1949 response and protection area (4.1 square miles), including Olivehurst, the Yuba County Airport, and a portion of the North Arboga Study Area, while LFPD provides fire services to the remainder of the area within OPUD's boundaries. This service arrangement is based on an informal agreement reached in 1989 between the former fire chiefs of OPUD, LFPD and PBFPD.²⁹⁹ OPUD's fire service area extends beyond the District's boundaries that have been approved by LAFCO between Karen Way and Aspen Way on the east side of SR 70.

The District reported that it is frequently called upon to provide service within the PBFPD boundaries, due to proximity to the area south of McGowan Parkway, east of Rancho Road and south along SR 65 to Forty Mile Road. In addition, the District also responds within the LFPD boundaries to the area along Arboga Road from Furneaux Road south to Plumas-Arboga Road.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District currently operates out of a single fire station, comprised of multiple buildings that were originally built in 1949. The buildings were originally used to provide all District services; however, the facility is now dedicated to fire services. In 1963, two additional bays were added, and in 2007, the main office building and living quarters were upgraded to comply with OSHA standards. With these upgrades and improvements, the District considers the facilities to be in fair to good condition; however, in order to enhance efficiency the District plans to replace the station with a single facility by 2012.³⁰⁰ The new station will house all fire offices, living quarters, a training room, apparatus and maintenance bays, and an additional office for a law enforcement substation. Land for the proposed station has been donated to the District. The total cost of the new station had not yet been determined.

The District also indicated a need for an additional station near the corner of Rancho Road and McGowan Parkway to keep response times between three and five minutes. Current response times in that area are approximately seven minutes. There is no timeline for construction of this station.

The District provides services with three engines, one truck, two brush trucks, a chief's vehicle, a truck, an air unit, a utility vehicle, and a mass casualty incident trailer. Four vehicles were replaced between 2004 and 2007. The District reported that all apparatus and equipment meet or exceed all National Fire Protection Association Standards, and there are no vehicle needs at this time. A new Type 1 Engine is anticipated to be purchased in FY 10-11 for approximately \$0.4 million.³⁰¹

The District identified several dispatching needs to improve service call efficiency by reducing radio traffic and giving scene information to personnel through the installation of mobile data terminals in each unit and teletype printers in each station. A timeline for these improvements has not yet been established and a funding source has not yet been identified.

²⁹⁹ OPUD response to RFI II, May 23, 2007.

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

³⁰¹ OPUD, *Development Impact Fee Study*, 2007, p. 16.

Table A-22-4: OPUD Fire Service Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration		Service Demand		
Fire Suppression	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006	
EMS	Direct	Total Service Calls	1,263	
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	76.3%	
Hazardous Materials	Marysville FD (CDF)	% Fire	10.8%	
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CDF	% False Alarm	5.6%	
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CDF	% Fire & False Alarm	16.4%	
Public Safety Answering Point	Yuba County Sheriff	% Other	7.3%	
Fire/EMS Dispatch	Yuba County Sheriff	Calls per 1,000 people ¹	128	
Service Adequacy		Resources		
ISO Rating	Class 3	Fire Stations in District	1	
Median Response Time	4:24	Fire Stations Serving District	1	
90th Percentile Response Time	7:00	Sq. Miles per Station	4.1	
Response Time Base Year	2006	Total Staff	27	
Training		Total Full-time Sworn Staff	6	
Volunteers must attend an 80-hour probationary training class and be CPR/first aid certified. Full-time firefighters must have the following certifications: Firefighter I, EMT 1, Firefighter II (within two years of hiring), Class B drivers license, Penal Code #832, and Apparatus Operator I.		Total On-call Sworn Staff	20	
		Sworn Staff per Station ²	26	
		Sworn Staff per 1,000 ³	3	
		Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	0.6	
Service Challenges		Staffing Base Year	2007	
The District reports that there are no areas within bounds that are a challenge to serve.		Fire Flow Water Reserves	3.5 mg	
		Fire Flow Pressure ⁴	1,000+ gpm	
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
OPUD Fire Station	1962 9th Ave.	Fair	Two during daytime hours (full-time firefighters), four during evening hours (one full-time firefighter and three call firefighters)	Engine 312 (1997) Engine 311 (2004) Engine 314 (1966/88) Truck 317 (1993) Brush 326 (1989) Brush 315 (2004) Chief 300 (2005) Utility 310 (1995) Air 1 (2002) MCI 1 (2003)
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The fire department identified a need to replace the current facility in the next five years. The new facility will house all necessary apparatus, offices, living quarters, training space, and a law enforcement substation.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
Current Practices: The District is participating in the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.			Wheatland Fire Authority, Yuba City FD, Linda FPD, Marysville FD, Beale AFB	
Opportunities: The District plans to provide space for the Sheriff's Office for a law enforcement substation in the proposed replacement station.				
Notes:				
(1) Service call ratio based on 2000 Census population.				
(2) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations.				
(3) Sworn staff ratio based on 2000 Census population.				
(4) The District reported that the water distribution system is undergoing upgrades and most areas can maintain at least 1,000 gpm in residential areas and 3,000 gpm in commercial areas.				

DRAINAGE

NATURE AND EXTENT

CALTRANS transferred maintenance services of Johnson Ditch to OPUD in 1970. The District has provided occasional maintenance services since then. The ditch was last maintained in 2004.

LOCATION

Drainage services are only provided to Johnson Ditch, which lies entirely within the District's boundaries.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District maintains 2,100 feet of Johnson Ditch, which is located to the east of SR 70 adjacent to Lindhurst High School. The District owns the portion of the ditch, according to County records; however there are no records of how the District came into possession of it.³⁰² The ditch collects stormwater runoff from SR 70, as well as runoff from Johnson Park.

³⁰² OPUD, Memorandum from John Tilotsin, PE, Director of Public Works, 3/26/08.

PARKS & RECREATION SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

OPUD maintains and operates district-owned public parks and recreation centers. District staff directly provides park maintenance services. The District provides recreation services in the form of swimming lessons, facility rentals, and space at the Youth Center. Space at the Youth Center is available to community groups interested in providing youth-oriented programs. In 2008, cheerleader training was the only recreation program offered at the center.

LOCATION

Park services are provided at 15 sites within the District's boundaries. All parks are available for use by residents and non-residents without fees. Recreational activities are provided at a youth center and a swimming pool. Both residents and non-residents may use recreation services and facilities for the same fee.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District's park and recreation infrastructure includes 13 public parks, a youth center, and a swimming pool.

The District maintains a more than 41 acres of developed park space. Of the 13 parks owned by the District, 12 are neighborhood parks and one is a community park. A majority of the parks were described as being in good or excellent condition with very few needs, as eight of the 13 parks were constructed after 2004. The District reported that Olivehurst Community Park and Tahiti Village Park are in need of improved drainage and the Lindhurst Memorial Park sprinkler system needs to be automated.

Each district-owned park provides various forms of recreation equipment. Facilities available at the parks includes playground equipment for youth and toddlers, picnic tables, BBQ grills, open area for sports, basketball courts, and walking trails. The community park has a swimming pool, which is open to the public for a fee. The swimming pool is generally in good condition, but requires regular resurfacing of the fiber glass as it bubbles. In the summer of 2007, there were 8,226 visits to the swimming pool.

The portion of the youth center available for community usage consists of a large hall, two restrooms, and a kitchen. The center is in good condition.

The District is planning for 38 additional parks, which would add 133 acres in the various planned and proposed subdivisions in Plumas Lake and North Arboga. New parks will be constructed by the respective developer and transferred to OPUD for maintenance once completed to specifications. There are no plans to construct new parks in the Olivehurst area.

Table A-22-5: OPUD Park Service Profile

Park and Recreation Service Configuration			
Service Configuration			
Park Maintenance	Direct	Local Parks	13
Recreation	Direct	Recreation and Senior Centers	1
Marina	None	Golf Courses	0
Service Demand			
Park Frequent Visitor Population ¹		Park Visitors per Year	Not Tracked
Children	3,184	Annual Recreation Participants ²	~100
Seniors	1,089		
Service Adequacy FY 05-06			
Park Acres per Capita ³	3.3	Recreation Center Hours per Week	NA ⁴
Park Maintenance FTE	4.2	Recreation FTE per 1,000 Residents ⁵	0.2
Recreation FTE	1.6	Maintenance Cost per Acre FY 05-06	\$3,939
Service Challenges			
The District had financing challenges in 1994 which limited park maintenance; however, this budgetary problem has since been rectified.			
Park Planning		Description	Planning Horizon
Park Master Plan	2005 Plumas Lake/North Arboga		Ongoing review
Developer Fees and Requirements			
Development Impact Fee Approach	Developers are required to either construct or fund park facilities. Fees are dependent on the amount and type of park space needed as determined in the Park Master Plan.		
Land Dedication Requirement	5 acres per 1,000 people		
In-Lieu Fees	Fees are dependent upon the cost of acquiring the necessary park acreage.		
Notes:			
(1) From 2000 Census numbers, children are classified as aged 18 and under, senior residents are aged 65 and over.			
(2) Participants enrolled in District swimming lessons in 2007.			
(3) Developed park acreage per 1,000 residents according to the 2000 Census.			
(4) The Youth Center is not open to the public during scheduled hours. The space is available to interested community groups for youth related activities.			
(5) Total recreation full-time equivalent staff per 1,000 residents according to the 2000 Census.			

Continued

Park and Recreation Facilities				
Park Acreage				
Total	41.1	School Parks	0	
Local Parks	41.1	Regional Parks	0	
Recreation Facilities and Parks				
Name	Location	Condition	Year Built	Acres
Olivehurst Community Park	Powerline Road between 9th and 10th Ave.	Fair	1950's	7
Youth Center	1960 9th Ave.	Good	1980	NA
Swimming Pool	Powerline Road between 9th and 10th Ave.	Good	1959	NA
Lindhurst Memorial Park	McGowan Pwy & Olivehurst Ave.	Good	1994	2.7
River Park	Missour Bar and Canyon Creek	Excellent	2004	1.0
Orchard Glen Park	Bridgeport Way & Golden Gate Dr.	Excellent	2004	1.3
Chestnut Park	Chestnut Road	Good	1982	0.5
Johnson Park	Evelyn Drive	Good	1980's	0.8
Eufay Wood Sr. Park	Rio Del Oro Subdivision	Excellent	2007	11.5
Donald Brown Park	Zanes Dr. and Dark Horse Dr.	Excellent	2007	2.4
Bill Pinkerton Park	Hidden Creek & Knight Ferry	Excellent	2007	2.8
Rolling Hills Park	Wilcox Ranch Rd. & Lidenmeir Dr.	Excellent	2004	2.5
River Glen Park	Olivehurst Ave.	Excellent	2006	1.1
Veterans Park	Plumas Lake Cobblestone	Excellent	2007	4.6
Tahiti Village Park	Biglow Dr. & Maplehurst St.	Good	1960's	3.0
Facility Needs/Deficiencies				
Park facility needs reported by the District include improved drainage at the Olivehurst Community Park and Tahiti Village Park, automation of the sprinkler system at the Lindhurst Memorial Park, and regular resurfacing of the pool's fiberglass.				
Facility Sharing				
OPUD is involved in discussions with the County, the City of Marysville, and the City of Wheatland to discuss a regional parks authority to develop and maintain parks with regional appeal. The County proposes that the authority be formed as an independent special district. In addition, the District has developed a joint use agreement with Cobblestone Elementary for Veterans Park, which is anticipated to be completed by Spring 2008. The District will own the park and the school will use and maintain it during school hours. The District has similar plans for three additional parks located adjacent to schools, according to the Park Master Plan.				

23. PEORIA CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Peoria Cemetery District (PCD) provides cemetery operations and maintenance services to the communities of Loma Rica and Browns Valley.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

PCD was formed on December 20, 1943 as an independent special district.³⁰³ The District was formed to provide cemetery services and maintenance to the communities of Loma Rica and Browns Valley.

The principal act that governs the district is Public Cemetery District Law.³⁰⁴ The principal act authorizes the district to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although the district may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires the district to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.³⁰⁵ The law allows the district to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.³⁰⁶ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.³⁰⁷

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of PCD extend from the vicinity of Lake Collins in the northeast to the District 10-Hallwood area in the southeast, and south from the Yuba-Butte county line to just north of the community of Browns Valley, as shown on Map B-23. The District has a boundary area of approximately 85 square miles. There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

An annexable SOI for PCD was adopted in 1986, to include two areas adjacent to the District bounds.³⁰⁸ One sphere area is at the southwest of the District, and consists of the District 10-Hallwood Community Services District area, and the other is at the northeast of the District in the

³⁰³ Board of Equalization Official Date.

³⁰⁴ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

³⁰⁵ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

³⁰⁶ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

³⁰⁷ Government Code §56824.10.

³⁰⁸ LAFCO resolution 1986-58.

area between PCD and Keystone Cemetery District. There have been no amendments to the SOI since adoption.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The district has a three-member governing body. The Trustees are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors to staggered four-year terms. Current Trustees are Ray Bradley (Chair), Nancy Houser and Bob Sutton.

District meetings are held quarterly. Board meeting agendas are posted at the cemetery at least 72 hours in advance of meetings. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

The District demonstrated full accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO's request for interviews and documents.

Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, letters and in-person, and are reviewed by the Board. The District does not officially track the number of complaints, but estimates that three were received from 2004-7. Complaints pertained to the lack of a restroom facility, that grass in the cemetery was growing too tall, and that a van had been parked outside of the cemetery for an extended period of time. The District reports that these complaints were resolved by renting a portable outhouse, increasing the frequency of grass mowing and instructing the owner of the vehicle to park elsewhere.

The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The area within the District's bounds is largely rural residential and agricultural. Business activity in the District includes medical and veterinary practices, a land surveying company, a supply store, and a boat dealership.

The District considers its customer base to be the residents of the District. There were 3,631 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 43 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Significant population growth is anticipated in the future if development in Spring Valley is approved. The County adopted a specific plan for the area in 1992, which can accommodate up to 3,500 dwelling units and 27.5 acres of commercial land spread over 2,450 acres at build-out. A development agreement was approved in 1996 between the County and the developer, Axel Karlshoej. The developer was in the process of negotiating with Browns Valley Irrigation District for water service and anticipated submitting a tentative map to the County after approaching the community in Summer 2008, at the time this report was prepared.

In addition, Foster Development Group has proposed an equestrian ranch project that would include 300 additional homes on two-acre parcels across 1,500 acres in the northeast of the District.

The plan also calls for a 1,000-acre conservation easement.³⁰⁹ The developer was in the CEQA process as of early 2008.

The District reports that if the Spring Valley project is built there will be excess demand for cemetery services, and that Yuba County should incorporate cemetery needs into its planning efforts for the development.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a part-time secretary (approximately 15 hours per week) and cemetery groundskeeper (approximately 20 hours per week). The secretary reports directly to the Board. The Chairman of the Board owns a business next-door to the cemetery, so he is closely involved with the workload of the groundskeeper, and monitors productivity and performance routinely. The District evaluates the performance of the secretary at quarterly meetings.

No strategic or capital improvement plans have been adopted by the District. Capital improvement items are addressed as needed in the District’s budget. The FY 07-08 budget for PCD contains a tree fund (the District reports that a tree fell in the cemetery and funds were needed for its removal), a headstone fund, and an equipment and maintenance fund (the District is planning on purchasing a new riding mower).

The District’s financial planning efforts include annually audited financial statements and an annually adopted budget. The most recent financial statement provided was FY 04-05.

FINANCING

The District’s financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints.

Table A-23-1: PCD Plot and Endowment Fees

Table A-23-1 shows the plot and endowment fees charged by PCD. The District reports that it does not have a non-resident fee, as all burial services have been to District residents. The District reports that it is looking into establishing a non-resident fee, as of March 2008. According to the Health and Safety Code §9068, the nonresident fee shall be set “at an amount that at least equals the amount of fees charged to residents or taxpayers and shall include a nonresident fee of at least 15 percent of that amount.”

	Resident
Plot Reservation Fee	\$10
Endowment Fee (Full Body)	\$72
Endowment Fee (Cremains)	\$20

The District received \$26,809 in total revenues in FY 04-05. PCD relies primarily on property taxes, consisting of 89 percent of revenues. There were no revenues from charges for service reported in FY 04-05. Expenses in FY 04-05 were \$24,377.

³⁰⁹ Appeal Democrat, “Hills Residences Proposed: North Yuba Eyed for Equestrian-Based Community,” 2007.

The District's unreserved fund balance at the end of FY 04-05 was \$93,226. This amounted to 382 percent of the District's expenses in FY 04-05. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested, and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. In FY 04-05 PCD earned \$678 from endowment fees and \$300 from interest income, yielding a fund balance of \$16,969 in the endowment care fund.

PCD had no long-term debt or bonded debt at the end of FY 04-05.

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

PCD provides operation and professional maintenance services to the Peoria Cemetery. Routine maintenance activities include weekly mowing (in the summer months) and weed abatement. Operational services include the sales and staking of interment plots. Burial services such as the opening and closing of grave sites, casket lowering and headstone setting are provided by the mortuary of the customer's choice.

The District reports that there were 48 burials from 2004-7, including nine in 2004, 19 in 2005, eight in 2006, and 12 in 2007. The District reports that the cemetery is currently two-thirds full, with approximately 1,100 plots occupied, 1,023 plots reserved and approximately 1,200 plots available for purchase.

LOCATION

The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as described in the Principal Act. The District reports that it has not provided burial services to non-residents.

The Peoria Cemetery (also called Peoria Memorial Park) is located at 6240 Marysville Road in the community of Browns Valley. The facility is open to the public 24-hours a day. Neighboring cemetery service providers include the Browns Valley Cemetery District and the Keystone Cemetery District.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District reports that Peoria Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in California. The earliest known burial in Peoria Cemetery is from 1867, although the District has other records that show burials as early as 1807. The land for the cemetery was officially given to Yuba County in 1944 by G.J. and Ruth Schell.

The District's key infrastructure includes the 3.5-acre cemetery facility, and 1.5 acres of undeveloped land adjacent to the cemetery. The District also owns a tool shed that is located on-site. Equipment owned by the District for maintenance of the cemetery includes a lawn mower, weed eater and chemical sprayer. Other equipment owned by the District includes a marking chain, flags (the American flag and a POW/MIA flag) and miscellaneous irrigation infrastructure.

The District reports that it is in need of a new mower, and is planning on purchasing one in FY 07-08. No infrastructure improvements or needs were identified.

The LAFCO site visit did not identify any major maintenance needs or infrastructure deficiencies. Routine maintenance needs identified were the cleanup of branches that had fallen from nearby trees, although generally the cemetery appeared clean and well-maintained. One suggested infrastructure improvement would be to pave the gravel automobile path within the cemetery.

24. PLUMAS-BROPHY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

The Plumas Brophy Fire Protection District (PBFPD) provides fire protection and emergency medical services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

PBFPD was formed on September 17, 1951 as an independent special district.³¹⁰ The district was formed to provide fire protection services south of Erle Road and Beale AFB in the north, east of the Western Pacific Railroad to the western Camp Far West area, north of the Bear River.

The principal act that governs the District is the Fire Protection District Law of 1987.³¹¹ The principal act empowers fire districts to provide fire protection, rescue, emergency medical, hazardous material response, ambulance, and any other services relating to the protection of lives and property.³¹² Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.³¹³

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The PBFPD boundary extends north to Erle Road in the northwest and to the southern boundary of Beale AFB in the northeast, west to the Western Pacific Railroad and SR 70 in the northwest, south to the Yuba-Sutter and Yuba-Placer county lines, and east to the Yuba-Nevada county line, as shown on Map B-24. Most of the City of Wheatland is excluded from the District, although recent annexations to the City remain within PBFPD bounds. The District has a boundary area of 80.1 square miles. The communities of Ostrom and Camp Far West are within the bounds.

The District's SOI includes only a small portion of the boundary area—the eastern Camp Far West area and a parcel in the south of the City of Wheatland. Most of the area within District bounds is not within the existing SOI.

³¹⁰ Board of Equalization Official Date.

³¹¹ Health and Safety Code §13800-13970.

³¹² Health and Safety Code §13862.

³¹³ Government Code §56824.10.

Boundary History

The original 1951 boundary encompassed much of today's District boundary. The eastern Camp Far West area (up to the Yuba-Nevada County line) was subsequently annexed. Various areas subsequently annexed to the City of Wheatland were detached from PBFDP, including an area between SRs 65 and 70, currently served by OPUD.

From 1959-64 there are nine actions recorded by the Board of Equalization that detached areas from PBFDP due to their annexation to the City of Wheatland. From 1972-90 there are five actions listed by the Board of Equalization that detached areas from PBFDP due to their annexation to the City of Wheatland.

Other than boundary changes due to annexations to Wheatland, the PBFDP boundary has been changed on four occasions. In 1965, the area between SRs 65 and 70, north and south of McGowan Parkway, was detached from PBFDP because these areas are served by OPUD.³¹⁴ In 1968, LAFCO approved the Ostrom Acres detachment from PBFDP, which removed an area from the District adjacent to the OPUD area removed in 1965.³¹⁵ In 2003, LAFCO approved the 6,800 acre annexation of the eastern Camp Far West area, extending the district boundary to the Yuba-Nevada County line.³¹⁶ In 2001, LAFCO approved the 63-acre Trivest annexation, southwest of SR 65 in the area of the Yuba-Placer County line,³¹⁷ even though this area was already in bounds.³¹⁸

LAFCO adopted the SOI on July 9, 1986, to include most of the Camp Far West area but excluded the rest of the District's boundary area, apparently due to an oversight.³¹⁹ LAFCO amended the SOI on November 9, 1994, to include all of the Camp Far West area up to the Yuba-Nevada County line.³²⁰ On December 12, 2001, LAFCO amended the SOI to include 63 acres of land for the Trivest annexation southwest of SR 65.³²¹

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. Board members are elected at large to staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Dan Bradshaw (Chairman), Joel Garcia and Al Lassaga. The Board meets on the second Thursday of every month.

³¹⁴ BOE Change Number 90A.

³¹⁵ LAFCO resolution 1968-1.

³¹⁶ LAFCO resolution 1994-8.

³¹⁷ LAFCO resolution 2001-2.

³¹⁸ Based on map and legal description attached to BOE Change Number 30, and the map and legal description attached to LAFCO resolution 1966-1.

³¹⁹ LAFCO resolution 1986-45.

³²⁰ LAFCO resolution 1994-7.

³²¹ LAFCO resolution 2001-1.

Board meeting agendas and minutes are posted in front of Station #1, 72 hours prior to the meeting. Minutes are posted in the same location. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

There have been no contested elections in the District for over a decade.

The district demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document and interview requests.

With regard to customer service, the District stated that it had not received any complaints in the last 20 years. Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person at the Board meetings. Complaints are reviewed by the Board.

The District provides constituent outreach by providing fire prevention education in local schools and hazardous material awareness education to the community.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District bounds encompass a wide range of land uses including agriculture, residential, the Sleep Train amphitheater, a portion of Beale AFB and a landfill. Local business activities include farming operations, retail, entertainment, and Beale AFB.

The District considers its customer base to be all commercial, residential, industrial, and public structures within the district boundaries. Records from the County Assessor's office are used to determine the quantity and location of structures within the service area. The District did not provide a count of structures served.

There were 2,512 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 31 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced limited growth to date. Areas adjacent to the District, such as the City of Wheatland and Plumas Lake, have experienced recent growth and urban development. Significant growth is anticipated within the District in the next several years as planned developments begin construction north of the City of Wheatland and in the northwest corner of the District. Planned developments in the District include Magnolia Ranch, Feather Creek and Chippewa.

The Magnolia Ranch development, by Montna Farms, is a 1,028-acre project located northeast of SR 65, along South Beale Road, south of Ostrom Road. The development will contain 5,000 residential units, along with over 40 acres of neighborhood commercial zoned land. In addition, over 165 acres will consist of a business park and light industrial center, located in the northeast of the development at the intersection of South Beale and Ostrom Roads.

Feather Creek is a 700-acre proposed project located southwest of SR 65, east of Forty Mile Road. Sage Community Group proposes to develop 2,945 housing units, a 20-acre school site, 151 acres of open space and parks, and a four-acre neighborhood commercial site for a possible store and a gas station. The developer has proposed a specific plan, and related CEQA documentation is expected to be released for public review in 2008.

The Chippewa plan, by RAH Development, is a 368-acre development located to the immediate southeast of the Woodbury specific plan, east of the SR 65 and 70 intersection. The development will contain nearly 1,400 residential units. The developers have not indicated that the development will be zoned for any commercial activity.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

PBFPD is managed by the fire chief with the City of Wheatland through the Wheatland Fire Authority (WFA), a Joint Powers Authority comprised of the District and the City. Onsite full-time staffing during business hours is provided by a paid firefighter and the fire chief. The paid firefighter and the fire chief staff the two PBFPD stations and the City of Wheatland station on a rotating schedule, with a majority of their time spent at the Wheatland station. All other personnel are WFA call firefighters and provide on-call support.

The paid firefighter reports daily to the WFA Chief on the status of facilities, staff and equipment. Verbal performance evaluations of the paid firefighter are performed monthly by the Chief. The Chief's goal is to conduct annual performance reviews of call personnel.

WFA evaluates its own performance and monitors productivity on a daily basis by documenting calls, response times and equipment checks. Improvements are made based on needs identified in these records.

WFA management practices include benchmarking efforts. The WFA conducts regular comparisons of itself with other districts of similar geographic size and population based on response times, training, age of equipment, staffing levels and finances.

The District has not adopted a mission statement, a strategic plan or a capital improvement plan. PBFPD does adopt an annual budget for financial planning purposes. PBFPD has not had a financial audit performed by an independent auditor in the last five years.

The District is a recipient of an annual appreciation award from Beale AFB for participation in the Base's fire protection week.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained. The District has managed to provide a service level of one paid staff person staffing three stations operated by Wheatland Fire Authority (WFA) during daytime hours on week days (when call firefighters are less abundant). A newly imposed assessment has allowed the WFA to double its paid staffing level such that two staff now man the three stations during daytime hours.

The District operates two funds—a general fund and a special revenue fund strictly for fire-related development impact fees. According to the District, the special revenue fund is not currently active and has a cash balance of \$17,399.

The District received \$204,921 in FY 05-06. Property taxes comprised 52 percent of revenues. Other primary revenue sources were Proposition 172 funds (27 percent) and fire mitigation fees (12 percent). Proposition 172 funds are distributed on the basis of service calls to PBFPD, LFPD, OPUD and SFPD; because the PBFPD boundary overlaps the City of Wheatland, PBFPD is credited for service calls in the City as well. A special benefit assessment of \$45 per housing unit was imposed in July 2006 in both the PBFPD and City territory; the assessment increases annually with the Consumer Price Index. The assessment revenue is expected to generate approximately \$100,000 annually based on existing development, and to grow as the area develops.

PBFPD had no long-term debt or bonded debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The PBFPD adopted budget for FY 06-07 indicated no capital outlays for the year.

By way of financial reserves, the District had a cash balance of \$134,895 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 87 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 10 months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements with the City of Wheatland for the Wheatland Fire Authority. According to the Joint Powers Agreement, the District contributes 50.7 percent of WFA expenses under the approved budget. Neither PBFPD nor the City is required to contribute more than the base year contribution adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for inflation. During the first full fiscal year (FY 06-07) of WFA operation, the District contributed \$80,003 (as required by contract) and an additional \$45,000 to cover unanticipated costs. The WFA FY 07-08 budget anticipated PBFPD would contribute \$175,000 (66 percent of WFA revenue) and the City of Wheatland would contribute \$90,000, in addition to the assessment revenue.

FIRE SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

As of January 1, 2006, PBFPD provides all fire related services through the Wheatland Fire Authority. WFA makes use of all PBFPD and City of Wheatland facilities and equipment; however, the District maintains ownership of all facilities and equipment owned prior to the agreement. The Chief, full-time paid firefighter, and call firefighters are employed and managed by WFA.³²²

WFA provides fire suppression and prevention, Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, rescue, fire inspection, and education services. Fire suppression and protection services include structural, vehicle and vegetation fires. WFA provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services. WFA has technical expertise in confined space, low and high angle, and trench rescues. Educational services include fire prevention instruction in local schools and a hazardous materials awareness program.

³²² Wheatland Fire Authority Joint Powers Agreement, 2006.

Dispatch Services

All 911 calls made from land lines are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff. Radio dispatch services are provided by Sheriff Dispatch for the Wheatland Fire Authority; hence, Yuba County is the Public Safety Answering Point. Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires fire department response, call personnel and the paid staff are dispatched through pagers. For medical emergencies, the Sheriff calls Bi-County Ambulance and the company dispatches the nearest ambulance.

Calls to 911 from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). If the call is north of the Bear River, then it is routed to Chico CHP. If the call is placed south of the Bear River, it is routed to Sacramento CHP. CHP relays the call to Yuba County Sheriff, and dispatching follows the protocol discussed above.

LOCATION

WFA provides service to all areas within PBFDP (which includes small portions of Placer and Sutter County) and City of Wheatland bounds. Due to proximity, mutual aid is often provided outside of district bounds to the Olivehurst Fire Department service area and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in Sheridan (Placer County).

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District owns two fire stations—Station 1 on Dairy Road and Station 2 on Erick Lane. Both stations are used for operations, equipment storage, and training. The fire chief and paid firefighter staff both PBFDP stations and the Wheatland station between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Vehicles at Station 1 include four engines and one tender. The station is an old barrack acquired from Beale AFB about 40 years ago. It is still in good condition; however the District has identified a need to replace this station due to increased service demand from planned development. Station 2 houses two engines and one tender. It was built about 20 years ago and is in good condition. The District did not identify any facility improvement needs at Station 2. The District noted that 75 percent of the vehicles and equipment needs to be replaced due to old age, but they are limited by financial constraints.

Table A-24-1: PBFPD Fire Service Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration		Service Demand		
Fire Suppression	WFA	Statistical Base Year	2006	
EMS	WFA	Total Service Calls ¹	262	
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	38.2%	
Hazardous Materials	Marysville Fire Dept.	% Fire	33.2%	
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CDF	% Mutual Aid	9.2%	
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CDF	% Vehicle Accident	21.0%	
Public Safety Answering Point	Yuba County Sheriff	% Other	7.6%	
Fire/EMS Dispatch	Yuba County Sheriff	Calls per 1,000 people	104	
Service Adequacy		Resources		
ISO Rating	Class 6/9	Fire Stations in District	2	
Median Response Time ²	7:00	Fire Stations Serving District	3	
90th Percentile Response Time	14:00	Sq. Miles per Station	40	
Response Time Base Year	2006	Total Staff ³	15	
Training		Total Full-time Sworn Staff	0.6	
Training is held 48 hours annually towards Volunteer Firefighter I Certification—11 volunteers have received certification.		Total On-call Sworn Staff	14	
		Sworn Staff per Station ⁴	5	
		Sworn Staff per 1,000 ⁵	6	
		Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	0.2	
Service Challenges		Staffing Base Year	FY 07-08	
The District indicated response time challenges due to the size of the district when responding to Highway 70 and Camp Far West.		Fire Flow Water Reserves	68,000 g	
		Fire Flow Pressure ⁶	NP	
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Station No. 1	4514 Dairy Rd	Fair	2 staff per business weekday shift rotated among the 3 WFA stations	4 Engines 1 Tender
Station No. 2	2499 Eric Lane	Good	2 staff per business weekday shift rotated among the 3 WFA stations	2 Engines 1 Tender
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The District identified a need to replace Station 1 due to increased service demand and limited storage capacity—the Station is unable to store modern apparatuses. The District noted that 75 percent of the vehicles and equipment needs to be replaced due to old age.				
Regional Collaboration		Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers		
The District is a partner with the City of Wheatland in the Wheatland Fire Authority—a joint powers authority formed to provide fire protection and EMS related services to the District and City.		Linda FPD, Olivehurst FD, CDF, Beale AFB		
Notes:				
(1) Calls within the District's boundaries.				
(2) Response times are for the PBFPD area only.				
(3) While all WFA staff serve the three authority-operated stations, PBFPD full-time staff based on the ratio of time the WFA chief and captain spend at the PBFPD stations. PBFPD call firefighter staffing based on the ratio of service calls within PBFPD bounds.				
(4) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations. Actual staffing levels of each station vary.				
(5) Sworn staff ratio based on 2006 DOF population of Wheatland and 2000 Census population of the PBFPD bounds.				
(6) There are no District policies on water pressure to be maintained. All hydrants are gravity fed, and there are no pumps.				

25. RAMIREZ WATER DISTRICT

The Ramirez Water District (RWD) provides retail water delivery for agricultural irrigation.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

RWD was formed on January 21, 1963 as an independent special district.³²³ The District was formed to provide water for irrigation and wildlife habitat to the northwest portion of the County, north of Ramirez Road along the Western Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads.

The principal act that governs the District is the California Water District law.³²⁴ The act empowers water districts to produce, store, transmit and distribute water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes and to provide related drainage services. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.³²⁵

The District is multi-county with Yuba being the principal county. The boundaries of RWD extend east from the Western Pacific Railroad to Ramirez Road in the east and south, as shown on Map B-25. The northern boundary of the District extends into Butte County, in the community of Honcut. The District has a total boundary area of approximately 9.2 square miles.

The SOI for RWD, which was adopted in 1987, is coterminous with the boundaries of the District following the Ahart detachment.³²⁶ There have been no amendments to the SOI since its adoption.

Boundary History

The LAFCO record for RWD consists of three major detachments.

- In 1979, the Honcut Creek Users detachment occurred, removing nine parcels (over 1,800 acres) in the vicinity of Ramirez Road in the east of the District.³²⁷ LAFCO immediately annexed all nine parcels into Browns Valley Irrigation District (BVID) by resolution 1979-11 (the Honcut Creek Users annexation).

³²³ LAFCO, 1986.

³²⁴ California Water Code §34000-38501.

³²⁵ Government Code §56824.10.

³²⁶ LAFCO resolution 1987-6.

³²⁷ LAFCO resolution 1979-10.

- In 1982, a seven-parcel detachment removed over 1,300 acres from the southeast of the District.³²⁸ LAFCO immediately annexed all seven parcels into Cordua Irrigation District (CID) by resolution 1982-4.
- The last recorded boundary change for RWD is the 1987 Ahart detachment, which removed approximately 289 acres from the east of the District, south of Fruitland Road.³²⁹

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are to be elected by the landowners in two divisions within the District. Each landowner may cast one vote per acre. One division represents 40 percent of the acreage within the District and therefore elects two representatives. The other division represents 60 percent of the acreage within the District and elects three representatives. In practice, the board member positions are typically uncontested, and the Board of Supervisors appoints the candidates. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are James Vantress (President), J.F. Brust, James Hill, David Honeyman, and Richard Markstein.

The Board meets quarterly at a minimum; occasionally, additional meetings are held based on need. The time and date of meetings varies according to coordination among the board members. Meetings are held at the YCWA office in Marysville. Board meeting agendas are posted at the YCWA office. Minutes are available at the next meeting and upon request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated partial accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests. The District did not provide the water rates, a copy of the groundwater management plan and the length of the distribution system.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to water rates. Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to a board member. Complaints are reviewed by the Board at the next meeting. Service related complaints are directed to the ditch tender for resolution. The District does not track the number of complaints, but estimates that approximately three were received in 2006.

The District updates the 10 landowners through an annual meeting to discuss any relevant issues. The District does not conduct other outreach, but indicated that should the need arise, landowners are could be informed through letters or public notices in the newspaper.

³²⁸ LAFCO resolution 1982-3.

³²⁹ LAFCO resolution 1987-7.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The land within the District is largely rural residential and agricultural. The principal business activity is rice farming. The District considers its customer base to be the landowners and reported that there were 10 landowners in the District as of 2008.

There were 12 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is approximately one per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

There has been no growth or development within the District in recent years; although, the District has experienced an increased demand for service. In 2007, the District began service to an additional 100 acres of farmland within bounds. The area is largely zoned for 80-acre parcels, which limits any major development. There are no planned or proposed developments within the District's boundaries.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a full-time ditch tender, as well as a secretary and legal counsel through contract. All employees report to the Board at monthly meetings.

District management practices include annual evaluations of employees when reviewing salary and contract terms. The District does not have an adopted evaluation process to review overall District operations; however, it reported assessing safety issues and financial stability on an as-needed basis. The District monitors productivity and tracks workload by recording groundwater levels and the volume of water provided on a monthly basis. The District performs occasional benchmarking through water rate comparisons with other providers.

With the exception of a groundwater management plan, the District does not conduct formal planning efforts, and has no adopted master plan. The District did not provide a copy of the groundwater management plan. The District has participated in regional plans, including the Yuba Accord and the IRWMP.

District financial planning efforts include annual audits and an annually adopted budget. The District had not yet approved the CY 08 budget as of the drafting of this report. The District does not have an adopted CIP, but plans for capital improvements on an annual basis in the budget.

FINANCING

The District reported that the current financing level is adequate to deliver services.

The District tracks its financing through a single enterprise fund.

The District received \$487,544 in CY 06. Revenues were primarily from irrigation water sales. The District does not receive revenue from property taxes.

In the same CY, the District had expenditures of \$579,482—exceeding revenues by \$91,937. CY 2006 was extraordinary, as the District was renegotiating its water service contract with CID and there were significant legal costs that year. Expenditures have not exceeded revenues in other years.

The District had \$63,508 in long-term debt at the end of CY 06. The long-term debt consisted of two notes payable to YCWA. The primary purpose of the notes payable was to fund pumping plant improvements, including installation of a variable speed motor to enhance water conservation.

According to the District's budget, there are no significant planned capital expenditures for CY 08. All capital expenditures are financed by water rates.

By way of financial reserves, the District had an unreserved cash balance of \$88,861 at the end of CY 06. This amounted to 15 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 2 months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

RWD distributes irrigation water to landowners and monitors groundwater levels on a monthly basis. District users all rely on a system of canals and ditches for water delivery, with water flowing from the Yuba River diversion point through the Cordua/Hallwood Canal within Hallwood Irrigation Company and CID boundaries and delivered to RWD at three locations. RWD repairs and monitors the ditch system within its boundaries. RWD does not provide water treatment services.

LOCATION

The District provides services within bounds, and does not provide services outside of bounds. The District does not provide service to a single 5-acre lot with a home within District bounds. Approximately 4,600 acres in the 5,874-acre boundary area rely on surface water.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The RWD principal water source is the Yuba River. The water supply is primarily influenced by snowpack. RWD received water from CID from 1978 to 1992. Since 1992, the District has received contract water from YCWA. RWD has rights to Yuba River surface water through a base contract with YCWA for 14,790 af and a supplemental contract for 10,311 af. The contract water may be diverted for use from April to October. Groundwater is plentiful in portions of the RWD service area, and is used in areas not presently served by surface water and as a supplemental supply in areas receiving surface water. The precise amount of groundwater used was not available from the District.

The Cordua/Hallwood Canal diverts water from the Yuba River at the Daguerre Point Dam, which then flows through the Hallwood Irrigation Company service area and into the CID boundaries. CID then diverts necessary water to its distribution ditches and the remainder flows to

Ramirez Water District at three delivery points for use. Ramirez Water District reimburses CID for conveyance of the water.

Key infrastructure within the District consists of an earthen ditch system and two pump stations. The District did not provide the length of the ditch system. The District did not identify any needs or deficiencies in the ditch and canal system. New pumps were installed at both pump station locations in 2007 and are in excellent condition.

The District has made strides toward water conservation through its recycling system; the District did not report when the system was installed. Irrigation drainage is collected in recycling ponds for reuse. In addition, the District has installed variable speed motors on the two pumps, which reduces waste by supplying the necessary amount of water.

Table A-25-1: RWD Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure			
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None
Wholesale Water	None	Groundwater Extraction	Private landowners
Water Treatment	None	Recycled Water	None
Service Area Description			
Retail Water	The boundaries of RWD extend east from the Western Pacific Railroad to Ramirez Road in the east and south and extends north into Butte County, in the community of Honcut.		
Wholesale Water	None		
Recycled Water	None		
Boundary Area	9.2 sq. miles	Population (2000)	12
System Overview			
Average Daily Demand	14.15 mgd	Peak Day Demand ²	36.67 mgd
Supply	25,101 af		
Infrastructure			
Reservoirs	0	Storage Capacity (mg)	0
Pump Stations	2	Pressure Zones	0
Production Wells	0	Pipe Miles	0
Other:	Earthen lateral ditch distribution system, siphons, check structures		
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
None identified			
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			
Current Practices: The District receives water from CID's canal system through a wheeling agreement.			
Opportunities: Future groundwater pumping and conjunctive use projects would be implemented by YCWA and its member units to provide water transfers to areas outside Yuba County.			
Notes:			
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.			
(2) Peak day demand based on average daily demand in the peak month in 2005.			

Continued

Water Demand and Supply								
Service Connections¹		Total		Within Bounds		Outside Bounds		
Total		10		10		0		
Irrigation/Landscape		10		10		0		
Domestic		0		0		0		
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)								
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Total	15,373	21,866	15,850	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Commercial/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Irrigation/Landscape	10,787	15,609	12,580	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Other ²	4,586	6,257	3,270	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)						
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm		
Yuba River	surface	17,696		25,101		Unknown		
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)								
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Total	25,101	25,101	25,101	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Groundwater ³	0	0	0	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Surface	25,101	25,101	25,101	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conjunctive Use								
RWD does not actively conduct conjunctive use operations. Future conjunctive use will be funded by YCWA water transfer revenues associated with the Lower Yuba River Accord.								
Supply Constraints								
RWD has rights to Yuba River surface water through a base contract with YCWA for 14,790 af and a supplemental contract for 10,311 af. Precipitation and irrigation water percolate into the groundwater basin with average annual recharge of the entire North Yuba Basin estimated at 11,000 af annually.								
Drought Supply and Plans								
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1:	NP		Year 2:	NP		Year 3:	NP
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1991, 1993							
Storage Practices	Surface water accumulates in Bullards Bar Reservoir, and is made available as needed by YCWA during the year.							
Drought Plan	Although never invoked, the YCWA drought plan calls for 15% curtailments when the flow forecast as of April 1 is 51-85% of normal levels, and 30% curtailments when the flow is 40-50% of normal levels.							
Water Conservation Practices								
CUWCC Signatory	No							
Metering	No							
Conservation Pricing	None, rate structure is flat.							
Other Practices	Drainage from irrigation is collected in recycling ponds and reused. The pumps have variable speed motors so that the amount pumped is dependent on demand.							
Notes:								
(1) In lieu of the number of connections served, the District provided the number of landowners served.								
(2) Other water demand is water fowl habitat, as reported by YCWA.								
(3) The District does not pump groundwater. All wells are privately owned by farmers.								

Continued

Water Rates and Financing					
Agricultural & Irrigation Water Rates-Ongoing Charges CY 07					
Crop		Rate Description			
Rice		NP			
Other and Winter		NP			
Ponds		NP			
Special Rates					
Water rates are the same throughout the District.					
Rate-Setting Procedures					
Policy Description		Service charges are imposed on a cost-of-service basis.			
Most Recent Rate Change		2007	Frequency of Rate Changes		Annually
Water Development Fees and Requirements					
Connection Fee Approach		The District does not charge to connect to the system.			
Connection Fee Timing		Prior to connection.			
Water Enterprise Revenues, CY 06				Expenditures, CY 06	
Source	Amount	%		Amount	
Total	\$487,544	100%	Total	\$579,482	
Rates & charges	\$486,760	100%	Administration	\$195,214	
Property tax	\$0	0%	O & M	\$186,624	
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation	\$24,461	
Interest	\$184	0%	Debt	\$699	
Misc. - Settlement	\$600	0%	Purchased Water	\$173,183	
Notes:					
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges, and exclude utility users' taxes.					

Continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Date/Status
Groundwater Management Plan		NP	2004
Water Master Plan		None	
UWMP		None, not required	
Capital Improvement Plan		None	
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		The District did not have an emergency plan, as of the drafting of this report; however, the District indicated that it was in the process of developing one.	
Other Plans			
None			
Service Challenges			
The District did not identify any challenges to providing services.			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	10.0	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$13,189
MGD Delivered/FTE	14.1	Distribution Loss Rate	~5%
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	1.0	Certified as Required?	Not required
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			

26. RECLAMATION DISTRICT 10

The Reclamation District (RD) 10 provides maintenance services to state-owned levees, as well as internal drainage facilities.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

RD 10 was formed in May 1913 as an independent special district.³³⁰ The District was formed to provide levee construction and maintenance along the Feather River, north of the City of Marysville.

The principal act that governs the District is the Reclamation District Act.³³¹ The principal act empowers RDs to 1) construct, maintain and operate levees, pumping plants, canals, and other diversion and irrigation infrastructure,³³² 2) acquire, maintain and operate irrigation systems (dams, diversion works, canals, pumps) and supply irrigation water to lands within and contiguous to district bounds,³³³ 3) construct, maintain, and operate transportation (i.e., roads, bridges, and ferry boats) for access to district facilities and land in the district bounds,³³⁴ and 4) retain an agricultural expert to advise landowners.³³⁵ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district by December 31, 2000.³³⁶

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of RD 10 generally consists of the area within the levees extending north from the City of Marysville to just south of the Yuba-Butte county line, and west of the Western Pacific Railroad, as shown on Map B-26. The District has a boundary area of approximately 17.6 square miles. There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

³³⁰ California Department of Public Works, *Financial and General Data Pertaining to Irrigation, Reclamation and other Public Districts in California, Bulletin No. 37*, 1930, p. 143.

³³¹ California Water Code, Division 15, §50000-53903.

³³² California Water Code §50932.

³³³ California Water Code §50910.

³³⁴ California Water Code §50933.

³³⁵ California Water Code §50952.

³³⁶ Government Code §56824.10.

The SOI for RD 10 was adopted in 1988 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District.³³⁷ There have been no amendments to the SOI since its adoption.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. Board members are to be elected by landowners within the District; however, the board member positions are typically uncontested, and the Board of Supervisors appoints the candidates. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Tom Schultz (Chair), Sard Johl and Finley Williams.

The Board meets a minimum of once a month on the second Tuesday; however, additional meetings are necessary at times. Board meeting agendas are posted in front of the meeting location, on the County website, at the post office, library, and occasionally in the *Appeal-Democrat*. Minutes are available upon request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the District have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to levee maintenance activities such as smoke during vegetation burning. Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to the Board. Most often constituents will call a board member, and the Board will meet with the landowner to resolve the issue. The District does not track the number of complaints, but estimates that two were received in 2007.

The District updates constituents through four community outreach meetings annually. The meetings are used to educate landowners on current issues, such as the proposal for an increased assessment.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be the landowners in the District. There are approximately 454 residences, 144 parcels dedicated to agricultural purposes and 17 commercial or industrial parcels.

There were 1,260 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 71.6 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District reported that there has been limited growth within the boundaries. There are no planned or proposed developments within the District. The area is zoned primarily for agricultural

³³⁷ LAFCO resolution 1988-1.

uses with 40-acre lots; consequently, the District indicated that while there is occasional interest by developers, significant growth is not anticipated in the near future.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District does not have paid staff. A majority of levee maintenance activities are performed by volunteers (local landowners). Volunteers are reimbursed for equipment usage. The District occasionally contracts out for significant maintenance needs.

The District performs regular safety evaluations of the levees, while the District's maintenance performance is monitored by DWR through biannual levee inspections. Other management practices include monthly reports by board members at board meetings regarding levee maintenance activities.

The District has not adopted a master plan or any other such planning document. To date, the District has used the DWR inspection reports to inform needs and deficiencies of the levees. The District is in the process of proposing a special benefit assessment. As part of that process, the District is funding a nexus study to determine needs and the minimal assessment to fulfill those needs.

The District adopts a budget annually. Capital improvement planning is done on an annual basis as part of the budget. The District does not perform routine audits of its finances.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. RD 10 has an unacceptable levee maintenance record. The District subsists on property tax revenues, and has not imposed assessments. RD 10 is evaluating imposition of assessments to increase service levels, with YCWA funding for the related study. Additional capital financing would be needed to improve the levees in order to support urban development within the protected area.

As the District did not provide a financial statement, finance data is from the State Controller's Special District Annual Report for FY 05-06.

Revenues in FY 05-06 totaled \$18,892. Primary revenue sources were property taxes (92 percent) and interest (six percent).

The District had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

District's planned capital expenditures include \$7,000 for levee maintenance in FY 07-08. The District does not plan to complete any major capital improvements in that time frame.

The District did not report its unrestricted net assets at the end of FY 05-06. The District does not have a policy on the amount of reserves maintained for contingencies.

The District approved a special benefit assessment in June 2008 to increase revenues and enable the District to 1) hire a full-time maintenance supervisor, 2) create a storage unit for equipment and/or district office, and 3) qualify for matching fund grants. The District received a \$50,000 grant from YCWA to finance the nexus study and public outreach. It is projected that the proposed assessment will gross \$100,000 annually.

The District does not engage in any joint financing arrangements.

RECLAMATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

RD 10 provides levee maintenance on state-owned levees. The District conducts vegetation removal, weed abatement and vector (squirrel) control, grading, and upkeep of access roads as part of its levee maintenance work. The District is also responsible for flood fighting and levee patrol during high water events.

LOCATION

The District provides levee maintenance services only within District bounds.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure owned or maintained by the District includes 22 miles of levees, and a truck and tractor. The District does not have an office or storage facility. Equipment is stored by local businesses.

The District maintains approximately 22 miles of Sacramento River Flood Project levees—11.2 miles along the east bank of the Feather River, three miles along the southern bank of Honcut Creek, and 7.7 miles along north bank of Simmerly Slough and the west side of the Western Pacific Railroad. The levees form a ring around the District.

The levees were originally constructed in the early 1900s by farmers in the area. Subsequent improvements have been made on an as-needed basis. The levees are composed of a combination of loam and sand; however, the exact composition is unknown until the DWR boring analysis is completed.

Since District formation, there has been one recorded failure of District-maintained levees in 1937. A high water event in 1955 brought water to the top of the levees, and in 1986 and 1997, the District added pumps to the south end of the District to pump internal stormwater over the levees.³³⁸ During a high-water event in 2006, approximately 150 feet of the levee along Simmerly Slough at LM 1.17 eroded and required immediate repair due to the severity of the damage. The

³³⁸ Yuba County, *Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan – Annex H*, 2007, p. 14.

repair cost approximately \$500,000 and was funded by PL 84-99 funds (designated for emergency management activities) issued by the Army Corps of Engineers.

A majority of the District lies outside a 100-year flood plain, but within a 500-year flood plain. A small portion of the District along Simmerly Slough is within a 100-year flood plain (along Ames and Doc Adams roads, south of South Roberta Way). FEMA is in the process of updating the Flood Insurance Rate Map for the area. The level of flood protection provided by the levees will be determined by the DWR boring analysis.

DWR inspects maintenance practices and observable levee conditions twice annually. DWR found no critical erosion sites, potentially critical erosion sites or major maintenance deficiencies in RD 10 in 2005.³³⁹ RD 10 levee overall maintenance has been rated as compliant with federal and state standards from 1996 to 2004. In 2005, District maintenance was rated as needing improvement on rodent control and compliant with federal regulations in all other categories: readiness for flood emergency, section and grade, encroachment control, vegetation control, gate repair, rock revetment condition, crown and roadway condition, livestock control, pipe condition, and repairing cracks, erosion and caving. The 2006 inspection rated the District as marginally satisfactory in vegetation control and crown surfacing on a portion of the Simmerly Slough levee and satisfactory in vegetation and animal control on the remainder of the levees. DWR implemented a more rigorous evaluation process in 2007; RD 10 was rated unacceptable due to vegetation, animal control and encroachments on its levees.

DWR is in the planning stages of a new and more in-depth levee integrity evaluation process. Levee integrity information will be more comprehensive in future MSR reports as a result of these efforts. DWR has not yet developed a timeline for completion of the geotechnical analysis of RD 10 levees but anticipates initiating the analysis sometime in 2009.

The District identified the following levee needs and deficiencies:

- Mitigation of occasional under seepage during high-water events,
- Additional gravel on levee crowns to maintain safe levee patrols during high water, and³⁴⁰
- Grading of the levee sides.

The District does not currently share facilities with any other agencies. The District identified the possibility of increased efficiencies and decreased costs by sharing levee maintenance workers and equipment with neighboring reclamation districts.

Service challenges reported by the District include ensuring adequate financing to maintain levees, limited volunteer time for maintenance activities, landowners piling brush against the levees and limiting access, and garbage dumping along the levees.

³³⁹ DWR Division of Flood Management, *2005 Inspection & Integrity Report*, February 2006.

³⁴⁰ Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Outreach Meeting, January 31, 2006, p. 2.

27. RECLAMATION DISTRICT 784

Reclamation District 784 provides maintenance services to state-owned levees, as well as internal drainage facilities.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

Reclamation District (RD) 784 was originally formed on May 6, 1908 as an independent special district. The District was formed to provide internal drainage and protection from flood waters.

The principal act that governs the District is the Reclamation District Act.³⁴¹ The principal act empowers RDs to 1) construct, maintain and operate levees, pumping plants, canals, and other diversion and irrigation infrastructure,³⁴² 2) acquire, maintain and operate irrigation systems (dams, diversion works, canals, pumps) and supply irrigation water to lands within and contiguous to district bounds,³⁴³ 3) construct, maintain, and operate transportation (i.e., roads, bridges, and ferry boats) for access to district facilities and land in the district bounds,³⁴⁴ and 4) retain an agricultural expert to advise landowners.³⁴⁵ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district by the end of 2000.³⁴⁶

The District's boundary is primarily within Yuba County, but also extends into Sutter County in limited areas on the eastern bank of the Feather River, as shown in Map B-27. Yuba is the principal county and Yuba LAFCO has jurisdiction.

The boundary area extends north to the Yuba River southern levee, west to the inside of the Feather River levee (i.e., the levee toe), south to the inside of the Bear River levee, and east to the community of Linda in the northeast, the old Western Pacific Railroad in the central portion, and beyond SR 70 in the southeast. There are four holes in the District north of Plumas Arboga Road in the eastern area of the District. The boundaries encompass approximately 33 square miles.

According to the LAFCO record, no SOI has been established for the District.

³⁴¹ California Water Code, Division 15, §50000-53903.

³⁴² California Water Code §50932.

³⁴³ California Water Code §50910.

³⁴⁴ California Water Code §50933.

³⁴⁵ California Water Code §50952.

³⁴⁶ Government Code §56824.10.

Boundary History

There have been four annexations to the District bounds since 1994. In 2004, the Thoroughbred Acres annexation added 111 acres to the District east of Arboga Road and south of McGowan Parkway, and the Feather Glen annexation added 129 acres east of Arboga Road and north of Plumas Arboga Road.³⁴⁷ In 2006, the Pheasant Pointe annexation added 29 acres to the District south of 11th Avenue at the intersection of Arboga Road and Skyway Drive, and the Hansen Ranch annexation added 13 acres east of Arboga Road, west of the old Western Pacific Railroad, in the vicinity of the Feather Glen annexation.³⁴⁸ In 2007, the Valley Development annexation added nearly two acres adjacent to Arboga Road and McGowan Parkway in Olivehurst.³⁴⁹

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District is governed by a five-member board. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. The principal act provides for board members to be elected by the landowners. Votes are proportional to the assessed value of the landowner's property—one vote for every \$1 of assessed value. In practice, elections are typically uncontested and the Board of Supervisors appoints the candidates. Current board members are Brent Hastey (Chair), Donald Graham, Jeff Phynney, Rick Brown, and Robert Shin.

As required by the District's by-laws, the Board meets 12 times per year on the first Tuesday of every month at 10 a.m. The District may call additional meetings as needed. Board meeting agendas are posted outside of the District office. Minutes are available at board meetings and upon request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online; however, some documents regarding levee projects are available on the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority (TRLIA) website. TRLIA is a joint powers authority formed between RD 784 and Yuba County for the purpose of financing and conducting levee repairs within RD 784's boundaries.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested due to lack of interest among potential candidates. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person to the general manger or a board member. Most complaints are resolved without board intervention. In the case that a complaint is not resolved to the satisfaction of the landowner, the issue may be placed on the agenda and the constituent may voice concerns at the board meeting. The District does not track

³⁴⁷ LAFCO resolutions 2004-0030 and 2004-0036.

³⁴⁸ LAFCO resolutions 2006-0019 and 2006-0022.

³⁴⁹ LAFCO resolution 2007-09.

complaints, but estimates that approximately four complaints were received in 2006. With regard to customer service, complaints are generally regarding assessment rates.

The District participates in community outreach activities in collaboration with the Yuba County Sheriff's Department, the County Office of Emergency Services and the County Supervisor. The joint public workshops are an effort to inform constituents in new developments of the levee improvements and how those improvements affect the area. Further workshops will be held to educate voters on a proposed benefit assessment prior to an election to approve the assessment.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District bounds encompass residential and commercial areas, as well as some farmlands. Local business activities include construction, auto sales, storage, restaurants, retail, food processing, and the Plumas Lake Golf and Country Club.

The District considers its customer base to be the businesses and residences within the District. As of 2000, the district boundaries included approximately 250 businesses and 3,375 residences, according to Yuba County GIS.³⁵⁰

There were 10,522 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density was 319 per square mile, compared with the 2008 countywide density of 114. The area has experienced significant growth and development since that time.

Continued growth is anticipated within the District in the coming years as planned developments begin and continue construction within the East Linda Specific Plan (ELSP), Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) and North Arboga Study Areas (NASA). Planned and approved developments within the District's bounds or SOI are shown in Table A-44-1.

Major developments currently under construction within the District are the 535-acre Plumas Lake Cobblestone development, the 474.5-acre Rio Del Oro development, the 795.3-acre Wheeler Ranch development, and the 206.2-acre Riverside Meadows development, all located in the southern PLSP area. The 389.7-acre Edgewater development is partially located within District bounds, in the southwestern portion of the ELSP area. Major planned developments within District bounds include the 577.1-acre Country Club Estates project, the 549.9-acre Bear River development, the 254.5-acre Ross Ranch development, and the 150.1-acre Draper Ranch South development, all located in the PLSP area. The 63.6-acre Draper Ranch North development is located within the NASA. Excluding Edgewater, the total acreage of development area within the District bounds and SOI is over 5,400 (including 73 acres of non-residential), with over 17,300 planned dwelling units.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. However, the District does review all subdivision applications for conformity with the District's master drainage plan.

³⁵⁰ Yuba County, *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*, 2007, p. 1-42.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a general manager, a secretary, a superintendent, and four workers. The staff report to the general manager who reports to the Board at monthly meetings. An interim general manager was hired in October 2007. The District has not yet developed protocol for employee evaluations and workload monitoring. The District reported that it has not performed employee evaluations in the past, but hopes to implement evaluations as a function of the new general manager.

The District does not perform benchmarking or agency-wide performance evaluations; however, the District's maintenance performance is monitored by DWR through its inspection program. RD 784 reported that it does prepare audited financial statements; however, the District was in the process of completing an audit for FY 05-06, as of the drafting of this report.

District planning efforts include a master drainage plan that was adopted in 2002. The District adopts an annual budget. The District does not prepare a capital improvement plan as the significant levee improvements are completed through TRLIA.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal constraints on revenues. With respect to levee improvements funded through TRLIA, financing sources are adequate to complete levee improvements that are expected to allow the protected area to achieve protection from a 200-year flood event. In isolated areas with rural or otherwise sparse development, financing sources are not adequate to improve levees to urban standards. Current financing sources do not appear to be adequate to address needs for internal drainage facilities, particularly in low-lying portions of the Olivehurst area; the District and the County are both considering financing options to improve drainage in such areas.

The District received \$0.7 million in revenues in FY 06-07. RD 784 relies primarily on assessments to fund services. Assessments generated 65 percent of operating revenues in FY 05-06, and interest income generated 28 percent. In FY 06-07, RD 784 also began receiving assessment revenue from CSA 66 pass-through funds. CSA 66 levied assessments of \$299-482 per home in FY 05-06, with \$25 of that amount passed through to RD 784. The CSA 66 assessment is charged in portions of Plumas Lake and Arboga that lie within RD 784 bounds, in addition to some land north of McGowan in Olivehurst that lies outside RD 784 bounds. The District also receives plan review and inspection fees (four percent of revenue) and minimal income from rental fees and other miscellaneous sources.

Total expenditures for FY 06-07 were approximately \$1 million, 50 percent of which were for payroll, training, trustee compensation, and other contract services such as engineering and accounting.

The District had approximately \$447,604 in long-term debt at the end of FY 06-07. The long-term debt consists of a YCWA loan for deferred maintenance projects, a loan for a backhoe, and a loan for a new truck.

All capital improvements on the levee system are currently occurring through TRLIA. The District did not report any additional plans for significant capital outlays in the near future. The first

three phases of TRLIA's four-phase capital improvement plan were completed with developer fees, Proposition 13 funds, a YCWA loan, and grants from FEMA (\$5 million) and DFG (\$7 million). Proposition 13, which was adopted in 2000, provided bond funds for flood control projects statewide, of which \$63 million were granted to TRLIA. Developers in the Plumas Lake, Arboga and East Linda areas contributed under developer funding agreements through 2006. The County imposed development impact fees for TRLIA improvements in 2006; the fee is \$84,678 per acre in the Plumas Lake zone and \$11,690 per acre in the East Linda zone.

The fourth phase of the TRLIA levee improvement project underway—construction of a six-mile Feather River setback levee and other Feather River levee repairs—is projected to cost \$191 million. TRLIA is funding the fourth phase primarily with Proposition 1E funds (\$138 million) from the State. Proposition 1E, which was passed by California voters in 2006, authorized \$4.1 billion in bond funds for flood control projects. Other phase-four funding sources are a \$47 million loan assumed partly by the County and partly by YCWA, \$5 million in developer contributions, and \$1.4 million from RD 784.

The District was not able to provide an accurate assessment of the agency's unreserved cash balance, as interest from development impact fees had been incorrectly allocated to the District's funds. The District reported it was in the process of correcting the issue. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements related to levee improvements with TRLIA. TRLIA is a joint powers authority formed in 2004 between RD 784 and the County to provide for flood control improvements, including improvements to the levee system and related drainage improvements in the County. Financing of TRLIA is primarily through landowner assessments, State Proposition 13 and 1E funds, bonds sold through a community facilities district, certificates of participation, grants and development impact fees. Member agencies may make voluntary contributions or advances of funds to TRLIA to finance improvements or provide personnel, equipment or property in lieu of contributions or advances.

RECLAMATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

RD 784 provides levee maintenance and internal drainage services. The District conducts vegetation removal, weed abatement and vector (squirrel) control, and upkeep of access roads as part of its levee maintenance work. The District is also responsible for flood fighting and levee patrol during high water events.

RD 784 provides most levee and drainage improvements through TRLIA. TRLIA manages and finances various improvement projects primarily within RD 784's boundaries. TRLIA has improved levees along the Feather, Yuba and Bear Rivers, and the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal and plans to further improve the levees along the Feather River to achieve 200-year flood protection for southwest Yuba County by 2009. TRLIA maintains the levees and drainage facilities as they are improved. Once completed and certified, they are returned to RD 784 for maintenance.

Internal drainage infrastructure within the District's boundaries is maintained by RD 784 in conjunction with the County. RD 784 maintains drainage channels, detention basins, and pumping

stations. Drainage facilities and gutters within residential subdivisions are maintained by the County. Water drains from the subdivisions into district-owned channels and detention basins, and is finally pumped over the levees into the Feather and Bear rivers and the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal.

LOCATION

RD 784 provides services within its boundary area. The District also maintains approximately four miles of levees outside of its bounds along the south banks of the Yuba River and Best Slough.³⁵¹ The levees along the south bank of the Yuba were previously in State Maintenance Area 8, which was subsequently dissolved. The State transferred levee maintenance responsibility to the District without additional funding for the services. The levee along the south bank of Best Slough extends outside the District's boundaries to Hoffman Plumas Road. The District does not maintain non-project levees within its boundaries along the western bank of Algodon Canal, the north bank of Best Slough, and the east bank of the WPIC north of Best Slough. These levees are the responsibility of the landowners, according to the District.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure in the District includes 35 miles of levees, as well as more than 43 miles of internal drainage ditches, eight pumping stations, and three detention basins.

RD 784 maintains 35 miles of project levees—12.9 along the east bank of the Feather River, 9.9 on the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal (WPIC), 0.8 on Best Slough, 4.7 on the Bear River, 0.3 on the north shore of Dry Creek, and 6.1 miles along the south bank of the Yuba River. The levees were originally constructed of silts, sands, dirt and gravel at least a century ago, and were not constructed to modern engineering and design standards.

Breaks in the levees in the last century have led to several serious flood events within the District's boundaries. In 1907, the Feather River levee broke causing flooding in the area currently protected by RD 784. The District was subsequently created in 1908. Breaks in the Feather River levee maintained by the District have resulted in flooding in 1937, 1955 and 1997. Breaks in the Yuba River levee resulted in flooding in the community of Hammonton in 1950 and the communities of Linda and Olivehurst in 1986.

To ensure protection of the area from further flood events, TRLIA is conducting a four-phase project to achieve a 200-year level of flood protection along the Yuba, Feather and Bear rivers as well as the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal. Of the four phases of improvements, the first three had been completed and the fourth phase is under construction and is anticipated to be completed by April 2009. The improvements are projected to cost a total of approximately \$363 million.³⁵² The four phases of levee and drainage improvements consist of:

- Phase I (2004): Construction of a slurry wall on the Yuba River levee;

³⁵¹ Yuba County, *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*, 2007, p. 1-41.

³⁵² TRLIA, FY 07-08 Budget, 2007, p. 4.

- Phase II (2006): Construction of landslide seepage berms on the Yuba Levee, two slurry cutoff walls along the upper WPIC levee and a landslide toe ditch along the lower WPIC levee, reconstruction of the upper Bear levee at the confluence with the WPIC, raising of the crowns on the WPIC and lower Bear River levees, construction of a tie-in for the Bear River setback levee, installation of the new Pump Station 6, and the Olivehurst detention basin (a county-owned facility);
- Phase III (2006): Construction of the Bear River 2-mile setback levee, 20 relief wells, two detention basins, a foundation slurry wall for the Bear River setback levee; and
- Phase IV (2009): Construction of a slurry cutoff wall along Yuba River south levee (completed 2006). The Feather River 5.2-mile setback levee, construction of slurry walls, seepage and stability berms, and slope flattening of the Feather River east levee (scheduled for completion by 2009).

After the improvements are completed, the District does not anticipate any levee infrastructure needs or deficiencies.

A majority of the RD 784 territory lies outside the official 100-year floodplain. The floodplain is in flux due to FEMA map modernization, DWR levee evaluation and ongoing capital improvements. A preliminary 2006 FIRM depicts a majority of the RD 784 territory (with the exception of portions of the Edgewater subdivision in Linda) in the 100-year floodplain. Through collaborations on levee improvements with TRLIA, the area is expected to attain 200-year flood protection by Spring 2009. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps) certified 11 miles of the recently improved levees along the Yuba River, western bank of the WPIC, and a portion along the Bear River for 100-year standards.³⁵³ FEMA has begun revisions of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. In 2006, FEMA released Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps; FEMA has subsequently made modifications to the Linda and Olivehurst maps. As improvements are completed and certified by the Army Corps, FEMA is expected to amend the preliminary map designations. A map depicting the projected post-improvement floodplain (Figure 5-1) shows most of RD 784 outside the 100-year floodplain.

DWR inspects maintenance practices and observable levee conditions twice annually. DWR found no critical erosion sites potentially critical erosion sites or major maintenance deficiencies in RD 784 in 2005.³⁵⁴ RD 784 levee overall maintenance has been rated as compliant with federal and state standards from 1996 to 2005. In 2005, District maintenance was rated as compliant with federal regulations in all categories: readiness for flood emergency, section and grade, encroachment control, vegetation control, rodent control, gate repair, rock revetment condition, crown and roadway condition, livestock control, pipe condition, and repairing cracks, erosion and caving. The 2006 inspection rated the District as satisfactory in vegetation and animal control. DWR implemented a more rigorous evaluation process in 2007; RD 784 levee maintenance was rated minimally acceptable due to erosion, vegetation, crown, and encroachment issues on its eastern WPIC levee and the segment of the Yuba River levee north of Simpson Lane. Maintenance was

³⁵³ The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers only certifies levees for 100-year protection as this is the federal standard. This does not preclude the levees from being certified by DWR for 200-year protection.

³⁵⁴ DWR Division of Flood Management, *2005 Inspection & Integrity Report*, February 2006.

rated acceptable in 2007 on the District's Feather River, Bear River, Dry Creek, western WPIC, and a segment of its Yuba River levees.

DWR is in the planning stages of a new and more in-depth levee integrity evaluation process. As the District's levees are undergoing significant improvements and various engineer evaluations, DWR has in the interim accepted the Army Corps boring evaluations. DWR is using the geotechnical boring information gathered by TRLIA as part of its levee repair program, and reviewing the evaluations and designs prepared by TRLIA consultants to conduct its own independent levee evaluation. DWR anticipates completing an analysis by August 2008. Levee integrity information will be more comprehensive in future MSR reports as a result of these efforts.

Service challenges reported by the District include meeting federal and state standards for seepage, ensuring adequate financing for increased maintenance of the improved levee system, and controlling the use of levees for recreation, such as motorcycles and other off-road vehicles, which leads to damage of the levees.

Drainage infrastructure maintained by the District includes 43 miles of internal drainage ditches, eight pumping stations, and five detention basins. TRLIA has constructed an additional three detention basins with a combined capacity of 590 acre-feet, which are to be transferred to RD 784 upon completion and certification.

The drainage planning area is the RD 784 watershed, which extends from the community of Linda to the north, the Feather River to the west, the Bear River to the south, and the WPIC to the east. The plan found that existing flows exceeded drainage channel capacity in the Plumas Lake area, existing ponding problems in the north-central portion of the District, and existing ponding at pump stations in Basin C, and a lack of Algodon Canal capacity south of Linda.

The 2002 drainage master plan determined that pump stations 2 and 3 do not have adequate pumping capacity to handle 100-year flows.³⁵⁵ In addition, Lateral 14 is undersized at Ella Road, which causes flows to back up north of the roadway,³⁵⁶ and Algodon Canal and attached culverts lack capacity, which leads to ponding and possible spills between Gledhill Avenue and Garden Avenue and between SR 70 and Lindhurst Avenue.³⁵⁷ The additional TRLIA detention basins are intended to address these issues in part. Remaining drainage deficiencies include a standby pumping unit and backup power source recommended at Pump Station 3,³⁵⁸ which will be installed as part of the Phase 4 levee improvements.

³⁵⁵ RD 784, *Drainage Master Plan*, 2002, p. 5-1 and 6-1.

³⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 6-1.

³⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 7-1.

³⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 6-1.

28. RECLAMATION DISTRICT 817

Reclamation District 817 provides levee maintenance and internal drainage services to an agricultural area southwest of Wheatland.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

Reclamation District (RD) 817 was formed on November 4, 1910 as an independent special district.³⁵⁹ The district was formed to maintain the westernmost part of the Dry Creek southern levee and the Bear River northern levee (between the Dry Creek confluence and RD 2103 boundary).

The principal act that governs the District is the Reclamation District Act.³⁶⁰ The principal act empowers RDs to 1) construct, maintain and operate levees, pumping plants, canals, and other diversion and irrigation infrastructure,³⁶¹ 2) acquire, maintain and operate irrigation systems (dams, diversion works, canals, pumps) and supply irrigation water to lands within and contiguous to district bounds,³⁶² 3) construct, maintain, and operate transportation (i.e., roads, bridges, and ferry boats) for access to district facilities and land in the district bounds,³⁶³ and 4) retain an agricultural expert to advise landowners.³⁶⁴ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.³⁶⁵

The District's boundary is primarily within Yuba County, but also within Sutter County. Yuba is the principal county and Yuba LAFCO has jurisdiction. The boundary area extends north to the Dry Creek southern levee, west to the Bear River and Dry Creek confluence, south to the Bear River northern levee, and east to the Oakley Lane vicinity. The eastern boundary along the Bear River Levee is about 0.7 miles west of Oakley Lane, and along the Dry Creek Levee is about .65 miles west of Oakley Lane, as shown on Map B-28. Some territory north of Dry Creek is included within the bounds, although only portions of that territory lie within the 100-year flood area. A portion of the

³⁵⁹ The Yuba County Board of Supervisors approved the formation on November 4, 1910.

³⁶⁰ California Water Code, Division 15, §50000-53903.

³⁶¹ California Water Code §50932.

³⁶² California Water Code §50910.

³⁶³ California Water Code §50933.

³⁶⁴ California Water Code §50952.

³⁶⁵ Government Code §56824.10.

Dry Creek levee just west of Oakley Lane is not within District bounds, according to map archives.³⁶⁶

The District has a boundary area of approximately 6.6 square miles.

The District's SOI is coterminous with its boundary.

Boundary History

The boundary was originally established in 1910 upon formation. The RD's southern boundary may have been changed in 1922 and 1939 prior to the creation of LAFCO.³⁶⁷ The boundary has not been changed since the 1940s when the Board of Equalization began recording boundaries in its archives.

LAFCO adopted the SOI on April 13, 1988 as coterminous with the district boundary.³⁶⁸ There have been no subsequent boundary or SOI changes.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The district has a three-member governing body. The principal act provides for board members to be elected by the landowners. In practice, the board member positions are typically uncontested, and the Board of Supervisors appoints the candidates. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Joe Conant (president), John (Jack) Gilbert and Ray Bascochea.

The Board meets four to six times per year. The Board meets in February, June, November and December to conduct pre- and post-rainy season planning, and on additional occasions as needed. There is no established schedule for the meetings.

Board meeting agendas are posted at a hardware and agricultural chemical supply store in the area. Minutes are available at board meetings and upon request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested due to lack of interest among potential candidates. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

³⁶⁶ A 1936 deed transferred that land along the Dry Creek Levee to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District; a title record stated that the property was within said district. There is no record indicating that levee segment was officially annexed to RD 817.

³⁶⁷ Historic boundary changes are inferred from the RD 817 SOI map in the LAFCO archives that shows a 1922, a 1939 and the current boundary. No boundary changes were recorded in the LAFCO (1964-present) or BOE (1940s-present) archives. The BOE archives include the 1922 boundary map and the formation resolution approved by the Yuba County Board of Supervisors.

³⁶⁸ LAFCO resolution 1988-5.

With regard to customer service, there are rarely complaints, but the District receives service requests related to levee maintenance issues (e.g., rusty pipe). Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. Complaints are reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of complaints, but estimates that none were received in 2006 and one had been received in 2007.

The District updates constituents by word of mouth. The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

RD 817 is a primarily agricultural area with walnut, almond, pear and rice farming operations and residents. Business activity in the District includes farming operations, and a hardware store.

There were 96 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 14 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has not experienced significant growth, although adjacent areas east of the District have experienced recent growth and urban development. Further growth is anticipated east of the District within the next five to ten years, as farmers continue to sell their land for urban development. A small portion of the planned Jones Ranch development is within the boundary area. Jones Ranch, by Lakemont Communities, is a 194-acre development area annexed to the southwest of the City of Wheatland, south of Wheatland Road. The plan for development includes over 550 residential units and two acres of neighborhood commercial area. Within the District, future growth is constrained by flood conditions and infrastructure as well as the distance from existing infrastructure; however, there is long-term potential for development and growth within the District's bounds.

The District considers its customer base to be landowners benefiting from the levee protection. There are 46 landowners in the District with 103 parcels, of which 93 parcels are in Yuba County and 10 in Sutter County. There have been no significant changes in the number of landowners. The District has been affected by growth and development in the Wheatland area, and collaborates with RD 2103 on Bear River and Dry Creek levee rehabilitation analysis and planning.

The District noted that there have been increased flows on Dry Creek in the last five to ten years, but no major changes on the Bear River or Best Slough.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The District board's primary growth concern relates to water quality issues associated with future urban runoff that would flow through Grasshopper Slough. Grasshopper Slough conveys drainage and runoff from the Wheatland area through the District. The board expressed concern about future impacts to orchards due to water quality and the volume and duration of flows resulting from upstream urban growth. The board reasons that flooding conditions would block life-sustaining oxygen flow to orchard trees.

MANAGEMENT

RD 817 has no staff. Levee inspection and maintenance work is conducted by the board members and their employees. The District retains the same professional engineer, legal counsel

and accountant through contractual arrangements as RD 2103. The District's maintenance performance is monitored by DWR through its inspection program. The District does not conduct performance evaluations, workload monitoring, benchmarking or other management practices. RD 817 does not prepare audited financial statements, an annual budget, or a capital improvement plan.

The District does not conduct formal planning, and has no master plan describing District facilities. A 1962 manual prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers describes the facilities in place at that time, the flood flows that the levees were designed to contain, and maintenance standards and checklists.³⁶⁹ That manual does not include information on the northern (right bank) Dry Creek levee; that levee was formerly the responsibility of RD 784.³⁷⁰

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and property owners' preferences on assessment rates. RD 817 has an inadequate levee maintenance record, according to DWR. The District subsists on property tax revenues, and has not imposed assessments. RD 817 should evaluate assessments. In coordination with RD 2103 and the City of Wheatland, a source of future capital financing has been established if urban development perceives a risk related to levee integrity in the District.

RD 817 reported \$19,131 in revenues in FY 05-06. The primary revenue source is property taxes, which made up 83 percent of District revenue in FY 05-06. Other revenue sources include interest income and miscellaneous revenues. The District's property tax revenues are distributed by Yuba and Sutter counties, with Yuba County remitting approximately 80 percent of District revenue.

RD 817 reported \$12,953 in expenditures in FY 05-06. Levee maintenance materials, services and supplies made up 53 percent of expenditures. Insurance costs constituted 47 percent of expenditures. Miscellaneous charges and legal fees made up less than one percent of expenditures.

The District does not have an adopted policy or management practice with respect to financial reserves. The District had a fund balance of \$59,156 at the end of FY 05-06. Although these reserves would fund 4.5 years of operations if costs continue to be at the level spent in FY 05-06, the reserves would be unlikely to cover significant capital improvements. Major capital improvements would be designed and constructed by the State in collaboration with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Capital improvements related to future development in the area could potentially be financed by developer contributions.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements by participating in the County Treasurer pool. The District participates in the Wheatland area levee rehabilitation project, although formal joint financing arrangements have not yet been made. An as-yet-unfunded third phase of this project would address deficiencies on RD 817 levees. To date, developers and state bond funds have funded Phase 1 of the project. District counsel anticipated that a joint funding arrangement

³⁶⁹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Supplement to Standard Operation and Maintenance Manual, Sacramento River Flood Control Project, Unit No. 146 North Levee of Bear River and South Levee of South Dry Creek, R.D. No. 817 and Vicinity of Wheatland*, November 1962.

³⁷⁰ Interview with Jeff Fong, DWR Division of Engineering Real Estate Branch, October 1, 2007. DWR levee logs indicate the northern Dry Creek levee segment was formerly part of RD 784's unit 6 levee maintenance responsibilities.

would be formalized by the City of Wheatland once construction began. A formalized arrangement would likely involve the City collecting development impact fees to fund the project and potentially Community Facilities District revenues to fund future maintenance operations.

RECLAMATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

RD 817 provides levee maintenance and internal drainage services. The District conducts vegetation removal, weed abatement and vector (squirrel) control as part of its levee maintenance work. The District does not provide irrigation services; the area receives irrigation water through the Dry Creek Mutual Water Company.

LOCATION

RD 817 provides services within its boundary area. The District's services may affect upstream areas east of District bounds. A levee break in RD 817 area might cause backflow conditions in RD 2103.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District maintains 8.9 miles of Sacramento River Flood Control Project levees, 3.9 miles of which are along the north (right) bank of the Bear River, 3.8 miles along the south (left) bank of Dry Creek, and 1.3 miles along the north (right) bank of Dry Creek.³⁷¹ Infrastructure also includes a 48-inch check valve and maintenance equipment. Internal drainage flows through Grasshopper Slough.

The levees were originally constructed of silts, sands, dirt and gravel at least a century ago, and were not constructed to modern engineering and design standards. The southern Dry Creek levee was built between 1935 and 1939. The District estimates that the Bear River levee construction commenced in 1908 in a few sections, and was built continuously between 1908 and 1927. Levee construction is a continual process, and repairs and construction continue to this day. Little information is available on the northern Dry Creek levee; that levee had been the responsibility of RD 784 until RD 817 voluntarily accepted maintenance responsibility in 1993.³⁷²

There are no recorded failures of the levees maintained by RD 817, according to interviewed board members. Verbal histories indicate a Bear River levee break occurred in the mid-1920s. The unprotected northern side of Dry Creek experienced flooding in 1986, 1997, 2001, and most extensively in 2005, according to the District.

³⁷¹ Levee mileage for the Bear River and south Dry Creek levees is from the 2007 DWR levee inspection report.

³⁷² Assurance agreement with the California Reclamation Board, signed by trustees Gerald Norene and Dean Webb, June 17, 1993.

Most of the RD 817 boundary area lies within a 100-year floodplain, although some of the territory north of Dry Creek is in a 500-year floodplain.³⁷³ Once currently scheduled improvements are completed and FEMA updates the maps, much of the RD 817 boundary area is expected to lie within the 100-year floodplain.

DWR inspects maintenance practices and observable levee conditions twice annually. DWR found no critical erosion sites, potentially critical erosion sites or major maintenance deficiencies in RD 817 in 2005.³⁷⁴ RD 817 levee overall maintenance has been rated as compliant with federal and state standards from 2001 to 2005. Earlier overall maintenance ratings were non-compliant (1999-2000) and in need of improvement (1996 and 1998). In 2005, District maintenance was rated as compliant with federal regulations in all categories: readiness for flood emergency, section and grade, encroachment control, vegetation control, rodent control, gate repair, rock revetment condition, crown and roadway condition, livestock control, pipe condition, and repairing cracks, erosion and caving. The 2006 inspection rated the District as satisfactory in most categories; vegetation control was marginally satisfactory and unsatisfactory in areas, and rodent control was marginally satisfactory on portions of Dry Creek. DWR implemented a more rigorous evaluation process in 2007; RD 817 was rated unacceptable due to slope stability, crown, vegetation, tree-trimming, encroachments, and the presence of a metal pipe on its levees.

DWR is in the planning stages of a new and more in-depth levee integrity evaluation process. As part of this process, DWR conducted aerial levee surveys of RD 817 in March 2007, the results of which were not yet available at the time this report was drafted. DWR levee evaluations are presently focused on urban areas (which do not include the Wheatland area); borings will be conducted in rural areas in 2008 or 2009. That information will help engineers develop more detailed alternatives for RD 817. Levee integrity data will be more comprehensive in the future MSR reports as a result of these efforts.

Infrastructure needs and deficiencies identified by the District include the following:

- A $\frac{3}{4}$ mile segment of the Bear River levee needs to be replaced and possibly relocated because it is built on sand and swirling almost caused a break. This levee segment is located on the easternmost portion maintained by RD 817, just west of Baxter Road.
- The Bear River levee has geotechnical deficiencies, erosion damage and vegetation issues.
- The Dry Creek levee has freeboard and geotechnical deficiencies, and needs to be raised by approximately three feet.
- Gravel needs to be added to levee crowns.
- Levees need to be “faced” (given a gentle slope and planted with vegetation) to prevent erosion, particularly on the Bear River where rapid river flow erodes the levees more quickly.

³⁷³ Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map*, August 4, 2006. The base flood elevation is the height of the base flood (i.e., the one percent annual probability flood, also known as the 100-year flood).

³⁷⁴ DWR Division of Flood Management, *2005 Inspection & Integrity Report*, February 2006.

29. RECLAMATION DISTRICT 2103

Reclamation District 2103 maintains the northern Bear River and southern Dry Creek levees in the Wheatland area.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

Reclamation District (RD) 2103 was formed on April 20, 1964 as an independent special district, and was originally called the Wheatland Reclamation District.³⁷⁵ The district was formed to maintain five miles of the northern Bear River levee and 4.75 miles of the southern Dry Creek levee in the Wheatland area.³⁷⁶ The Central Valley Flood Protection Board (formerly State Reclamation Board) had notified local agencies in the area in 1954 of the need for a local agency to assume responsibility for the levees. “Out of that developed Reclamation District 817’s effort to maintain these levees, but that has not worked out. The situation finally reached a point where the State Reclamation Board has in effect said that unless a local agency is formed to maintain these levees, the State will form a maintenance area.”³⁷⁷ The proponents formed the district due to the lower cost of a locally operated district compared with a state maintenance area.

The principal act that governs the District is the Reclamation District Act.³⁷⁸ The principal act empowers RDs to 1) construct, maintain and operate levees, pumping plants, canals, and other diversion and irrigation infrastructure,³⁷⁹ 2) acquire, maintain and operate irrigation systems (dams, diversion works, canals, pumps) and supply irrigation water to lands within and contiguous to district bounds,³⁸⁰ 3) construct, maintain, and operate transportation (i.e., roads, bridges, and ferry boats) for access to district facilities and land in the district bounds,³⁸¹ and 4) retain an agricultural expert to advise landowners.³⁸² Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent

³⁷⁵ LAFCO Resolution 64-3 became effective April 20, 1964.

³⁷⁶ Correspondence from Daniel Gallery of McDonough, Schwartz, Allen & Wahrhaftig to Yuba LAFCO, “Formation of Reclamation District in vicinity of Wheatland, California,” dated March 20, 1964. LAFCO approved formation as proposed without modifications or conditions.

³⁷⁷ Correspondence from Daniel Gallery of McDonough, Schwartz, Allen & Wahrhaftig to Yuba LAFCO, “Justification of Proposal for review by Local Agency Formation Commission,” dated March 20, 1964.

³⁷⁸ California Water Code, Division 15, §50000-53903.

³⁷⁹ California Water Code §50932.

³⁸⁰ California Water Code §50910.

³⁸¹ California Water Code §50933.

³⁸² California Water Code §50952.

powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.³⁸³

The District's boundary is primarily within Yuba County, but also within Placer and Sutter counties. Yuba is the principal county and Yuba LAFCO has jurisdiction. The City of Wheatland and much of the City's SOI area are within the bounds. The boundary area extends north to the Dry Creek southern levee, west to Oakley Lane (with the southwest corner extending about 0.7 miles west of Oakley Lane), south to the Bear River northern levee, and east to the vicinity of the historic Johnson's Ranch, as shown on Map B-29. The District has a boundary area of 7.1 square miles.

The District's SOI is coterminous with its boundary.

Boundary History

The boundary was established upon formation in 1964, and has not been changed since.

LAFCO adopted the SOI on April 13, 1988 as coterminous with the district boundary.³⁸⁴ There have been no subsequent SOI changes.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. The principal act provides for board members to be elected by the landowners who may cast one vote per assessment dollar contributed. In practice, the board member positions are typically uncontested, and the Board of Supervisors appoints the candidates. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Dean Webb (president), Larry Sohrakoff and Darryl Stineman.

The Board meets on an as-needed basis, and has met on a monthly basis in the last several years. Governing body meetings are held as needed; there is no regular meeting date.

Board meeting agendas are posted on bulletin boards at City Hall, the post office and on Main Street. Minutes are available upon request. The District does not have a website, so its agendas, minutes and other documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the District have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

³⁸³ Government Code §56824.10.

³⁸⁴ LAFCO resolution 1988-4.

Complaints and service requests can be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. Complaints are reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of complaints submitted, but estimates that five were received in 2006. Complaints most often relate to people driving on the levees.

The District updates constituents by posting news in a community newsletter and, in this small community, by word of mouth. Otherwise, the District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be landowners and other residents benefiting from the levee protection. The number of landowners in the District was not provided. The number of property owners has increased and is expected to continue to increase as the area becomes increasingly urbanized.

There were 2,652 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 374 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced significant growth and urban development. Further growth is anticipated within the next five to ten years, as farmers continue to sell their land for urban development. Planned and proposed development projects include:

- Jones Ranch is a 194-acre development area annexed to the southwest of the City of Wheatland, south of Wheatland Road. The plan for development includes over 550 residential units and two acres of neighborhood commercial area.
- Heritage Oaks is a 254-acre project area annexed to the southeast of the City of Wheatland, southwest of SR 65 to the County line. The plan for development includes nearly 780 residential units and over 20 acres of commercial land, including a 120,000-square foot shopping center, an 80-room hotel, and a 6.5-acre mini-storage facility.
- Nichols Ranch, developed by Designer Properties, is a 486-acre project area running south from Dry Creek to just north of the current City of Wheatland boundary. The plan for development includes over 1,600 residential units, including 11 acres of commercial/residential mixed-use land.
- Johnson Rancho is a proposed 3,300-acre development located east of the City of Wheatland, bordered by Dry Creek to the north and the Bear River to the south. AKT Development, River West Investments and Lennar Communities are the three major developers of the project. The initial plans call for over 9,000 residential units and 300 acres of commercial property. The development was in the early planning stages and entitlement process, as of early 2008.

Within portions of the District, future growth is constrained by flood conditions and infrastructure as well as the distance from existing infrastructure.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District is staffed by its board members who contribute their own volunteer efforts at maintenance activities. The District retains the same professional engineer, legal counsel and accountant through contractual arrangements as RD 817. The District's maintenance performance is monitored by DWR through its inspection program. The District's management practices do not include performance measurement, workload monitoring, annual audits.

The District's planning efforts are generally informal. The District does not have a master plan or capital improvement plan. The District retains engineering firms as needed for identification, design and feasibility assessment of contemplated improvements. The District engineer has prepared various evaluations of infrastructure needs and levee rehabilitation design.

The District's financial planning and management efforts include preparation of an annual budget. The District prepares audited financial statements on an annual basis. The District does not prepare a capital improvement plan.

The District did not identify any awards, honors and accomplishments in the last five years.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and property owners' preferences on assessment rates. The District plans to conduct a thorough evaluation of its budget needs to transition to an urban district as development moves forward, and to explore assessment increases and/or formation of new assessment districts to ensure that revenues meet urban maintenance standards.³⁸⁵ In coordination with the City of Wheatland, a source of future capital financing has been established; future growth would generate revenues needed to improve the levees to meet 200-year flood protection standards.

The District makes use of four separate funds—general funds, developer contributions, grants and loans—for accounting purposes. The two active funds used in FY 05-06 were the general fund and the Bear River LOMR fund (funded by developer contributions).

In FY 05-06, the District received \$50,783 in ongoing revenue. The primary ongoing revenue source was direct assessments which made up 61 percent of ongoing revenue. The District received \$9,740 in property tax revenues. Other FY 05-06 revenue sources included a grant from YCWA, interest income, and a modest payment by Placer County.

In addition to ongoing revenues, the District received \$0.9 million in developer contributions in FY 05-06 for the Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) project. The project purpose is to rehabilitate levees in the Wheatland vicinity to provide adequate protection against a 200-year flood.³⁸⁶ The District practices separate fund accounting for this project, and has retained an accountant to handle

³⁸⁵ RD 2103, *Audited Financial Statement*, FY 06-07, p. 6.

³⁸⁶ The project is named after its objective—to receive (after the improvements are completed) a letter from FEMA revising the National Flood Insurance Program map to remove Wheatland areas from the 100-year floodplain. Once removed from the 100-year floodplain, development may occur following regular City of Wheatland or County standards.

this particular fund. The RD 2103 LOMR fund spent \$0.6 million during the same reporting period on engineering inspections, evaluation, design, drawings and specifications for Phase 1 improvements.

The District had no long-term debt from bonds or loans at the end of FY 05-06.

The District's planned capital expenditures primarily involve the LOMR project. The estimated cost of the LOMR project is \$31-55 million.³⁸⁷ To date, the District has conducted evaluation and design of the Bear River levee rehabilitation (Phase 1), and financed these expenditures from developer contributions. Funding for half of the \$14.75 million Phase 1 construction cost is expected to be provided through recently enacted state bond funds, and the remainder through developer contributions.³⁸⁸ The relevant bonds were authorized in November 2006 by California voters who approved \$4.01 billion (Proposition 1E) and \$800 million (Proposition 84) for flood control improvements in California. The District has not yet conducted detailed evaluation of Phase 2 (raising the Dry Creek levee) and Phase 3 (rehabilitating RD 817 levees), and has not yet identified funding sources.

By way of financial reserves, the District had a general fund balance of \$0.5 million at the end of FY 05-06, of which \$0.2 million represented undesignated reserves and the remainder was reserved for capital projects. This amounted to 76 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements by participating in the County Treasurer pool (for non-LOMR funds) and in the LOMR project. To date, developers have funded evaluation, design and a portion of reconstruction costs of the Phase 1 project. The District anticipated that a joint funding arrangement would be formalized by the City of Wheatland once the construction phase began. A formalized arrangement would likely involve the City collecting development impact fees to fund the LOMR project and potentially Community Facilities District revenues to fund future maintenance operations.

RECLAMATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

RD 2103 provides levee maintenance and repair. Ongoing maintenance activities include adding gravel to levee crowns, gate maintenance, cutting grass, and vegetation removal. The District does not provide internal drainage or irrigation services.

LOCATION

RD 2103 provides services within its boundary area.

³⁸⁷ Mead & Hunt, October 2005, p. 12.

³⁸⁸ DWR notified the District in September 2007 that it has preliminary eligibility for funding, subject to DWR review of District documentation of financial capability.

In collaboration with RD 817, the District is evaluating a three-phase levee repair project, the third phase of which would rehabilitate levees in the RD 817 boundary. The first phase of the project had not yet reached the construction phase at the time this MSR was drafted.

The District's services affect downstream areas west of District bounds. A levee break in RD 2103 area would cause downstream flooding in RD 817.

INFRASTRUCTURE

RD 2103 maintains 9.8 miles of Sacramento River Flood Control Project levee, with approximately 5.0 miles of Bear River levees and 4.8 miles of Dry Creek levees. RD 2103 also maintains approximately two miles of levees along the San Joaquin drainage canal east of the Wheatland city limits; the canal flows from south to north and discharges into Dry Creek.

The levees were originally constructed of silts, sands, dirt and gravel at least a century ago, and were not constructed to modern engineering and design standards. The Dry Creek levee was built between 1935 and 1939. The District estimates that the Bear River levee construction commenced in 1908 in a few sections, and was built continuously between 1908 and 1927. Levee construction is a continual process, and repairs and construction continue to this day.

Approximately two miles of levees protecting the San Joaquin drainage canal are also maintained by the District. The canal is a ditch approximately one mile in length that drains an area east of Wheatland and south of Spenceville Road. The San Joaquin drainage canal levees were built around the same time as the Dry Creek levees.

There are no recorded failures of the levees maintained by RD 2103, according to interviewed board members. However, portions of the RD 2103 boundary area lie within the 100-year flood plain.³⁸⁹ Generally, the areas in greater proximity to the Bear River and Dry Creek tend to be in the 100-year floodplain. One area just west of the City of Wheatland lies within a 500-year floodplain. FEMA has not updated the floodplain in the City of Wheatland, portions of the City are elevated on a ridge and not expected to be included in future floodplain maps.

A 1,500-foot segment of the Bear River levee classified as a critical erosion site was repaired by DWR in November 2006. DWR repaired two additional Dry Creek sites in 2006—an erosion site and another site which had water seeping through a spot repaired in 1997 where rodent activity had caused a levee break.

From 1998 to 2002, RD 2103 rehabilitated the Bear River levee from east of SR 65 (near the San Joaquin canal) to approximately 13,000 feet west of SR 65. Subsequent geotechnical investigations found under seepage on the rehabilitated levee section. Rehabilitation of this segment is estimated to cost \$14.75 million. The District is receiving half the funding from Prop. 1E flood control bonds.

³⁸⁹ Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map*, August 4, 2006.

DWR inspects maintenance practices and observable levee conditions twice annually. DWR identified no major maintenance deficiencies in RD 2103 in 2005.³⁹⁰ RD 2103 overall levee maintenance has been rated as compliant with federal and state standards from 1997 to 2007, and needing improvement in 1996. In 2005, District maintenance was rated as compliant with federal regulations in readiness for flood emergency, section and grade, encroachment control, vegetation control, rodent control, gate repair, rock revetment condition, crown and roadway condition, livestock control, and pipe condition, but was rated as needing improvement in repairing cracks, erosion and caving on its Bear River levee. Inspections 2006 and 2007 rated the District as satisfactory.

DWR is in the planning stages of a new and more in-depth levee integrity evaluation process. As part of this process, DWR conducted aerial levee surveys of RD 2103 in March 2007, the results of which were not yet available at the time this report was drafted. DWR levee evaluations are presently focused on urban areas (which do not include the Wheatland area); borings will be conducted in rural areas in 2008 or 2009. That information will help engineers develop more detailed alternatives for RD 2103. Levee integrity information will be more comprehensive in future MSR reports as a result of these efforts.

Infrastructure needs and deficiencies identified by the District include the following:

- A five-mile segment of the Bear River levee needs rehabilitation to address under seepage, increase flood protection to 200-year flood standards and remove territory from the 100-year floodplain.
- The Dry Creek levee has freeboard and geotechnical deficiencies, and needs to be raised by approximately three feet.
- The San Joaquin Drainage canal levees have freeboard and geotechnical deficiencies (not sloped properly), and need to be raised by approximately three feet on both sides of the canal.
- Gravel needs to be added to levee crowns.
- Levees need to be “faced” (given a gentle slope and planted with vegetation) to prevent erosion, particularly on the Bear River where rapid river flow erodes the levees more quickly.
- There are 41 trees that need to be cut to meet DWR standards.

The District is planning a three-phase capital project to address infrastructure needs and deficiencies. Phase 1 is rehabilitation of a five-mile segment of Bear River levees. To date, inspections, engineering evaluation, engineering design, drawings and specifications have been completed. The remaining cost is approximately \$14.75 million; the District is financing half the cost through state bond funds and the other half through developer contributions and City loans. In 2007, the District conducted approximately 30 percent of the Phase 1 project, involving construction of shallow slurry walls along non-contiguous sections of the levee. Phase 2 is

³⁹⁰ DWR Division of Flood Management, *2005 Inspection & Integrity Report*, February 2006.

improvement of the Dry Creek levee and San Joaquin drainage canal levees to provide adequate freeboard and appropriate levee slope, and to achieve protection against a 200-year flood. Phase 3 is improvement of levees in RD 817 to achieve protection against a 200-year flood. Detailed evaluations of phases 2 and 3 have not yet been conducted, and financing has not been arranged.

Service challenges reported by the District include meeting state standards without adequate financing, meeting conflicting regulatory objectives (e.g., DWR standards for tree removal conflict with DFG habitat protection standards) and gate maintenance needs required due to vandalism.

30. RIVER HIGHLANDS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

The River Highlands Community Services District provides water delivery, wastewater treatment and collection, and park services. The District's latent powers are road and drainage maintenance services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

River Highlands Community Services District (RHCS D) was formed on August 5, 1980 as an independent special district.³⁹¹ The District was formed to provide water, wastewater and other services to a then-planned development called River Highlands.³⁹²

The principal act that governs the District is Community Services District Law.³⁹³ CSDs may potentially provide a wide array of services, including water supply, wastewater, solid waste, police and fire protection, street lighting and landscaping, airport, recreation and parks, mosquito abatement, library services; street maintenance and drainage services, ambulance service, utility undergrounding, transportation, abate graffiti, flood protection, weed abatement, hydroelectric power, among various other services. CSDs are required to gain LAFCO approval to provide additional services beyond those they were already providing at the end of 2005.³⁹⁴ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.³⁹⁵ The principal act requires that districts have five-member governing boards and appoint a general manager to implement board policies.³⁹⁶

RHCS D's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The Gold Village community is within the bounds. The boundary area consists of three noncontiguous areas along Hammonton-Smartville Road just west of its intersection with SR 20, as shown on Map B-30. RHCS D has a boundary area of 0.9 square miles.

³⁹¹ LAFCO resolution 1979-24. The CSD formation effective date source is the Board of Equalization archives.

³⁹² The formation resolution does not specifically enumerate the District's powers; however, the resolution preamble notes that the formation proponents proposed that it provide all services authorized at the time in the principal act.

³⁹³ Government Code §61000-61226.5.

³⁹⁴ Government Code §61106.

³⁹⁵ Government Code §56824.10.

³⁹⁶ Government Codes §61040 and 61050.

The RHCSO SOI is expansive and extends beyond the District's bounds into Smartville, Timbuctoo and adjacent areas.

Boundary History

The original 1980 boundary encompassed approximately 425 acres of a then-planned development, called River Highlands, which ultimately was not built. In 1990, LAFCO approved annexation of a 147-acre planned development called Gold Village.³⁹⁷ The first of two phases of the Gold Village planned development was completed. There have been no subsequent boundary changes.

LAFCO adopted the SOI on June 11, 1986 as proposed by the District.³⁹⁸ At the time, the district was not yet active and the Gold Village area had not yet been annexed. The district was investigating potential for developing regional water and wastewater treatment plants to serve potential development in the area. The District proposed an expansive SOI to "allow it to observe development trends, providing guidelines for planning and addressing future service needs. The CSD recognizes that it is highly unlikely that the entire area within the proposed sphere will either be fully developed or annexed into the District. However, by including the area within the sphere boundary, Yuba LAFCO will be assisting the CSD in meeting the long-term planning provisions of the Cortese-Knox Act."³⁹⁹

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body as required by California law; one position was vacant as of the drafting of this report. Board members are elected to staggered four-year terms. In practice, the board member positions have been uncontested, and elections have never been held. Vacancies are appointed by the Board. Current board members are Chris Armstrong (Chair), Brett Malech, Teresa Brown, and Gary Woodall.

The Board meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Board meeting agendas and minutes are posted at the entrance of Gold Village, at the District's meeting site (the SFPD fire station) and on the District's website where other documents are also available.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The District demonstrated partial accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO requests for interviews and documents; however, the District failed to respond to LAFCO's written questionnaires and requests for additional information.

³⁹⁷ LAFCO resolution 1990-4 became effective November 14, 1990.

³⁹⁸ LAFCO resolution 1986-34.

³⁹⁹ LAFCO resolution 1986-34, Exhibit A, pp. 6-7.

With regard to customer service, complaints most often relate to wastewater and water service issues. Due to the small size of the community, constituents can approach board members on the street or contact them by phone. Complaints can also be submitted through email, letters and at board meetings. Complaints are logged by the general manager and reviewed by the Board. RHCS D did not provide an estimate of complaints received in 2006. The District did acknowledge that the number of complaints that year had been unusual, due to the October 2006 WWTP failure.

The District conducts community outreach through its website where announcements and updates are available.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

RHCS D is a rural foothill district. The surrounding area is known historically for the gold mining operations that boomed here during the Gold Rush era. Currently, the area within the district boundaries is primarily residential. There is no identified business activity in the District.

RHCS D considers its customer base to be the households receiving service. Currently, the District is providing water and wastewater service to 84 households in Gold Village.

There are approximately 240 residents in RHCS D bounds. The District's population density is 267 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Since the original development occurred in Gold Village, the district has not experienced development-related growth. Development has been proposed outside of the District boundaries but inside the SOI in the Yuba Highlands Specific Plan area. Yuba Highlands is a proposed development of more than 2,900 acres located north of Beale Air Force Base in the River Highlands Community Plan area. The Yuba Highlands development was defeated by a ballot measure in February 2008; however, the developer plans to make a revised proposal for the development.⁴⁰⁰ Developer Gary Gallelli originally proposed to develop over 5,101 residential units, over 20 acres of core and neighborhood commercial areas, and 64 acres of business park. The project EIR was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on July 10, 2007.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

All RHCS D staff are hired by contract. RHCS D staff includes a part-time general manager, a part-time secretary, an engineer, a financial officer, and an attorney. The general manager reports directly to the Board through monthly activity reports at the monthly meetings.

⁴⁰⁰ The developer had not released a revised Yuba Highlands development plan as of July 2008. Opponents of development in Yuba Highlands indicated that the preferred land use for the area is one at "reasonable grazing densities," and that a new development plan for the area would have to be "significantly smaller" in size.

The Board closely monitors the productivity of the staff and provides feedback at regular board meetings. The District does not perform routine performance evaluations or monitor productivity of the agency itself.

The District did not identify any benchmarking practices. Other management practices include annual audits of financial statements by an independent auditor. The most recently completed audit was for FY 05-06.

The District has not adopted a strategic or master plan.

RHCSD adopts an annual budget. While the District has not adopted a capital improvement plan, capital outlays are planned for on an annual basis in the budget. There are no other financial planning efforts.

The District did not identify any awards, honors and accomplishments received in the last five years.

FINANCING

The District operates out of a general fund and maintains a reserve general fund. There are two special revenue funds, one to administer a grant for park improvements and one for expenses related to the Yuba Highlands development project. Other funds include the water and wastewater enterprise funds and five trust and agency funds used primarily to act as a broker for the bonded debt of the Gold Village landowners.

The District received \$142,221 in revenue for FY 05-06. Revenue sources were primarily (82 percent) from sewer and water user assessments for service and connections. RHCSD does not receive any revenue from property taxes.

The District had no long-term debt or bonded debt at the end of FY 05-06.

Gold Village developers borrowed \$2.8 million for infrastructure in the community. The developers went bankrupt and defaulted on their bond payments. The Gold Village homeowners have paid their share toward bond repayment, according to the RHCSD financial statement for FY 05-06. Although the bond was issued by RHCSD, the developers rather than the District bear financial responsibility.

The wastewater treatment plant aerator tank cracked in October 2006, and the facility was deemed irreparable. To “oversee, approve and implement the cleanup and abatement,” the State Superior Court appointed the Deputy County Administrator of the County Office of Emergency Services as the receiver of the District, until May 2009, in regards to wastewater services.⁴⁰¹ In addition, the court ordered that the County oversee repairs of the new wastewater facility to bring it into compliance with state and federal laws, and at the discretion of the County, repair and maintain the water delivery system.⁴⁰²

⁴⁰¹ California Superior Court, Case No. CVCV 07-0000130, p. 2.

⁴⁰² Ibid.

To fund an interim wastewater facility and the initial cleanup of the old facility, the District received a Cleanup and Abatement (CAA) loan from the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) for \$100,000⁴⁰³ and a settlement from the District's insurance company. As an interim solution, the District is leasing an interim facility for \$4,700 a month from Process Water Technology.

The County anticipates a new plant will be constructed sometime in 2008 after funding is acquired. According to the District, construction of the new plant is expected to cost \$1,500,000. The SWRCB approved an additional Cleanup and Abatement loan for up to \$1,000,000.⁴⁰⁴ The District is in the process of applying for additional funds from the USDA which could provide a grant of up to \$850,000. The County plans to finance the balance of the costs with the approved CAA loan.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$76,038 at the end of FY 05-06 in the water, sewer, and general funds combined, prior to the wastewater facility failure. This amounted to 33 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately four months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves. RHCS D noted that it would like to maintain two months of reserves, but in the last two years the District has been unable to accumulate reserves due to water and wastewater facility problems.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

RHCS D provides retail water services to 84 residences in Gold Village in the form of groundwater pumping, water quality testing, conveyance, storage, and delivery. The District charges a flat rate of \$80 per month for water delivery.

Yuba County is coordinating with RHCS D to take over wastewater services sometime in the near future. RHCS D and the County were negotiating the terms of the agreement as of the drafting of this report.

LOCATION

The District provides retail water services to the area within its bounds in Gold Village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

RHCS D key water infrastructure includes a water treatment site (inactive), five wells (one operated), a 285,000 gallon water tank, a pump, and one mile of PVC pipelines.

⁴⁰³ SWRCB, Meeting Agenda, 2007.

⁴⁰⁴ SWRCB, Resolution No. 2007-0005.

RHCSD provides water entirely from the local groundwater aquifer. The water supply has been interrupted in the past due to a dropping groundwater table.⁴⁰⁵ In addition, the District reported that water quality testing has shown increasing levels of arsenic, which the District contends may be attributable to the demand on the aquifer.⁴⁰⁶

The District has had a series of water shortages due to well failures. In the summer of 2006, there were water shortages due to a pump failure. In the summer of 2007, the District had an electrical outage at the North Side Well, the single operating well, which drew down storage reserves and led to water rationing. Again in the Winter of 2007 the Northside Well had electrical problems. The County reports that all electrical issues have been rectified at the well. The District identified a need for two more reserve tanks to mitigate future water shortages.

The pipelines were reported to be in good working condition according to the Yuba County Environmental Health Department. An inspection in 2004 found no leaks. The District reported that the system is flushed once a month.

In March 2005, the detected Coliform levels, in the District's water system, in excess of the maximum contaminate level (MCL) as determined by the EPA. MCL standards were met by the end of March.⁴⁰⁷ DPH has identified well contamination vulnerabilities including the wastewater treatment plant, surface water, transportation corridors, and NPDES/WDR permitted discharges.⁴⁰⁸

WASTEWATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

RHCSD provides sewer collection, treatment and disposal services to 84 residences. The District charges a flat rate of \$120 per month for sewer services.

LOCATION

Wastewater services are only provided within the District bounds to residences in Gold Village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes a wastewater treatment plant with an average dry weather flow capacity of 0.026 million gallons and less than one mile of sewer mains.

⁴⁰⁵ RHCSD, Correspondence with YCWA, 12/5/07.

⁴⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁷ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2008.

⁴⁰⁸ California Department of Health Services, *Drinking Water Source Assessment*, 2002.

Prior to the failure of the WWTP, wastewater was processed through a lift station, a primary settling tank, an aeration reactor, a secondary settling tank, filters, a chlorine contact tank, and an ultraviolet disinfection unit. The wastewater was treated to a secondary level, discharged into a storage pond, and then used to irrigate 7.5 acres of land. A berm ensured that runoff from the irrigation field did not flow off site. If effluent limitations were met, as outlined in the NPDES permit, the treated wastewater could also be discharged into Sanford Creek. However, the District reports it has never discharged there.⁴⁰⁹

A crack in the aeration tank, in October 2006, caused a failure of the wastewater treatment system, and raw sewage was treated with chlorine tablets and discharged into the pond. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) inspected the facility and found that it was “poorly operated and maintained” and there were violations of the NPDES permit and Cease and Desist Order. On November 17, 2006, RWQCB issued a Cleanup and Abatement order requiring the District to cease irrigating the land with improperly treated wastewater, prevent all discharges to surface waters, properly dispose of the untreated wastewater already in the pond, and come into compliance with specified requirements of the NPDES permit.⁴¹⁰ However, the District failed to comply, and RWQCB adopted a resolution to refer the violations to the Attorney General on March 15, 2007.⁴¹¹

The State Water Resources Control Board approved two disbursements of funds from the Cleanup and Abatement Account (CAA) to assist the District with compliance. In December 2006, SWRCB authorized \$100,000 to respond to the emergency situation; however, it was since determined that the plant could not be repaired.⁴¹² The loan funds and a settlement from the District’s insurance company are to be used for the interim facility and the initial cleanup of the old facility.

An interim facility was being leased for \$15,000 a month from MicroMedia Filtration until November 2007. The operators decided to discontinue operations at that time. In lieu of a temporary facility, the District transported effluent to the Marysville Wastewater Treatment Plant for \$30,000 per month. The District has contracted Process Water Technology to install and operate a new interim facility for \$4,700 monthly. The new interim facility began operation in April 2008. The treated effluent is discharged into the pond and used for irrigation similar to the old treatment plant.

Construction of the new plant is expected to cost \$1,500,000.⁴¹³ In February 2007, SWRCB approved an additional \$1,000,000 toward installation of a manufactured treatment plant. The Yuba County Office of Emergency Services is to administer the funds and oversee the project in

⁴⁰⁹ Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. 2006-0730, p. 1.

⁴¹⁰ Ibid, p.6.

⁴¹¹ Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. 2007-0017, p. 2.

⁴¹² Ibid, p. 3.

⁴¹³ RHCSA, Correspondence to YCWA, 12/5/07.

conjunction with the RWQCB. These funds are to be repaid by the community.⁴¹⁴ To fund a portion of the new treatment plant costs, Yuba County filed an application and was approved for a Small Community Wastewater Grant from the SWRCB on behalf of RHCS D. The grant was rescinded due to a lack of SWRCB funds. The County has filed a pre-application for funds from the USDA rural development grant program. It is anticipated that the federal funds will finance 50 percent of the project. Plans for the new facility had not been specified at the time this report was drafted.

STREET SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The District is empowered to provide road and drainage maintenance services. However, the District failed to provide a scope of the services currently and previously provided. If it cannot be determined that the District provided this service prior to the end of 2005, then it is considered a latent power and the District must receive LAFCO's permission to provide the service in the future.

LOCATION

The District failed to report whether and where street maintenance services were being provided.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District failed to provide a description of road and drainage infrastructure that is the responsibility of the District to maintain.

PARKS & RECREATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The District provides open park space to the residents of Gold Village. The District received a grant for \$120,000 to install an irrigation system, lay lawn, plant trees, and install recreational equipment in 2002. However, in December 2007, the Board decided to forgo pursuing the grant money and development of the park due to financial constraints and an inability to procure sufficient funds to complete and maintain the park on an on-going basis.⁴¹⁵

⁴¹⁴ SWRCB, Resolution No. 2007-0005, p. 2.

⁴¹⁵ RHCS D, Board Meeting Minutes, 12/12/07, p. 6.

LOCATION

The District maintains park space within the District bounds in Gold Village.

INFRASTRUCTURE

RHCSD operates one park in the district. Golden Park is a 1.8-acre park in Gold Village. Currently, the park does not have any landscaping, recreational equipment or facilities.

31. SMARTVILLE CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Smartville Cemetery District operates and maintains cemetery grounds, and provides interment services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

Smartville Cemetery District (SCD) was formed on July 22, 1968 as an independent special district.⁴¹⁶ The district was formed to provide cemetery maintenance and interment services.

The principal act that governs the district is Public Cemetery District Law.⁴¹⁷ The principal act authorizes the district to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although the district may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires the district to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.⁴¹⁸ The law allows the district to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.⁴¹⁹ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴²⁰

SCD's boundary is entirely within Yuba County, although the SOI extends into Nevada County. The Smartville and Timbuctoo communities are within the bounds. The boundary area extends north to the Yuba River, west along Hammonton Road, south to Hammonton-Smartville Road (and beyond it in the southeast corner), and east to the Yuba-Nevada county line, as shown on Map B-31. SCD has a boundary area of eight square miles.

The district's SOI extends beyond its southern and eastern boundaries. The southern SOI extends approximately four miles south of the southern SCD boundary (to the northeastern corner of Beale AFB). The eastern SOI extends approximately 0.9 miles east of the Yuba-Nevada county line; the SOI area in Nevada County includes Hatchet Creek and Mooney Flat Roads.

⁴¹⁶ LAFCO resolution 1967-2 became effective July 22, 1968, according to BOE.

⁴¹⁷ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

⁴¹⁸ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

⁴¹⁹ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

⁴²⁰ Government Code §56824.10.

Boundary History

The SCD boundary has not been changed since its 1968 formation. In 1984, annexation of the Hammonton and Golden Village areas was considered, but the action was withdrawn and not adopted.

LAFCO adopted the SOI on September 2, 1986 to include not only the boundary area but also the River Highlands CSD SOI area and the Mooney Flats area in Nevada County.⁴²¹ LAFCO extended the SOI beyond the boundaries to include residents located along Hammonton-Smartville Road and Mooney Flats to whom the district reported it was providing services, and to include substantially more territory beyond Hammonton-Smartville Road “to address anticipated development demands.”⁴²²

LAFCO has made no subsequent amendments to the SOI.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District is governed by a three-member Board of Directors. The Directors are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors to four-year terms. Board members are Leanna Beam (chair) and Walter Shackelford. Currently, one director position is vacant.

District meetings are held three times a year or as needed. Prior to Board meetings, the District posts an announcement at the post office. Minutes are available upon request.

The District receives few complaints regarding its cemetery services in any given year. Most citizen complaints relate to maintenance levels of the cemeteries. Complaints are generally received via phone to one of the Directors. All complaints are referred to the Chair for review and response.

The District demonstrated partial accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The District responded to LAFCO’s requests for interviews and cooperated with initial LAFCO document requests. The District did not respond to additional requests for information.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District is in the rural foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. The area is known historically for the gold mining operations that boomed here during the Gold Rush era. Currently, the area is primarily used for agriculture (grazing) and residential.

The District considers its customer base to be the residents of the district. There were approximately 188 residents in the District according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District’s population density is 24 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

⁴²¹ LAFCO resolution 1986-57.

⁴²² Mariano, *Yuba County Cemetery Districts Sphere of Influence Study*, 1986, pp. 11-12.

The District has not experienced significant growth. Future growth and development is anticipated as proposed developments are approved and begin construction. The developer Klein Robinson has proposed a 70 lot development just south of the Yuba River along the Yuba-Nevada county line. Of the proposed lots in Excelsior, 39 would be estate lots ranging from five to 20 acres and 31 lots would be on .25 to .33 acre lots. The entire subdivision would consist of 880 acres, of which 794 acres would be dedicated to open space. The development is in the initial planning stages, and the developer has not yet submitted an application to County.

Growth is also anticipated outside of the District boundaries, to the south of Hammonton-Smartville Road. Yuba Highlands is a proposed development of more than 2,900 acres located north of Beale Air Force Base in the River Highlands Community Plan area. The Yuba Highlands development was defeated by a ballot measure in February 2008; however, the developer plans to make a revised proposal for the development. Developer Gary Gallelli originally proposed to develop over 5,101 residential units, over 20 acres of core and neighborhood commercial areas, and 64 acres of business park.⁴²³ The project EIR was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on July 10, 2007.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs a part-time groundskeeper to perform maintenance two to three times annually. The District does not perform regular performance evaluations of itself or the part-time employee.

The District indicated that it monitors productivity by documenting burials, the number of hours billed by the maintenance staff, and the number of volunteers on designated cleanup days.

According to the agency, management practices conducted by the agency include triennial financial audits; however, no audited financial statement was provided to LAFCO. The agency did not identify benchmarking practices.

No strategic or capital improvement plans have been adopted by the District.

FINANCING

The District’s financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide only minimal service levels within these resource constraints.

Table A-31-1: SCD Plot and Endowment Fees

The District did not provide a financial statement for FY 05-06. The primary revenue source is likely burial plots and

	Resident	Non-resident
Burial Plot	\$800	\$1,200
Endowment Fee	\$100	\$150
Cremation Plot	\$350	\$450
Endowment Fee	\$100	\$150

⁴²³ Yuba Foothills Associates, 2004.

endowment fees; however, that information was not provided. The District received \$550 in property tax and interest revenues in FY 05-06. Revenue received for goods and services was not provided by the District.

Expenditures were not reported by the District.

The District's cash balance at the end of FY 05-06 in the general fund and savings account was \$850. The agency has not adopted an official reserve policy.

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. At the end of FY 05-06, the District had \$6,495 in the endowment care fund, and had earned \$149 income on the invested monies.

The District did not report any long-term debt.

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The District provides cemetery operation and maintenance, cremation setting services, and interment accessories. Other burial services, such as grave opening, casket lowering and headstone setting, are provided by the mortuary of the customer's choice.

The District provides maintenance services to the Smartville Masonic Cemetery, the Immaculate Conception Catholic Cemetery, both of which are owned by the District. The agency also provides maintenance for the privately owned McGanney Cemetery, which abuts the Catholic Cemetery. Due to financial constraints, the District provides limited maintenance (e.g., weed eating and filling holes) to both cemeteries two to three times a year, primarily around Memorial and Veteran's Days. The District relies heavily on volunteers at those times.

The District did not provide the number of burials for 2004, 2005, and 2006.

LOCATION

Plots for burial and cremation in Smartville Masonic Cemetery and Immaculate Conception Catholic Cemetery are available for a fee according to place of residence. The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as previously mentioned. "The Hammonton-Smartville Road area and Mooney Flat area have been provided services but are not within the District...many Mooney Flat residents have been placed in the District's cemetery."⁴²⁴ Consequently, LAFCO adopted an SOI that included the westernmost part of Nevada County. The

⁴²⁴ Yuba LAFCO, *Yuba County Cemetery Districts Sphere of Influence Study*, 1986, p. 10-11.

District did not identify any restrictions as to which non-residents may not be buried in the cemeteries.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District's key infrastructure consists of two cemeteries and the maintenance equipment.

To provide maintenance services, the District owns two lawnmowers, one riding lawnmower and two weed eaters.

The Smartville Masonic Cemetery is on Smartville Road. The cemetery was opened by the Free Masons, and acquired by the District in 1968. According to burial records, the first burial was in 1857. Currently, the cemetery is estimated to be half full. It is in fair condition. The District identified problems with ground squirrels, lack of water service and squatters. The LAFCO site visit identified vegetation control deficiencies and broken headstones, apparently related to financing constraints.

The Immaculate Conception Catholic Cemetery, on McGanney Lane, was acquired by the district in 1968 from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sacramento. The earliest burial recorded was in 1862, according to burial records. The cemetery contains 1.5 acres. The District was unable to provide an estimate of the percentage of land occupied. The District identified problems with vandalism, gravestone robberies and loss of structural integrity of some concrete covered lots. The LAFCO site visit identified accessibility and vegetation control deficiencies, broken headstones, and decaying burial sites.

32. SMARTVILLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

The Smartville Fire Protection District (SFPD) provides fire protection and emergency medical services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

SFPD was formed on April 30, 1956 as an independent special district. The District was formed to provide fire protection services to the Smartville area.

The principal act that governs the District is the Fire Protection District Law of 1987.⁴²⁵ The principal act empowers fire districts to provide fire protection, rescue, emergency medical, hazardous material response, ambulance, and any other services relating to the protection of lives and property.⁴²⁶ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴²⁷

SFPD's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The Smartville and Timbuctoo communities are within the bounds. The boundary area includes the River Highlands Community Plan area, the northern portion of Spenceville Wildlife Recreation Area, the eastern half of the Goldfields, and north into the foothills (to the Dobbins-Oregon House FPD's southern SOI), as shown on Map B-32. The boundary area is 71.4 square miles.

The SFPD SOI is coterminous with its bounds.

Boundary History

The original 1956 boundary encompassed only the Smartville and Timbuctoo communities. Since then, the SFPD boundary has been changed on two occasions. In 1986, LAFCO approved a relatively minor annexation of the Hammonton Golden Village and Estate area.⁴²⁸ In 1989, the SFPD bounds were substantially expanded by annexation of 42,893 acres.⁴²⁹ The 1989 annexation

⁴²⁵ Health and Safety Code §13800-13970.

⁴²⁶ Health and Safety Code §13862.

⁴²⁷ Government Code §56824.10.

⁴²⁸ LAFCO resolution 1985-11 became effective November 19, 1986, according to BOE.

⁴²⁹ LAFCO resolution 1989-7 became effective September 26, 1989.

areas extend west to the middle of the Goldfields, south past Spenceville Road, and north(west) of Englebright Reservoir.

LAFCO adopted the SOI on November 13, 1985, and amended it on June 14, 1989.⁴³⁰ All territory within the 1989 SOI was annexed into the bounds in 1989, and there have been no subsequent boundary or SOI changes.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The SFPD is governed by a three-member Board of Directors elected or appointed to four year terms. Board vacancies are filled by board appointment.

The most recent contested election was held in November 2001. The voter turnout rate was 43 percent. There were no countywide or statewide contests on the same ballot for comparison.

Board meetings are held monthly on the second Thursday at 7:00 p.m. in the SFPD fire station. A notice of public meetings is posted at the front of the station building and published in the Appeal-Democrat and Union newspapers. Time is allowed for public comment during the meetings.

Complaints are received via phone, letters, meetings, and from the Yuba County Sheriff's Department. The District has never had a complaint regarding fire protection services. Complaints are usually from neighbors of the fire station regarding property line encroachment and debris pickup. All complaints are referred to the District's attorney for follow-up and appropriate response to the constituent.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The District responded to LAFCO's questionnaires and requests for interviews and documents.

District community outreach activities include a newsletter to apprise constituents of district services and activities. A newsletter was produced and sent to all residents of the District, which included information on the status of the district, truck acquisition, call firefighter recruitment, and district boundaries. The District reports that it is currently in the process of establishing a quarterly newsletter.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

SFPD is a rural foothill district. The area is known historically for the gold mining operations that boomed here during the Gold Rush era. Currently, the area is primarily used for agriculture (grazing) and residential purposes. Primary facilities in the District include an elementary school, a post office, a fire station, cemeteries, a church, and a store. Business activity in the District consists of aggregate mining, ranching, vineyards, recreation and agricultural tourism.

⁴³⁰ LAFCO resolutions 1985-10 and 1989-6.

SFPD considers its customer base to be individuals residing within the district. The District estimates that there are approximately 2,000 residents in the District. The District's population density is 6.9 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has not experienced significant growth. Growth in the southern portion of the District is proposed within the Yuba Highlands Specific Plan area. Yuba Highlands is a proposed development of more than 2,900 acres located north of Beale Air Force Base. The Yuba Highlands development was defeated by a ballot measure in February 2008; however, the developer plans to make a revised proposal for the development. Developer Gary Gallelli originally proposed to develop over 5,101 residential units, over 20 acres of core and neighborhood commercial areas, and 64 acres of business park. The project EIR was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on July 10, 2007.

The developer Klein Robinson has proposed a 70 lot development just south of the Yuba River along the Yuba-Nevada county line. Of the proposed lots in Excelsior, 39 would be estate lots ranging from five to 20 acres and 31 lots would be on .25 to .33 acre lots. The entire subdivision would consist of 880 acres, of which 794 acres would be dedicated to open space. The development is in the initial planning stages, and the developer has not yet submitted an application to County.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs four part-time fire fighters including a fire chief. Nine call firefighters provide additional personnel support. All staff and call personnel are accountable to the Chief who then reports to the Board at monthly meetings.

The Chief evaluates operations on an ongoing basis. Employee performance is evaluated annually by the Board and Chief. The Board performs evaluations of the Chief's performance every six months. There is no formal evaluation of agency performance.

The District indicated that it monitors productivity daily by logging incident details (i.e., number or personnel responding, incident type and time period to complete response), training history and equipment checks. These records are reported monthly to the Board.

Management practices in use by the District include intermittent audits and benchmarking. The last audit was performed for FY 02-03. The District performs comparisons of response times throughout the State.

The District has no mission statement but is in the process of developing one. As of yet, there are no adopted policy objectives.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide minimal service levels within these resource constraints, but lacks resources for paid staffing on a 24-hour basis.

The District operates out of a general fund and a capital improvement fund.

The District received \$106,094 in revenues in FY 02-03. More recent revenue information was not available. Property tax revenues accounted for 79 percent of general fund revenues in that FY. The District also receives Proposition 172 funds, which constituted eight percent of revenues. Expenses in FY 02-03 were \$52,777.

Expenditures in FY 05-06 were \$65,160 and consisted of administration and operations (43 percent), insurance (32 percent), fire equipment (17 percent), and utilities (seven percent).

The SFPD undesignated fund balance at the end of FY 05-06 was approximately \$157,400, which constitutes 240 percent of expenses. The agency has not adopted an official reserve policy but aims to maintain at least 10 percent of revenues for contingency purposes.

No significant capital expenditures were expected in FY 06-07, according to the District's adopted budget.

SFPD had no long-term debt or bonded debt.

FIRE SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

SFPD provides fire suppression and prevention, Basic Life Support (BLS) for medical emergencies, fire inspection, and maintenance of the Rosebar Schoolhouse as a community facility.

Fire suppression services include structural and vehicle fires and support for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) for vegetation fires in the State Responsibility Area, which encompasses the entire district. Assistance to CALFIRE is provided primarily during wildfire season—May through October.

SFPD provides BLS until Bi-County Ambulance, a privately owned ambulance company, arrives to perform Advanced Life Support and provide ambulance transport services.

The District recently began performing fire inspections. In 2006, the Chief informed the public of the District's intent to begin an inspection program June 2007. At that time, he performed courtesy inspections and indicated needed improvements before official inspections begin.

Dispatch Services

Smartville 911 calls are answered by the Yuba County Sheriff's dispatch center. All related calls in the SFPD are relayed to the CALFIRE Emergency Command Center in Grass Valley. CALFIRE then dispatches the SFPD first-response unit.

Phone calls to 911 from cellular phones in the District go through the Chico California Highway Patrol office. These calls are transferred to the Yuba County Sheriff's dispatch center and proceed as mentioned previously.

LOCATION

SFPD provides service for the entire boundary area including the unincorporated communities of Smartville, Browns Valley, and Gold Village.

Due to proximity, the District is frequently called upon to provide mutual aid to Penn Valley FPD in Nevada County and Loma Rica-Browns Valley CSD for sections of SR 20. The area northwest of Beale AFB, south of the Yuba River and to the west of Dantoni lies between SFPD and Linda Fire Department and is not within bounds of a fire district; consequently, the two fire agencies provide service there when needed.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District operates out of one fire station on Blue Gravel Road. Smartville Fire Station 41 provides space for equipment, administration and a meeting area for the community.

The station houses five trucks—a 1974 Ford Howe Type I engine, a 1980 Ford Van Pelt Type I engine, a 1999 Master Body Type III engine, a 2004 Type IV engine with a utility bed, and a 2005 staff utility chief's unit.

The station is staffed from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. seven days a week. The original date of construction is unknown, but the station was upgraded and an addition completed in 1996, which made space for an administration office and a meeting room.

The District identified a need for kitchen, shower, laundry, and sleeping facilities in order to provide 24-hour staffing at the station. In order to maintain acceptable response times, the District acknowledged a need for an additional station in the western portion of the District on Hammonton-Smartville Road. The District reports that plans for the station are in progress.

Table A-32-1: SFPD Fire Service Profile

Fire Service				
Service Configuration		Service Demand		
Fire Suppression	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006	
EMS	Direct	Total Service Calls	205	
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	46.8%	
Hazardous Materials	Marysville Fire Dept.	% Fire	22.0%	
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	CDF	% Mutual Aid	41.5%	
Fire Suppression Helicopter	CDF	% Vehicle Accident	22.9%	
Public Safety Answering Point	Yuba County Sheriff	% Other	8.3%	
Fire/EMS Dispatch	CDF	Calls per 1,000 people	98	
Service Adequacy		Resources		
ISO Rating	Class 9/10	Fire Stations in District	1	
Median Response Time	13:00	Fire Stations Serving District	1	
90th Percentile Response Time	22:00	Sq. Miles per Station	71	
Response Time Base Year	2006	Total Staff	13	
Service Challenges		Total Full-time Sworn Staff	2.5	
Some areas in the northeast of the District are difficult to serve due to private roads, rough terrain and locked gates.		Total On-call Sworn Staff	9	
		Sworn Staff per Station ¹	13	
		Sworn Staff per 1,000 ²	6	
		Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	1	
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
SFPD No. 41	8459 Blue Gravel Rd	Good	1 chief or engineer	Engine Squad
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The District identified needs for kitchen, shower, laundry, and sleeping facilities at the station, a new station near Hammonton-Smartville Road, and a water tender.				
Regional Collaboration			Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers	
SFPD is a member of the Yuba County Rural Fire Joint Powers Agency, which manages frequency of the local radio net.			Penn Valley FPD, Olivehurst FD, Linda FPD, Beale AFB, CDF, LR - BV CSD, Wheatland FA	
Notes:				
(1) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations. Actual staffing levels of each station vary.				
(2) Sworn staff ratio based on 2000 Census population.				

33. SOUTH FEATHER WATER & POWER AGENCY

The South Feather Water & Power Agency (SFWPA), formerly known as the Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District, provides domestic and irrigation water, hydropower generation and park and recreation services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

SFWPA was formed in 1919 as an independent special district.⁴³¹ The District was formed to provide irrigation services to the area surrounding the City of Oroville and the community of Wyandotte.

The principal act that governs the District is the Irrigation District Law.⁴³² The principal act empowers such districts to provide water “for any beneficial use” and may do any act to put to any beneficial use any water under its control. In addition, irrigation districts may provide water-related drainage services and, under certain circumstances, electric and wastewater services. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴³³

The District’s boundary is primarily within Butte County with two parcels in Yuba County just east of Ramirez Road along the Yuba-Butte county line in the community of Loma Rica. Butte County is the principal county, and Butte LAFCO has jurisdiction over this agency. The principal LAFCO is responsible for preparation of the MSR and SOI of the District. The boundary area extends north to Lake Oroville, west to the City of Oroville and the community of Palermo, south to the Yuba-Butte county line, and east to approximately Spring Creek Road, as shown on Map B-33. The District has a boundary area of 28,974 acres or 45 square miles.⁴³⁴

The District’s SOI extends beyond the District’s bounds in most areas. The SOI encompasses territory from Pacific Heights Road and Baggett Marysville Road in the west to approximately Chinese Wall Road in the east, and from Lake Oroville in the north to the Yuba-Butte county line in the south.

⁴³¹ SFWPA, *Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District Retires*, accessed on 4/14/08.

⁴³² California Water Code §20500-29978.

⁴³³ Government Code §56824.10.

⁴³⁴ Butte LAFCO, 2006, p. 2.11-1.

Boundary History

The two parcels within Yuba County were annexed to SFWPA in 1979, according to BOE records.

The Agency's SOI was originally adopted in 1985 by Butte LAFCO. The SOI has not undergone a comprehensive review and update since then; although, Butte LAFCO has processed several SOI amendments in conjunction with annexations. Butte LAFCO was in the process of updating the Agency's SOI, as of the drafting of this report.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

SFWPA has a five-member governing body. The board members are elected by registered voters to represent one of five geographical divisions in the Agency. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Jim Edwards (President), Dennis Moreland, Louis Cecchi, Dee Hunter, and Vivian Meyer.

The Board meets once a month on the fourth Tuesday at 2 p.m. in the Agency's office conference room. Board meeting agendas and minutes are posted on the agency's website where other documents are available as well. Board meeting announcements are also provided to the local newspaper.

The Butte LAFCO MSR for domestic water and wastewater services found that the Agency "maintains accountability and compliance in its governance, and public meetings appear to be held in compliance with Brown Act requirements. There are sufficient opportunities for local involvement in Agency activities, and information regarding the Agency is readily available to members of the public."⁴³⁵

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

Land use within the unincorporated areas of the Agency is primarily agricultural, with citrus and olives as the principal crops. Approximately five percent of the Agency lies within the City of Oroville. This area and areas to the immediate east of the City are largely urbanized with single family residences, mobile home parks and schools.⁴³⁶

The District considers its customer base to be the residential (approximately 6,700) and irrigation (600) connections served by the District.⁴³⁷ There were approximately 18,278 residents within the District in 2006.⁴³⁸ The District population density is 406 per square mile, compared with the Yuba countywide density of 114.

⁴³⁵ Butte LAFCO, 2006, p. 2.11-9.

⁴³⁶ Butte LAFCO, 2007, p. 2-4.

⁴³⁷ SFWPA, *FY 05-06 Annual Financial Report*, 2006, p. 3.

⁴³⁸ Butte LAFCO, 2007, p. 2-3.

According to the Butte County Association of Governments, growth within the City of Oroville is projected to occur at a rate of 4.6 percent and the unincorporated areas of Butte County are expected to grow at a rate of 1.1 percent from 2006 to 2030. According to these growth rates, it is anticipated that the population within the current SFWPA boundaries will grow to 25,570 by 2030. During this period, agricultural water demand is anticipated to remain relatively constant, while domestic water demand is anticipated to increase by 53 percent. The Butte LAFCO MSR on irrigation found that SFWPA has adequate water supplies to meet projected future water needs.⁴³⁹

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs 60 full-time staff and one temporary worker to provide services. The general manager oversees finance, water and power divisions. Employees within each division report to the respective division manager who, in turn, reports to the general manager.

District planning efforts include an urban water management plan from 2005, a capital improvement plan from the mid-1990s and a mission statement. Financial planning efforts include annual audits, annually adopted budgets and a strategic financial plan, which outlines anticipated financing levels from 2007 to 2012.

The Butte LAFCO Domestic Water MSR found that the management structure of the Agency is sufficient to provide necessary services and maintain efficient and effective operations.⁴⁴⁰

FINANCING

The Butte LAFCO Irrigation, Drainage and Reclamation MSR determined that revenues exceed expenditures and current rates charged for services are appropriate.⁴⁴¹

The Agency tracks its finances through two enterprise funds for water and power generation services.

The District received \$17.5 million in FY 05-06 in revenues. Primary revenue sources were electricity sales (75 percent) and domestic water sales (14 percent). The District also received \$582,648 in property taxes or two percent of revenues.

The District had \$14.5 million in long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06. Of the long-term debt, \$9.8 million consisted of bonds issued in 1960 to finance South Fork hydropower generation facilities and \$5.8 million consisted of bonds issued for the Sly Creek Power Project. The Agency anticipates completing payment on the South Fork bonds in 2010 and the Sly Creek bonds in 2009.

⁴³⁹ Butte LAFCO, 2007, p. 2-5.

⁴⁴⁰ Butte LAFCO, 2006, p. 2.11-9.

⁴⁴¹ Butte LAFCO, 2007, p. 2-11.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$1,543,627 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 10 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately one month of working capital.

As a result of a state-mandated agreement, SFWPA will share power generation revenues from the South Feather Power Project (SFPP) with the North Yuba Water District (NYWD) beginning in 2010. SFPP is a series of three hydroelectric generation facilities, which were funded and constructed by SFWPA through bond revenues. All SFPP facilities are owned and operated by SFWPA; however, the agreement, which was renegotiated in 2005, calls for NYWD to receive 50 percent of the net power revenues from SFPP after the repayment of all bonds, which will occur in 2010. Estimated annual revenue from the project will be \$15 million for the Agency annually.

The Agency also engages in joint financing arrangements with NYWD for use of the Forbestown Ditch. The Agency will continue to pay 75 percent of the maintenance costs for the ditch until 2011, when the ditch will be transferred to NYWD.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

SFWPA provides water for domestic and irrigation purposes. SFWPA's average annual water consumption is approximately 28,000 af. Approximately 73 percent of the Agency's distributed water goes to agricultural irrigation.

LOCATION

The Agency provides services within its bounds, and as of 2007, provided service to six customers outside its bounds. The customers outside of bounds are served via surplus water agreements that are considered for renewal annually.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure owned and maintained by the Agency for water services include a water treatment plant, five storage reservoirs, four storage tanks, 110 miles of ditches and canals, and 141 miles of pipeline.

The Agency's water supply is provided primarily from the upper watershed of the South Fork of the Feather River and upper portion of the Slate Creek watershed. The water is diverted into the Miner's Ranch Reservoir, from which the Agency distributes throughout the District.

The Agency has pre-1914 and appropriated water rights from six separate applications for a total of 957,265 af. The Agency has water rights that exceed the actual yield of the watershed, according to the Butte LAFCO Water MSR.⁴⁴² The water is generally of good quality.⁴⁴³

⁴⁴² Butte LAFCO, 2006, p. 2.11-4.

Water for domestic use is treated at the water treatment plant at the Miner's Ranch Reservoir. The plant has a capacity of 14.5 mgd. The Agency has not exceeded MCL standards and has had no monitoring or reporting violations since at least 1995.

The Agency owns and maintains five raw-water storage reservoirs (Little Grass Valley, Miners Ranch, Ponderosa, Lost Creek, and Sly Creek) and four treated-water storage tanks that have storage capacities of 171,500 af and 5.2 mg respectively. The Butte LAFCO Irrigation MSR found that the Agency will likely need additional water storage facilities as demand for domestic water grows.

There are approximately 110 miles of canals, ditches and pipelines that provide irrigation water. The distribution system may have had a distribution loss of rate of as much as 90 percent. The Agency is in the process of identifying the sections with the greatest seepage problems and implementing a prioritized canal lining project.⁴⁴⁴

In general, the Agency has a "proactive maintenance program and has well-maintained infrastructure that is adequate to meet the existing and anticipated demand," as determined by the Butte LAFCO irrigation MSR.⁴⁴⁵

ELECTRIC SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

SFWPA generates hydroelectric power, which is sold to PG&E in exchange for bond payments. SFWPA does not provide electric services directly to households or other users.

LOCATION

The Agency's power generating facilities are located along the South Fork of the Feather River and Sly Creek.

INFRASTRUCTURE

SFWPA electric generating facilities can produce up to a total of 120 megawatts of electricity a year and include the following:

- Sly Creek Powerhouse: The facility was built in the early 1980's and can produce up to 11 megawatts of power.
- Woodleaf Powerhouse: The facility was built in the early 1960's and can produce approximately 50 megawatts of electricity. The Agency identified a need to replace the

⁴⁴³ Butte LAFCO, 2006, p. 2.11-5.

⁴⁴⁴ Butte LAFCO, 2007, p. 2-6.

⁴⁴⁵ Butte LAFCO, 2007, p. 2-9.

transformer at the plant by 2011 as a result of ongoing maintenance. The replacement will cost approximately \$3 million.

- Forbestown Powerhouse: The facility was built in the early 1960's and can produce approximately 50 megawatts of power.
- Kelly Ridge Powerhouse: The facility was built in the early 1960's and can produce up to 11 megawatts of power.
- Kelly Ridge Photovoltaic Facility – This facility was built in conjunction with the Miner's Ranch water treatment facility to provide power for operations of the treatment facility. The power plant generates up to 0.5 megawatts of power per year, which supplies 85 to 90 percent of the treatment facilities power needs.

RECREATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The Agency owns several recreation facilities at its storage reservoirs and other water bodies. These facilities are open for public access. The camping facilities are operated and maintained by Northwest Park Management.

LOCATION

SFWPA provides recreational facilities at locations in Butte and Plumas counties.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Recreation facilities owned by SFWPA and activities allowed at each facility include the following:

- Little Grass Valley: hiking, boating, swimming and camping.
- Sly Creek: camping, boating, fishing, and swimming.
- Lost Creek: camping, boating, fishing, and swimming.
- Ponderosa: camping, boating (no gasoline powered craft), fishing, and swimming.
- South Fork and Slate Creek Diversions: camping and fishing.
- Forbestown Diversion: fishing.
- Lake Wyandotte: fishing.

34. SOUTH YUBA WATER DISTRICT

The South Yuba Water District provides retail water services for agricultural irrigation.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

South Yuba Water District (SYWD) was formed in 1979 to provide irrigation water. LAFCO adopted SYWD formation on November 7, 1979.⁴⁴⁶

The principal act that governs the District is California Water District law.⁴⁴⁷ The act empowers water districts to produce, store, transmit and distribute water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes and to provide related drainage service. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴⁴⁸

SYWD is a multi-county agency due to the fact that a portion of its southeastern boundary follows Wheatland Road, which crosses into Sutter County for a short distance. Yuba is the principal county and Yuba LAFCO has jurisdiction over the District.

SYWD's boundary is primarily located between SRs 70 and 65, south of Olivehurst. There is a noncontiguous portion of the district adjacent to Rancho Road east of SR 65, a contiguous portion of the district in the northwest that crosses SR 70, and a small hole in the middle of the district, south of the intersection of Plumas Arboga and Forty Mile Roads, as shown on Map B-34. The District has a boundary area of 16 square miles.

The SYWD SOI is located in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the district. The northeastern portion of the SOI is the noncontiguous area adjacent to Rancho Road. The southeastern portion of the SOI is located in the most southeastern quadrant of the district, north of the intersection of Wheatland and Forty Mile Roads.

Boundary History

The original 1979 boundary included all area currently within the district boundary, with the exception of the Norene and Beukelman properties that have subsequently been annexed to the district. In 1992, the SYWD bounds were expanded by the 1,114-acre annexation of the Norene property in the southeast of the district, and the 197-acre annexation of the Beukelman property in

⁴⁴⁶ LAFCO resolution 1979-23.

⁴⁴⁷ California Water Code §34000-38501.

⁴⁴⁸ Government Code §56824.10.

the northeast of the district.⁴⁴⁹ In 2000, the SYWD bounds were expanded again, this time by a 132-acre reorganization of a Norene property (it was detached from Wheatland Water District in order to be annexed to SYWD), and a 98-acre annexation of a Beukelman property.⁴⁵⁰ Both of these annexations added property adjacent to the Norene and Beukelman property annexations from 1992.

The LAFCO archive shows that various attempts were made by a LAFCO consultant to contact the District in the mid-1980s in order to study and adopt an SOI. According to notes in the archive from the consultant, the District was unresponsive, and a sphere was not set for SYWD until 1992.⁴⁵¹ The sphere that was set in 1992 was coterminous with the 1992 Norene and Beukelman annexations, but excluded the remainder of the District's boundary area. The only other sphere amendment for SYWD came in 2000,⁴⁵² in order to accommodate the second Norene and Beukelman annexations. The current SOI for SYWD covers the two Beukelman annexations in the northeast of the district (the noncontiguous area adjacent to Rancho Road), and the two Norene annexations in the southeast of the district (north of the intersection of Wheatland and Forty Mile Roads).⁴⁵³

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a five-member governing body. Board members are elected by landowners. Each landowner is allocated 100 votes for every acre of land. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Michael Rue (Chair), Gary Miller, Victor Graf, John Belza, and Gerald Norene.

The Board schedules meetings once a month on the second Monday at 8:00 a.m.; however, the Board meets approximately three times a year as meetings are generally cancelled due to lack of agenda items. Meetings are held at the YCWA office in Marysville.

Board meeting agendas are posted; however, the location where they are posted was not provided. Minutes are available at the following meeting or upon request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

⁴⁴⁹ LAFCO resolution 1992-8.

⁴⁵⁰ LAFCO resolution 2000-5.

⁴⁵¹ LAFCO resolution 1992-7.

⁴⁵² LAFCO resolution 2000-4.

⁴⁵³ YCWA increased the water quantity to be delivered to the District for the 1992 Norene and Beukelman annexations (First Amendment to the Amended Contract Between the Yuba County Water Agency and the South Yuba Water District Providing for Water Service, January 15, 1991). YCWA agreed to increase the water quantity to be delivered to the District for Norene and Beukelman annexations through a future contract amendment, according to correspondence from District secretary, Paul Minasian, to the LAFCO Executive Officer, John Benoit, dated June 23, 2008.

The district demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, letters and in-person. Complaints are reviewed by the Board. The District did not provide information on the number or nature of complaints.

The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District is primarily an agricultural area with pasture and rice farming operations, residents, and entertainment activities. Business activity in the District includes farming operations and the Sleep Train Amphitheater, which provides 650 seasonal jobs.⁴⁵⁴ In addition to rice and pasture, crops grown include alfalfa and other forage-type crops.⁴⁵⁵

The District considers its customer base to be landowners with agricultural irrigation needs. There are approximately 10,223 acres of land in the District bounds, of which approximately 90 percent is provided irrigation water service.

There were approximately 100 residents in the District.⁴⁵⁶ The District's estimated population density was six per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has not experienced significant growth, with the exception of the recently completed Sleep Train Amphitheater. Adjacent areas west of the District have experienced significant growth and development in the last five years. Further growth is anticipated west of the District in the Plumas Lake community and east of the District in the vicinity of the City of Wheatland in the next five to ten years, as farmers continue to sell their land for urban development.

Feather Creek is a 700-acre proposed project located southwest of SR 65, east of Forty Mile Road. Sage Community Group proposes to develop 2,945 housing units, a 20-acre school site, 151 acres of open space and parks, and a four-acre neighborhood commercial site for a possible store and a gas station. The developer has proposed a specific plan, and related CEQA documentation is expected to be released for public review in 2008.

The Sports and Entertainment Zone is a 1,000 acre planning area, located adjacent to SR 65 in the northeast and Forty Mile Road to the west. The Sleep Train Amphitheatre occupies 90 acres of the most southern portion of the Sports/Entertainment Zone.

⁴⁵⁴ Yuba County, *Yuba County Economic Profile 2008*, p. 51.

⁴⁵⁵ Correspondence from SYWD Secretary Paul Minasian, May 19, 2008.

⁴⁵⁶ The population estimate was provided by Paul Minasian, District Secretary, who indicated that the estimate of 302 residents based on 2000 Census data and GIS analysis was inaccurate.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. Development within the District is expected as the Feather Creek Specific Plan is approved and construction begins. As areas within the District become urbanized, the District anticipates detaching the subdivisions. The District has commented on development EIRs and reports that “intense uses on lands adjacent to the District canals” could lead to seepage, trespassing and canal vandalism. The District’s contract with YCWA provides that it may sell water only for agricultural and wildlife habitat purposes and only to customers within District bounds. It allows for the District to convert a portion of its contractual water supply to municipal use if irrigable acres decline by 20 percent or more over the 1991-2016 contract term. The District reported that it is concerned about the impacts of future urbanization on groundwater supplies, and that future urban development should be required to contribute to treated surface water facilities. The District recommends that YCWA would be the appropriate agency to construct a water treatment plant and wholesale treated surface water to urban purveyors in the vicinity of SYWD.⁴⁵⁷

MANAGEMENT

The District’s facilities are maintained by a YCWA ditch tender, with reimbursement by SYWD. The board members hire contractors for maintenance, perform certain maintenance themselves, and also rely on their own farm employees.

The District’s planning efforts include a Water Conservation Plan (1983), a Watershed Management Plan and a Groundwater Management Plan (1998). The District reported that long-range goals and objectives are outlined in the District’s Master Facilities Plan; however, the District did not provide a copy of that plan.

The District reported that it adopts an annual budget at board meetings, that it prepares audited financial statements annually, and that it does not prepare a capital improvement plan. The District provided notes indicating a budget had been adopted for 2007, but did not provide financial statements. Hence, the consultant cannot confirm the District prepares audited financial statements. LAFCO confirmed that the District reported FY 05-06 financial information (unaudited) to the State Controller’s Office.⁴⁵⁸

No awards, honors and accomplishments in the last five years were identified.

FINANCING

The District fund accounting practices are unavailable, because no financial statement was provided to LAFCO.

SYWD received \$192,478 in revenues in CY 2006. Primary revenue sources were stand-by fees for service, assessments based on acreage (88 percent) and interest (seven percent). The District does not receive property taxes.

⁴⁵⁷ Correspondence from Paul Minasian, SYWD Secretary, May 19, 2008.

⁴⁵⁸ State Controllers Office, *Special Districts Annual Report, FY 05-06*, 2006, p. 398.

Expenditures in CY 2006 totaled \$165,311, of which water purchases comprised 46 percent, operations and management comprised 24 percent, and compensation for a ditch tender constituted 15 percent. Other expenditures included legal fees and consultants, an audit, insurance, and maintenance.

The District's long-term debt was unavailable.

No capital expenditures were planned for FY 06-07, according to the District's budget. The District did not report any upcoming significant capital outlays.

By way of financial reserves, the District had a cash balance of \$530,776 at the end of CY 2006. This amounted to 320 percent of the District's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 38 months of working capital. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements related to maintenance of the YCWA Canal. SYWD pays a share of canal operations and maintenance costs, and Brophy Water District pays for the remainder, with the costs allocated based on the amount of water ordered annually.⁴⁵⁹

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

SYWD distributes irrigation water to landowners. District users all rely on a canal and ditch system for water delivery, with water flowing through the South Yuba Canal, also known as the South Yuba Canal. SYWD repairs and monitors the ditch system. SYWD is not directly responsible for maintenance of the canal; it reimburses YCWA for canal operations and maintenance expenses. SYWD does not provide water treatment services.

The District relies on surface water from the Yuba River through a project-based contract agreement with YCWA for 25,487 acre feet per year and a supplemental contract for 18,843 acre feet per year. The District has groundwater pumping capabilities to offset cutbacks of surface water during drought years. The District reported that its landowners used groundwater in 1991 and 2002, and report to the District when groundwater is used due to concerns about overdraft. The District's 1998 Groundwater Management Plan indicates that the District will conduct groundwater salinity testing and may engage in groundwater monitoring efforts relating to groundwater salinity.

Water demand estimates range from four to six af per acre, depending on the type of crop and the irrigation system.⁴⁶⁰ In charging its water rates, SYWD assumes each property uses an average of five af per acre. The District anticipates that future water demand will be lower than existing water demand as areas become urbanized and detach from SYWD.

⁴⁵⁹ The canal maintenance cost allocation method was provided by SYWD Secretary, Paul Minasian, in correspondence to the Yuba LAFCO Executive Officer, John Benoit, dated June 23, 2008. This cost allocation method was not discussed in the SYWD or BWD contracts with YCWA.

⁴⁶⁰ South Yuba Water District, *Water Conservation Plan*, 1983, p. 1.

The District would become responsible for implementing conjunctive use projects under the Lower Yuba River Accord. If YCWA and SYWD enter into a conjunctive use agreement, SYWD would arrange for water users to reduce surface water use and pump an equivalent amount of groundwater as replacement supplies. These operations would be consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin, with groundwater impacts closely monitored by YCWA.⁴⁶¹

LOCATION

SYWD provides services primarily within District bounds. Upon map review, it was found that it serves an approximately 60-acre property outside its bounds located between Rancho Road and SR 65.⁴⁶² Approximately 8,500 acres within the 10,240-acre boundary area purchase surface water.

INFRASTRUCTURE

As a result of an overdraft of the underground water basin in 1982, the District implemented a water conservation plan and began to use surface water to meet most of the area's irrigation demand. In 1983, the District entered into agreements with Yuba Natural Resources and Brophy Water District for the provision of surface water from the Yuba Goldfields and the transportation of that water to a point just north of the District, respectively. In 1991, YCWA purchased the canal. Based on a contract between the District and YCWA, the canal capacity is at least 250 cfs at Ostrom Road. Based on SYWD and DCMWC contracts with YCWA, the canal capacity is at least 200 cfs at the headworks just west of SR-65.

The District holds contractual rights for 44,330 af in surface water, of which 25,487 af is base supply and 18,843 af is supplemental supply. SYWD receives approximately 4,000 af annually in unused "spill water" from YCWA operations via Reeds Creek and Hutchinson Creek; this water is held in the main canal to respond to demand fluctuations and service requests.

The District in conjunction with Brophy Water District, under contract with the Department of Fish and Game, constructed river diversion facilities on the Yuba River with a Gabion-type structure to prevent fish from entering the water supply canal. A 2005 letter from the District's attorney indicates the District potentially bears liability for a portion of the estimated \$3-5 million cost of installing a fish screen at the point of diversion on the Yuba River (near the Daguerre Point Dam).

The District's key infrastructure consists of earthen irrigation canals, siphons and check structures.

⁴⁶¹ HDR and Surface Water Resources, Inc., *Draft EIR for the Proposed Lower Yuba River Accord*, June 2007, pp. 3-10 and 3-11.

⁴⁶² The property makes use of drain water. SYWD became aware of this service outside its bounds in 2007, and has billed the property for its use of drain water since then, according to SYWD secretary Paul Minasian in a July 17, 2008 interview.

Table A-34-1: SYWD Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure			
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None
Wholesale Water	None	Groundwater Extraction	Direct
Water Treatment	None	Recycled Water	None
Service Area Description			
Retail Water	SYWD's boundary is primarily located between Highways 70 and 65, south of Olivehurst.		
Wholesale Water	None		
Recycled Water	None		
Boundary Area	16.0 sq. miles	Population (2000)	302
System Overview			
Average Daily Demand	32 mgd	Peak Day Demand	NP
Supply	44,330 af surface water		
Infrastructure			
Reservoirs	0	Storage Capacity (mg)	0
Pump Stations	0	Pressure Zones	0
Production Wells	0	Pipe Miles	0
Other:	earthen ditch distribution system, syphons, check structures		
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
None identified			
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration			
Current Practices: Water is delivered to SYWD through the YCWA-owned Main Canal. That canal also delivers water to Brophy Water District and Dry Creek Mutual Water Company.			
Opportunities: Future groundwater pumping and conjunctive use projects would be implemented by YCWA and its member units to provide water transfers to areas outside Yuba County.			
Notes:			
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.			

Continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections		Total		Within Bounds		Outside Bounds	
Total		20		19		0	
Irrigation/Landscape		20		19		1	
Domestic		0		0		0	
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	35,976	34,009	35,456	NP	NP	NP	NP
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation/Landscape ¹	31,849	27,283	28,423	NP	NP	NP	NP
Other ²	4,127	6,726	7,033	NP	NP	NP	NP
Water Sources				Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)			
Source	Type			Average	Maximum	Safe/Firm	
Yuba River	surface			44,330	44,330	Unknown	
South Yuba Groundwater Subbasin	groundwater			NP	NP	NP	
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Surface	44,330	44,330	44,330	NP	NP	NP	NP
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use							
SYWD does not actively conduct conjunctive use operations. Future conjunctive use will be funded by YCWA water transfer revenues associated with the Lower Yuba River Accord.							
Supply Constraints							
SYWD has rights to 44,330 af annually of Yuba River surface water through a contractual agreement with YCWA. There was groundwater overdraft in the area in the early-1980s. Groundwater at some wells is saline with TDS levels near or slightly above the secondary mcl. Precipitation and irrigation water percolate into the groundwater basin with average annual recharge of the entire South Yuba Basin estimated at 21,500 af annually, with an average of 17,000 af related to surface water deliveries.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1: NP		Year 2: NP		Year 3: NP		
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1991, 1993						
Storage Practices	Surface water accumulates in Bullards Bar Reservoir, and is made available as needed by YCWA during the year.						
Drought Plan	Although never invoked, the YCWA drought plan calls for 15% curtailments when the flow forecast as of April 1 is 51-85% of normal levels, and 30% curtailments when the flow is 40-50% of normal levels.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	No						
Conservation Pricing	None, rate structure is flat.						
Other Practices	None identified						
Notes:							
(1) Includes approximately 4,000 afa in "spill water" via Reeds Creek and Hutchinson Creek.							
(2) Other water demand is water fowl habitat, as reported by YCWA.							

Continued

Water Rates and Financing			
Agricultural & Irrigation Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
Crop	Rate Description		
All crops	\$5.38 per af on average. A stand-by charge of \$19/acre is imposed on 90% of acres, and a \$1 per acre assessment is imposed on all acres.		
Special Rates			
Water rates are the same throughout the District.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	Service charges are imposed on a cost-of-service basis. Water use is not metered, but is estimated for rate calculation purposes.		
Most Recent Rate Change	2002	Frequency of Rate Changes	as needed
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	Any new water users are required to pay the cost of connecting to the system.		
Connection Fee Timing	Upon connection		
Connection Fee Amount	5/8 inch pipe: NA	1 inch pipe:	NA
Land Dedication Requirements	None		
Development Impact Fee	None		
Water Enterprise Revenues, CY 06			Expenditures, CY 06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	\$192,478	100%	Total \$165,311
Rates & charges	\$169,344	88%	Administration \$16,279
Property tax	\$0	0%	O & M \$72,308
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation \$0
Interest	\$13,534	7%	Debt \$0
Connection Fees	\$9,600	5%	Purchased Water \$76,724
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges, and exclude utility users' taxes.			

Continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators			
Water Planning		Description	Date/Status
Groundwater Management Plan		Groundwater plan	1998
Water Conservation Plan		Water conservation	1983-2003
Capital Improvement Plan		None	NA
Plan Item/Element		Description	
Emergency Plan		None	
Other Plans			
None			
Service Challenges			
None identified			
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Connections/FTE	NA	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$2,286
MGD Delivered/FTE	NA	Distribution Loss Rate	10%
Employee Indicators			
Total Employees (FTEs)	0	Certified as Required?	Not required
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			

35. STRAWBERRY VALLEY CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Strawberry Valley Cemetery District (SVCD) provides cemetery maintenance and interment services to the communities of Strawberry Valley and Clippermills.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

SCVD was formed on October 7, 1955 as an independent special district.⁴⁶³ The District was formed to provide cemetery services and maintenance to the community of Strawberry Valley.

The principal act that governs the district is Public Cemetery District Law.⁴⁶⁴ The principal act authorizes the district to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although the district may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires the district to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.⁴⁶⁵ The law allows the district to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.⁴⁶⁶ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴⁶⁷

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries of SVCD extend north from the North Fork of the Yuba River and are bounded by the Counties of Butte, Plumas and Sierra, as shown on Map B-35. The District has a boundary area of approximately 29 square miles. There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

The SOI for SVCD was adopted in 1986 to be coterminous with the boundaries of the District.⁴⁶⁸ There have been no amendments to the SOI since adoption.

⁴⁶³ Board of Equalization Official Date.

⁴⁶⁴ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

⁴⁶⁵ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

⁴⁶⁶ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

⁴⁶⁷ Government Code §56824.10.

⁴⁶⁸ LAFCO resolution 1986-60.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. The Trustees are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors to staggered four-year terms. Current Trustees are Benjamin Borsoff (Chair), Cynara Barthelmes and Dennis Travis.

The Trustees meet on the third Monday of each quarter. Meetings are advertised in the Appeal-Democrat, and minutes are available by request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

The District demonstrated full accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO's request for interviews.

Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, letters and in-person, and are reviewed by the Trustees. The District does not officially track the number of complaints, but reports that none were received in 2006 or 2007.

The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be the residents of the communities of Strawberry Valley in Yuba County and Clippermills in Butte County.

There were 112 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 4 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Population growth within the District is minimal due to the mountainous nature of the area and sparse population. There are no planned or proposed developments located within the District boundary and SOI area.

Business activity in the District includes a general store, a saw shop and a post office. Land uses within the District primarily include residential uses and timber production.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District has no paid staff. Once per year the District hires someone to maintain the cemetery, typically during the two weeks before Memorial Day. All other cemetery services are performed by volunteers.

The District's secretary reports directly to the Trustees. The District does not conduct productivity monitoring, but does evaluate the performance of the secretary at its quarterly meetings.

No strategic or capital improvement plans have been adopted by the District. Capital improvement needs are planned for as needed through the annual budget.

Financial planning efforts include adopting an annual budget and intermittent auditing of financial statements. The District reports that its financial statements were most recently audited in FY 05-06. However, the District did not provide a copy in response to the LAFCO request.

FINANCING

The District’s financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide only minimal service levels within these resource constraints.

Table A-35-1: SVCD Plot and Endowment Fees

Table A-35-1 shows the plot and endowment fees charged by SVCD. Non-residents and non-landowner residents pay higher fees for service.

	Property Owner	Resident/ Non Owner	Non-resident
Burial Plot	No Cost	\$125	\$400
Endowment Fee	\$50	\$50	\$50

The District received \$2,873 in total revenues in FY 06-07. SVCD relies primarily on property taxes, consisting of 47 percent of revenues. Charges for service constituted 28 percent of revenues. Expenses in FY 06-07 were \$2,717.

The District did not report its unrestricted fund balance at the end of FY 06-07, so its reserve ratio compared to expenditures is unknown. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested, and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. In FY 06-07 SVCD earned \$200 from endowment fees, yielding a fund balance of \$1,480. The District earned \$63 in interest on the endowment fund for the year.

SVCD had no long-term debt or bonded debt at the end of FY 06-07.

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

SVCD provides limited maintenance services to the Strawberry Valley Cemetery. Major maintenance activities such as weed eating, brush clearing and tree trimming take place once a year, before Memorial Day. Due to financial constraints, the District relies heavily on volunteers for additional cemetery services. Other burial services, such as grave opening, casket lowering and headstone setting, are provided by the mortuary of the customer’s choice. The District reports that it is not uncommon for community members to volunteer to dig the graves and hand-lower the caskets of loved ones.

The District reports that there were five burials within the cemetery between 2004 and 2007. The District reports that there are approximately 160 occupied plots and 200 unoccupied plots, as of March 2008.

LOCATION

The Strawberry Valley Cemetery is located on La Porte Road in the community of Strawberry Valley, and is open to the public 24-hours a day. Neighboring cemetery service providers include the Brownsville Cemetery District and Camptonville Cemetery District.

The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as described in the Principal Act. Higher fees are charged to non-landowner residents and non-residents.

The District provides service outside of its boundaries to residents of the Clippermills area in Butte County. The District reports that it considers residents of Clippermills as residents of the District because the Strawberry Valley Cemetery has historically served the community of Clippermills, and because of its close proximity to the cemetery itself (the Strawberry Valley Cemetery is less than three miles northeast of Clippermills along La Porte Road). The nearest cemetery to Clippermills in Butte County is the private Feather Falls Cemetery, located approximately eight miles away in a straight-line radius, but over 20 miles away by road travel (a direct path is obstructed by mountainous terrain and the South Fork of the Feather River).

INFRASTRUCTURE

The area of the Strawberry Valley Cemetery was originally owned by the Birmingham family, with the earliest burial having occurred in 1851. The cemetery was donated to the residents of Strawberry Valley by James Birmingham in 1955, at the time of District formation.

The District's key infrastructure consists of the 4.7-acre cemetery facility, 12 folding chairs, artificial turf, and various shovels and rakes. The District did not identify any immediate infrastructure needs, but did express an interest in building a covered pavilion area on a paved slab to allow for burial services to take place in the rain, or covered from the sun.

The LAFCO site visit was unable to identify any infrastructure or maintenance needs because of the depth of snow on the ground at the time of the visit.

36. SUTTER-YUBA MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

The Sutter-Yuba Mosquito and Vector Control District (SYMVCD) protects the public from mosquito and vector borne diseases by controlling mosquitoes and other animals that carry diseases. Sutter County LAFCO prepared an MSR in 2007 for this agency; findings from that MSR are summarized in this profile.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

SYMVCD was formed on January 17, 1946 as an independent special district.⁴⁶⁹ The District was formed to control mosquitoes and other animals that carry diseases within Yuba and Sutter counties.⁴⁷⁰

The principal act that governs the District is the Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control District Law,⁴⁷¹ originally called Mosquito Abatement Act of California of 1915. The principal act empowers such districts to conduct surveillance programs and other studies of vectors and vector-borne diseases, appropriate actions to prevent the occurrence of vectors and vector-borne diseases, and necessary actions to abate or control vectors and vector-borne diseases.⁴⁷² Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴⁷³

The District's boundary is within Sutter and Yuba counties. Sutter is the principal county, based on assessed valuation, and Sutter LAFCO has jurisdiction over this agency. The principal LAFCO is responsible for preparation of the MSR and SOI of the District. The boundary area within Yuba County extends north to the Yuba-Butte county line, west to the Yuba-Sutter county line, south to the Yuba-Sutter and Yuba-Placer county lines, and east to the western region of Loma Rica in the northeast. In the southeast, the District territory excludes Beale Air Force Base, Smartville, most of the Camp Far West community, and Spenceville Wildlife Recreation Area, as shown on Map B-36. The District has a boundary area of approximately 706 square miles in both counties.⁴⁷⁴

⁴⁶⁹ Board of Equalization Official Date.

⁴⁷⁰ Sutter LAFCO, , 2007, p. 1.0-1.

⁴⁷¹ California Health and Safety Code §2000-2093.

⁴⁷² Sutter LAFCO, 2007, p. 1.0-1.

⁴⁷³ Government Code §56824.10.

⁴⁷⁴ Sutter LAFCO, 2007, p. 1.0-1.

The SOI for the District is consistent with the District's bounds in Sutter County and Yuba counties.⁴⁷⁵

Boundary History

The Yuba LAFCO record does not show any boundary changes after district formation.

Sutter LAFCO originally adopted an SOI coterminous with the District's bounds in Sutter County. This SOI was retained by Sutter LAFCO when it updated the SOI in February 2007.⁴⁷⁶ Sutter LAFCO did not adopt an SOI for the portion of the District in Yuba County, leaving the updating the SOI "to the Yuba LAFCO, assuming a responsible agency position with regard to the adoption of this sphere of influence."⁴⁷⁷ The SOI for the portion of the District in Yuba County was adopted by Yuba LAFCO in 1986, and included the entirety of the County.⁴⁷⁸ Yuba and Sutter LAFCO searched their respective archives for substantiating correspondence that Sutter had officially ceded jurisdiction over the SOI to Yuba LAFCO, and found no substantiation. Hence the SOI reflects the official SOI adopted by Sutter LAFCO.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The district is governed by a Board of Trustees that consists of seven members. These members are appointed by each of the counties and incorporated cities within district boundaries.⁴⁷⁹ The current trustees are Erica Jeffrey (Yuba County), David Schmidl (Sutter County), John Sanbrook (Sutter County), Robert Coykendall (City of Yuba City), Bill Harris (City of Marysville), Charles Epp (City of Live Oak), and Norman Welker (City of Wheatland).⁴⁸⁰

The Board meets on the second Thursday of each month at 4:00 p.m. Board meeting agendas are posted outside the District office. Meetings are accessible to the public. The District has a website, but agendas and minutes are not available online.

Customer complaints and requests for service can be made online via the agency's website, in person, by email, mail, phone, or fax.

The District updates constituents through media (newspapers, radio and television), the District's website and announcements posted at public places.⁴⁸¹

⁴⁷⁵ Sutter LAFCO resolution 2007-02 and Yuba LAFCO resolution 1986-35.

⁴⁷⁶ Sutter LAFCO resolution 2007-02.

⁴⁷⁷ Yuba LAFCO resolution 1986-35, Exhibit A, p. 2.

⁴⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁹ Sutter LAFCO, 2007, p. 1.0-8.

⁴⁸⁰ Sutter-Yuba Mosquito and Vector Control District, 2007.

⁴⁸¹ Sutter LAFCO, 2007, p. 1.0-8.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be homeowners. It receives approximately 2,000 requests for mosquito control services annually. The requests have increased over the past five years due to the presence of the West Nile virus in the area.

The population within the District has been steadily increasing. In the Yuba County portion growth has occurred in the unincorporated area south of Marysville. Further development is expected there in the future.

Precise data for the population of the SYMVCD are not available. The District uses the combined population of both counties as an approximation. According to projections by the California Department of Finance, the population of the two counties will increase by about 17 percent from 2005 to 2015.

The mosquito population will not increase because of urbanization, but the demand for mosquito services will rise because of agricultural irrigation and the preservation of wetlands. As the population around agricultural and wetland areas increases, the demand for mosquito control will also increase.⁴⁸²

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District manager provides general direction over the operations and activities of SYMVCD. The general foreman directs and reviews the continuing operations of the District and reports directly to the manager. Field operations are supervised by field foremen.

The District is considered to be well-managed.⁴⁸³ In order to increase its service provision efficiency, the District looks at opportunities to either contract for outside services or perform in-house services whenever appropriate.⁴⁸⁴ The MSR prepared by Sutter LAFCO did not describe or identify planning efforts, financial planning efforts, awards and accomplishments.

FINANCING

In FY 04-05, the District reported \$2.1 million in revenues. The District relies heavily on property tax as a source of revenue. About 91 percent of the District's revenue comes from property taxes. The rest is provided by special assessments, charges for services, rental income, State in-lieu funds, interest earned, and other sources. The District has no plans to propose an increase in special assessments at this time.

⁴⁸² Ibid, p. 1.0-1.

⁴⁸³ Ibid, p. 1.0-6.

⁴⁸⁴ Ibid.

The District reported \$2.1 million in expenditures in FY 04-05. Services and supplies constituted the main expenditure category. The FY 05-06 budget shows an increase in expenditures by three percent, mostly due to increases in salaries and benefits rather than service and supply expenditures.

The District maintains three types of reserves: short-term savings to defray expenses between the beginning of a fiscal year and the receipt of tax revenue, an unappropriated reserve for emergencies in defraying unanticipated expenses, and a reserve for the possible purchase of land in East Nicolaus that is currently leased by the District.⁴⁸⁵

Information regarding the District's long-term debt, planned capital expenditures and joint agreements were not reported in the MSR.

MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL SERVICES

NATURE AND EXTENT

The purpose of the District is to control mosquitoes and other animals that carry diseases. The primary service is mosquito control that includes the use of chemical compounds and natural predators of mosquitoes, as well as modification of the physical environment to limit mosquito larval production. Another service provided by the District is an education program to increase public awareness of mosquito and vector control.⁴⁸⁶

LOCATION

The District provides services within the valley portion of Yuba County with the exception of the area within Beale Air Force Base.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The SYMVCD facility is located in Yuba City. The facility consists of offices and storage for pesticides. The District leases another facility in East Nicolaus in Sutter County. The District owns and operates numerous vehicles, utility trailers and trucks.⁴⁸⁷

⁴⁸⁵ Sutter LAFCO, 2007, p. 1.0-5.

⁴⁸⁶ Ibid, p. 1.0-1.

⁴⁸⁷ Sutter LAFCO, 2007, p. 1.0-2.

37. UPHAM CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Upham Cemetery District (UCD) provides cemetery maintenance services in Yuba County to the community of Rackerby and in Butte County to the community of Bangor.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

UCD was formed on June 18, 1951 as an independent special district.⁴⁸⁸ The District was formed to provide cemetery services and maintenance in both Yuba and Butte Counties.

The principal act that governs the district is Public Cemetery District Law.⁴⁸⁹ The principal act authorizes the district to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although the district may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires the district to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.⁴⁹⁰ The law allows the district to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.⁴⁹¹ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴⁹²

The District's boundary is located within both Butte and Yuba Counties, with Butte being the principal county. On the Yuba side, UCD is located in the vicinity of the community of Rackerby, west of the community of Brownsville, as shown on Map B-37. South Honcut Creek bisects the District in a north-south direction along the Yuba-Butte county line, and La Porte Road runs through the District on the Butte County side. The District has a boundary area of approximately 18 square miles, with roughly 9 square miles located in Yuba County. There have been no annexations to the District since formation.

An annexable SOI for UCD on the Yuba County side was adopted by Yuba LAFCO in 1986, and included approximately 2.5 square miles north of the District boundary on the Yuba side in the vicinity of La Porte Road, in the community of Rackerby.⁴⁹³ At the time, Yuba LAFCO incorrectly

⁴⁸⁸ Board of Equalization Official Date.

⁴⁸⁹ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

⁴⁹⁰ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

⁴⁹¹ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

⁴⁹² Government Code §56824.10.

⁴⁹³ LAFCO resolution 1986-61.

stated that the area is not serviced by any other cemetery district; however, the area is in fact within the Brownsville Cemetery District. Because of this oversight, the current SOI for UCD overlaps a portion of the boundaries of the Brownsville Cemetery District. There have been no amendments to the SOI by Yuba LAFCO since adoption.

The SOI for UCD on the Butte County side was updated by Butte LAFCO in 2004 and is coterminous with the District boundary on the Butte side.⁴⁹⁴ There have been no amendments to the SOI by Butte LAFCO since 2004.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The District has a three-member governing body. The Trustees are appointed by the Butte County Board of Supervisors to staggered three-year terms. Current Trustees are Ramon LeFevre (Chair), Marvin Larson and Eric Manley.

Board meetings are held quarterly. Agendas are posted at the cemetery at least 72 hours in advance of a quarterly meeting, and at least 24 hours in advance of an emergency meeting. Minutes are available by request through the District secretary. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

The district demonstrated full accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO's request for interviews and documents.

Complaints can be submitted through phone calls, letters and in-person, and are reviewed by the Board. The District reports that no complaints have been received from 2005-7.

The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be the residents within the District in both Yuba and Butte Counties. There were 725 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis.⁴⁹⁵ The District's population density is 40 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Land use in the District is primarily rural residential, but also includes land for cattle grazing. The District has not experienced significant growth, and there are no planned or proposed developments within the District boundaries.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

⁴⁹⁴ Butte LAFCO resolution No. 37 2003/04

⁴⁹⁵ Population estimate of 725 includes 500 in Butte County (according to Butte LAFCO MSR) and 225 in Yuba County.

MANAGEMENT

The District does not employ any full-time or regular part-time employees. Maintenance activities are performed by contract three times per year, between April and October. The performance of maintenance work is evaluated at that time by the Board. The District reports that it routinely uses the same local contractor for maintenance work and is satisfied with the results.

No strategic or capital improvement plans have been adopted by the District. Capital improvement needs are addressed as needed in the District’s budget, and via a record of fixed assets that is maintained by the District and updated annually.

The District’s financial planning efforts include an annually adopted budget and financial statements that are audited every four years by the Butte County Auditor-Controller.

UCD participated in Butte LAFCo’s 2003 MSR of cemeteries and has implemented many of its recommendations. According to the District, in 2004 Butte LAFCo considered dissolving UCD to annex the area into Oroville Cemetery District, but the proposal was dropped due to concerns that the Oroville Cemetery District could not adequately maintain Upham Cemetery.

FINANCING

The District’s financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate maintenance with minimal service levels within these resource constraints.

Table A-37-1: UCD Plot and Endowment Fees

Table A-37-1 shows the plot and endowment fees charged by UCD. Non-residents are charged a higher fee than District residents.

	Resident	Non-resident
Burial/Cremaains (Full Grave)	\$100	\$175
Cremaains (Existing Grave)	No Cost	\$75
Endowment Fee	\$100	\$100

The District received \$11,151 in total revenues in FY 05-06. UCD relies primarily on property taxes, consisting of 66 percent of revenues. UCD is a bi-county district, with approximately 60 percent of the tax revenue coming from Butte County, and 40 percent coming from Yuba County. Other revenue sources included a transfer from the endowment care interest fund (31 percent of total revenue), and homeowners’ property tax relief, interest income, and charges for current service each yielding one percent of total revenue. Expenses in FY 05-06 were \$6,515.

The District’s unreserved fund balance at the end of FY 05-06 was \$6,675. This amounted to 102 percent of the District’s expenses in FY 05-06. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves, but tries to maintain reserves equivalent to one year’s expenses (at least \$6,500).

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested, and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. The District did not provide the endowment care fund balance and annual contributions for FY 05-06.

UCD had no long-term debt or bonded debt at the end of FY 05-06.

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

UCD provides cemetery operation and maintenance services. Major maintenance activities such as weed eating, brush clearing and tree trimming are performed by contract three times per year, between April and October. Other burial services, such as grave opening, casket lowering and headstone setting, are provided by the mortuary of the customer's choice.

The District reports that there have been 23 burials within the cemetery from 2004-7, and that there are approximately 2,000 plots available for purchase. The District allows the burial of one full body or two cremains per plot.

LOCATION

The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as described in the principal act. Higher fees for service are charged to non-residents.

The Upham Cemetery is located at 470 Upham Road in the community of Bangor in Butte County. The cemetery facility consists of a three-acre plot, two acres of which are developed. Upham Cemetery is open to the public 24-hours a day. Neighboring cemetery service providers include the Brownville Cemetery District, Peoria Cemetery District and Keystone Cemetery District in Yuba County, and the Bangor Cemetery District and Oroville Cemetery District in Butte County.

The District provides service outside of its boundaries to residents of the community of Rackerby, in Yuba County. The District reports that this area has historically been served by Upham Cemetery. UCD considers residents of Rackerby to be non-residents, but are allowed burial services at Upham Cemetery provided that the non-resident fee is paid. This area (Sections 4-6 of Township 18 North, Range 6 East) is within the SOI of UCD, but is also within the District boundaries of the Brownville Cemetery District.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District's key infrastructure consists of the Upham Cemetery facilities and maintenance equipment. Facilities located on-site include a well and pump, a restroom building and septic system, a storage building, and miscellaneous irrigation infrastructure. Maintenance equipment owned by the District includes various mowers, trimmers, weed eaters, and other landscaping tools.

Future infrastructure needs identified by the District include the installation of a drip irrigation system, building a covered pavilion area for cemetery services, paving a road to the back gate for hearse access, and installing a vault inside the storage building to house cemetery records.

The LAFCO site visit did not identify any maintenance needs or infrastructure deficiencies. The cemetery appeared clean and well-maintained.

38. WHEATLAND CEMETERY DISTRICT

The Wheatland Cemetery District (WCD) operates and maintains cemetery grounds, and provides interment services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

WCD was formed on October 5, 1937 as an independent special district. The district was formed to provide cemetery services.

The principal act that governs the district is Public Cemetery District Law.⁴⁹⁶ The principal act authorizes the district to own, operate, improve, and maintain cemeteries, provide interment services within its boundaries, and to sell interment accessories and replacement objects (e.g., burial vaults, liners, and flower vases). Although the district may require and regulate monuments or markers, it is precluded from selling them. The principal act requires the district to maintain cemeteries owned by the district.⁴⁹⁷ The law allows the district to inter non-residents under certain circumstances.⁴⁹⁸ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁴⁹⁹

WCD's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The City of Wheatland, the Camp Far West community and the southern portion of Beale AFB are within the bounds. The boundary area extends north to North Beale Road, west beyond Old Forty Mile Road, south to the Yuba-Sutter and Yuba-Placer county lines, and east to the Yuba-Nevada county line, as shown on Map B-38. WCD has a boundary area of 105 square miles.

The District's SOI is coterminous with its boundary.

Boundary History

The original 1937 boundary included the Wheatland and Camp Far West areas. Since then, the WCD boundary was changed on one occasion. In 1990, WCD was consolidated with the Lofton

⁴⁹⁶ California Health and Safety Code §9000-9093.

⁴⁹⁷ California Health and Safety Code §9040.

⁴⁹⁸ Non-residents eligible for interment are described in California Health and Safety Code §9061, and include former residents, current and former taxpayers, family members of residents and former residents, family members of those already buried in the cemetery, those without other cemetery alternatives within 15 miles of their residence, and those who died while serving in the military.

⁴⁹⁹ Government Code §56824.10.

Cemetery District, and the territory formerly in the Lofton Cemetery District became part of WCD.⁵⁰⁰ The former Lofton Cemetery District territory includes eastern Johnson Rancho, the southern portion of Beale AFB, and an area west of Beale AFB (between Beale and Ostrom Roads).

Lofton Cemetery District had been formed in 1935 to maintain Lofton Cemetery—a three-acre cemetery located just outside Beale AFB (to the southeast). By 1986, Lofton Cemetery District received minimal revenue from internment fees and no property tax revenues; as a result, the cemetery was no longer being maintained and had very few new burials.⁵⁰¹

LAFCO adopted the SOI on September 2, 1986 to include not only the original WCD territory (at that time, the WCD boundary area) but also the Lofton Cemetery District bounds.⁵⁰² LAFCO has made no subsequent amendments to the SOI.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

WCD is governed by a three-member Board of Directors. The Directors are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors to four-year terms.

District meetings are held four times a year or as needed. Prior to Board meetings, the District posts the meeting time and location on the window of the Main Street post office, the bulletin board at Wheatland Cemetery, and Plumas Brophy Fire Station on Dairy Road. The District notifies others depending on the topic to be discussed in the meeting. Minutes from the previous board meeting are available at the next meeting.

WCD receives few complaints regarding its cemetery services in any given year. There has only been one customer complaint regarding services received in the last ten years. Most citizen complaints are from neighbors regarding upkeep of the cemetery. These complaints are conveyed by word of mouth, letters to the board, or calls to the supervisor and manager.

The District demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaire, interview and document requests.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District bounds encompass a wide range of land use areas including agriculture, residential, the City of Wheatland, the Sleep Train amphitheater, a portion of Beale AFB and a landfill. Local business activities include farming operations, banking, restaurants, retail, entertainment, and Beale AFB.

The District considers its constituents to be individuals residing within the district, although service is provided to non-residents under certain circumstances. There were 9684 residents in the

⁵⁰⁰ LAFCO resolution 1990-3 became effective October 4, 1990, according to BOE.

⁵⁰¹ Mariano, *Yuba County Cemetery Districts Sphere of Influence Study*, 1986, pp. 12-13.

⁵⁰² LAFCO resolution 1986-59.

District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 92 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced growth. The City of Wheatland and adjacent areas west of the District have experienced recent growth and urban development. Significant growth is anticipated within the District in the next few years as planned developments begin construction in the City of Wheatland and north of the City.

Planned developments in the District include Magnolia Ranch, Chippewa, Feather Creek, in the unincorporated area, and Johnson Rancho, Heritage Oaks East, Nichols Ranch and Jones Ranch within the City of Wheatland. Total acreage for these developments is 7,330. At build-out of the plans there will be a maximum of 21,130 dwelling units and 540 acres of commercial and industrial space.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs three groundskeepers to mow, abate weeds, and stake graves, a part-time manager to oversee daily operations, and a part-time assistant to write checks and respond to inquiries. All employees report to the Board at quarterly meetings.

Employee performance evaluations are performed on an ongoing basis. The groundskeepers' performance is evaluated based on the condition of the grounds. Board members monitor the appearance of the cemetery. According to the manager, the manager's performance is evaluated by the Board at each meeting. The District does not evaluate its own performance.

WCD monitors productivity by documenting the number of interments.

The District's management practices include intermittent financial audits and performance benchmarking. The most recent financial audit was completed for FY 02-03. The agency refers to the California Association of Public Cemeteries' survey reports for comparisons on grave prices, worker compensation, administrative fees, and endowment fund fee contributions.

WCD has not adopted a strategic plan.

Annually, the District receives recognition for its perfect safety record from Preferred Employer's Insurance in the form of a rebate. Additionally, the District has received a plaque from the State Compensation Insurance Fund for Outstanding Workers Compensation and Safety.

FINANCING

The District's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The MSR found the District has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints.

The District received \$98,456 in total revenues in FY 05-06. WCD relies primarily (94 percent) on property taxes. Charges for service constituted three percent of revenues. Fees for plots and the endowment are shown in Table A-38-1. Expenses in the same FY year were \$55,380.

Table A-38-1: WCD Plot and Endowment Fees

The District’s unreserved fund balance at the end of FY 05-06 was \$81,433. This amounted to 147 percent of the District’s expenses in FY 05-06. The agency has not adopted an official reserve policy.

	Resident	Non-resident
Burial Plot	\$150	\$250
Endowment Fee	\$100	\$200
Cremation Plot	\$50	\$85
Endowment Fee	\$34	\$67

According to the Health and Safety Code §8725, cemetery authorities must establish, operate and maintain an endowment care fund. Fund monies are received through sale of cemetery property and land and must be placed in a trust account for perpetual care of the cemetery. The principal must be invested, and only the income from the investment may be used for care, maintenance and embellishment of the cemetery. At the end of FY 05-06, WCD had earned \$2,200 from endowment fees and had a fund balance of \$88,727. The agency earned \$836 income from interest on the endowment fund.

WCD had no long-term debt or bonded debt.

CEMETERY SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

WCD provides cemetery operation and maintenance and sales and staking of interment plots. Other burial services, such as opening and closing graves, lowering caskets, and setting headstones, are provided by the mortuary of the customer’s choice.

The District provides maintenance services to the Wheatland Cemetery on a daily basis by the groundskeepers. Lofton Cemetery is maintained on Memorial Day, Veteran’s Day and September 11th, primarily through volunteers.

In the last three calendar years, the District has accommodated 55 burials. There were 19 burials in 2004, 24 in 2005, and 12 by November 2006.

LOCATION

The plots for burial and cremation are available in the Wheatland Cemetery to residents and non-residents (with limitations) of the District for a fee according to place of residence. The District is authorized to provide burial plots to residents and certain non-residents, as previously mentioned. Residents must provide proof of residence within the District boundaries. Non-residents eligible for burial must provide proof that a blood relative is interred in the cemetery. Pre-purchasing of plots is only available for spouses of the deceased buried in the cemetery.

INFRASTRUCTURE

WCD's key infrastructure consists of two cemeteries and maintenance equipment.

Wheatland Cemetery, on Wheatland Road, was created in 1871. According to burial records, the first interment was in 1845. WCD acquired the cemetery in 1937, when the District was established. The cemetery is still active and currently 2,177 plots are occupied or purchased. The cemetery encompasses 13 acres of developed cemetery land and 12 acres of undeveloped land for expansion. Facilities at the cemetery include an equipment shed and office space. The cemetery has been well maintained and is in good condition. The District identified a need for a new roof on the shed. The LAFCO site visit identified no other deficiencies.

Lofton Cemetery is located past the end of Ostrom Road, just south of Beale AFB. The first interment, according to gravestone records, was in 1862.⁵⁰³ WCD acquired the cemetery in 1990 through annexation of the Lofton Cemetery District. The Cemetery is approximately three acres and is about half occupied. The cemetery is open for burials; however, there has been limited use in recent years. There were two burials in 2005 and, before that, one burial in 2001.⁵⁰⁴ According to the District, the cemetery is in fair condition. The District identified a need for maintenance to repair lifting sidewalks and concrete.

The District owns a tractor with a bucket attachment and multiple lawn mowers. All equipment is stored in a shed at the Wheatland Cemetery.

⁵⁰³ Gravestone records are limited to markers that are still in place. Records are not available for gravestones lost due to fire or theft.

⁵⁰⁴ Yuba Roots, 2007.

39. WHEATLAND WATER DISTRICT

The Wheatland Water District (WWD) is not presently a service provider, but is expected to start providing water distribution services to areas north of Dry Creek by 2010.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

WWD was formed in 1954 as an independent special district. The District was formed to provide irrigation water to the areas surrounding the City of Wheatland. Over the years, there have been several unsuccessful attempts made by WWD and YCWA to deliver water to the area.

The principal act that governs the District is California Water District law.⁵⁰⁵ The act empowers water districts to produce, store, transmit and distribute water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes and to provide related drainage service. Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁵⁰⁶

WWD's boundary is entirely within Yuba County.⁵⁰⁷ The vast majority of the boundary area is located north of the City of Wheatland, northeast of SR 65, west of Bradshaw Road, northwest of Spenceville Road, and south of Beale AFB. The boundary includes two small, noncontiguous areas to the west and southwest of the City of Wheatland, south of Dairy Road and west of Oakley Lane, as shown on Map B-39. The District has a boundary area of 17.7 square miles.

The WWD SOI is not identifiable from the LAFCO record. LAFCO will adopt an SOI for WWD after it approves the MSR determinations.

Boundary History

The District's boundary history includes 29 separate actions discussed in this section.

Generally, the District's bounds were expanded by annexations between 1979 and 1984, although all of the annexed areas were later detached. The first boundary change approved by LAFCO was the annexation of Norene Ranches in 1979 by LAFCO resolution 1979-20. After that annexation, the district boundaries consisted of area northwest of Spenceville Road, south and west of Beale AFB (south of Erle Road), and southwest of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Six annexations between 1980 and 1984 expanded the boundaries of the district significantly in the northwest and southwest, including areas west of Beale AFB, southwest of SR 65, and in the City of Wheatland

⁵⁰⁵ California Water Code §34000-38501.

⁵⁰⁶ Government Code §56842.12.

⁵⁰⁷ The southern WWD boundary had originally extended into Sutter County, but that area was detached in 1986 and 2001.

vicinity, and northeast of the District bounds in the Camp Far West area. These annexations include Weststeyn (LAFCO resolution 1980-7), Sohrakoff (LAFCO resolution 1980-8), Beukelman (LAFCO resolution 1980-9), Deep Violet Farms (LAFCO resolution 1980-11), a 12-parcel annexation (LAFCO resolution 1984-10), and Sohrakoff and Stephenson (LAFCO resolution 1984-11).

Between 1985 and 1989, a number of properties detached from WWD, most of which were located along its western boundary. A 19-acre detachment from WWD to the City of Wheatland occurred in 1985,⁵⁰⁸ reducing the boundary area in the southeastern portion of the District north of Spenceville Road. There were 13 detachments between 1986 and 1989, including Hofman (LAFCO resolution 1986-20), Boom (LAFCO resolution 1986-21), Norene, et al. (LAFCO resolution 1986-22), Miers (LAFCO resolution 1986-23), Magnolia Farms, Inc. (LAFCO resolution 1986-24), Deep Violet Farms, Inc. (LAFCO resolution 1986-25), Beukelman (LAFCO resolution 1986-26), Weststeyn (LAFCO resolution 1986-27), Jensen (LAFCO resolution 1986-28), David Creps (LAFCO resolution 1986-36), Lassaga (LAFCO resolution 1988-9), Pullmann (LAFCO resolution 1989-4), and Ehnisz (LAFCO resolution 1989-5).

In 2001, LAFCO approves a reorganization involving detachment of 71 parcels (1,911 acres) and annexation of 19 parcels (2,411 acres) to the District.⁵⁰⁹ The detached areas were located in the western portion of the District. The annexed areas are located along the District's current western boundary; most of these had been detached in the late 1980s.

Finally, the 46-acre Forecast Homes detachment occurred, decreasing the District boundary in the area of the eastern portion of the City of Wheatland. There have been no subsequent boundary changes to the District.

The current boundary of WWD includes two noncontiguous boundary areas to the west of the City of Wheatland, south of Dairy Road and west of Oakley Lane. These properties remain within WWD bounds because they were not detached when surrounding properties detached in the late 1980s. The larger noncontiguous area is an 18-acre parcel, which as of the year 1987, was owned by Warren.⁵¹⁰ The southern noncontiguous area is a parcel less than five acres in size, located adjacent to (north of) the Miers property detached in 1986.

Sphere of Influence History

LAFCO discussed the District's SOI at a 1984 hearing. At that hearing, LAFCO staff had recommended a particular SOI be adopted, District counsel had recommended that LAFCO adopt a more expansive SOI, and LAFCO staff indicated he would work with the District to update the map if the Commission desired. The Commission approved the "amended" SOI "as outlined by Mr. Hurst [the Executive Officer]." It was unclear what action was taken because the SOI should have been adopted rather than amended, because the Executive Officer had made two different recommendations and because there was no defined map available at that meeting illustrating the

⁵⁰⁸ LAFCO resolution 1985-12.

⁵⁰⁹ LAFCO resolution 2001-3.

⁵¹⁰ As indicated by a Wheatland Water District working map, dated September 1987, found in the Yuba LAFCO archive.

District's proposal. There is no record of a resolution or proposed or revised SOI map for the District in the LAFCO archives.⁵¹¹

LAFCO took another unclear SOI action in 2000.⁵¹² The Commission approved an amended SOI for the District as illustrated on a map exhibit. It is unclear what action was taken because the SOI should have been adopted rather than amended, and the map exhibit could not be located in the LAFCO archives.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The district has a five-member governing body. The principal act provides for board members to be elected by the landowners who may cast one vote per acre/assessed value/assessments (depends on legal structure of assessments). In practice, the board member positions are typically uncontested. The WWD board appoints board members if an applicant steps forward in the allotted time frame; otherwise, the Board of Supervisors appoints board members. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. Board members in 2007 are Doug Waltz (chair), Donald Stanfield, Ramon Johnson, and Stephen Waltz; one seat was vacant at the time this report was prepared. The District reported that it is challenging to fill the vacant board seat.

The Board is scheduled to meet monthly on the second Tuesday. In practice, the District has only had agenda items to consider approximately twice annually, and other meetings are canceled.

Board meeting agendas are posted (although the location of the posting was not provided); minutes are available at the following meeting or upon request. The District does not have a website, so its documents are not available online.

All elections for governing body members since 1995 have been uncontested. Since there have been no contested elections in recent history, landowners in the district have not participated in elections and voter turnout rates are unavailable.

The district demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO's written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. Complaints are reviewed by the Board. The District does not track the number of complaints, but estimates that one was received in 2006. Complaints and inquiries most often relate to slow progress in the delivery of surface water to the area.

The District updates constituents at board meetings and by word of mouth. The District does not conduct community outreach activities.

⁵¹¹ The surviving record is a page from the May 9, 1984 LAFCO minutes duplicated and included in a 1987 SOI study on water agencies (p. 110).

⁵¹² LAFCO resolution 2000-03.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District does not presently provide services, although it anticipates initiation of water service to the portion of the District north of Dry Creek between 2008 and 2010.

The District considers its future customer base to be landowners with irrigation water needs. There are rice, orchard and pasture agricultural operations in the District bounds. WWD includes about 11,315 acres, of which 9,750 acres are irrigable. The number of acres presently irrigated was estimated at approximately 7,800 acres.⁵¹³ Approximately 9,000 acres would receive surface water in the future.

WWD property owners presently rely on groundwater pumping to irrigate their lands. Portions of the District are not irrigated. Presently irrigated lands are estimated to use approximately 26,886 af of groundwater annually. In the area north of Dry Creek, water demand is estimated to reach 35,111 af once surface water is available. There are approximately 2,490 acres located south of Dry Creek where there are no current plans to extend infrastructure for surface water deliveries. Portions of the area south of Dry Creek rely on wells with a good water table; other portions of this southern area are located in the Laguna Formation geologic unit where soil permeability and well yields are low.

There were approximately 344 residents in the District, according to 2000 Census data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 19 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

There are three proposed and planned developments within the WWD boundary area:

- Magnolia Ranch is a 1,028-acre proposed development located northeast of SR 65, along South Beale Road, south of Ostrom Road. Montna Farms hopes to develop 5,000 residential units, over 40 acres containing neighborhood commercial development, and over 165 acres containing a business park and light industrial center. The contemplated business park would be located in the northeast of the development at the intersection of South Beale and Ostrom Roads.
- Nichols Ranch is a 486-acre project area running south from Dry Creek to just north of the current City of Wheatland boundary. Designer Properties proposes to develop over 1,600 residential units, including 11 acres of commercial/residential mixed-use land.
- Johnson Rancho is a proposed 3,300-acre development located east of the City of Wheatland, bordered by Dry Creek to the north and the Bear River to the south. AKT Development, River West Investments and Lennar Communities are the three major developers of the project. The initial plans call for over 9,000 residential units and 300 acres of commercial property. A northern portion of the development is within the WWD boundary.

⁵¹³ Presently irrigated acres were estimated by the authors based in part on key assumptions in attachments to Amendment 1 of the YCWA-WWD contract. Specifically, assumption 21 implies that approximately 6,900 acres are presently irrigated in the area to be served by future surface water. Zone 4 (as shown on Figure 3 of the amendment) was assumed to be presently irrigated, and zone 5 was assumed not to be presently irrigated.

Under the District's contract with YCWA, WWD is authorized to provide water only for agricultural and recreational purposes within the District boundaries. In order to provide municipal water, WWD must gain YCWA approval and negotiate new contractual terms with YCWA. WWD must gain YCWA approval in order to provide water to any areas annexed to WWD in the future.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The District has not adopted growth strategies. The Board chair does not anticipate future annexations and indicated detachments may occur in the future as areas urbanize.⁵¹⁴

MANAGEMENT

The District has not provided water services to date. The District has no staff. Management activities to date have involved cooperating with YCWA in the development of the future East Side and Wheatland Canals.

WWD has not conducted planning efforts to date, and has not prepared a master plan or capital improvement plan. WWD has negotiated contracts with YCWA, which include plans for the backbone portion of the water delivery system which YCWA plans to develop on WWD's behalf. Although YCWA is taking responsibility for developing these canals and related backbone infrastructure, WWD is responsible for design, construction and expansion of the local irrigation distribution system and must complete this work by 2010 to retain water supply contractual commitments made by YCWA. WWD has not planned the local system, but reported that most of the larger landowners north of Dry Creek will receive service. For example, the land owned by the WWD chair will be one-half mile from the canal; the private property owner is expected to develop a distribution system.

The District prepares annual financial statements. It does not prepare audited financial statement, a budget or a capital improvement plan. It has not prepared a rate schedule for future water deliveries. It has not yet prepared capital plans and financing plans for development of the local irrigation distribution system.

The District did not identify any awards, honors and accomplishments in the 2002 to 2007 period.

FINANCING

WWD tracks its financial activities through a single water enterprise fund.

The District received \$131 in revenue in FY 05-06. The revenue consisted entirely of interest revenue on the District's fund balance. Once it initiates water service delivery, the District will charge rates for water use and will have operating revenues. The District does not receive property taxes and is not expected to receive any property tax revenues in the future.

⁵¹⁴ Interview with Doug Waltz, March 23, 2007.

The District had \$12,000 in long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06. The District had no bonded debt at that time. WWD is amassing future debt related to YCWA construction of water delivery infrastructure on the District's behalf, although WWD is not required to begin repaying the debt until the water delivery infrastructure construction is completed. The District's debt to YCWA is expected to reach approximately \$1 million for canal and pump infrastructure. This debt is structured as a 30-year loan; WWD will make interest-only payments during the first five years after completion of the canal system and repay the principal over a 25-year period. By comparison, YCWA anticipated construction would cost \$8.5 million, according to its FY 06-07 budget.

The District's planned capital expenditures are unknown; however, the District is responsible for design and construction of a local irrigation delivery system. The District's financing plan for raising the revenue to design and construct the local delivery system was not provided. The District is financing development of the backbone infrastructure through a loan from YCWA. YCWA is financing a portion of the infrastructure needs through a \$3.15 million DWR grant. YCWA is over-sizing certain components of the infrastructure to accommodate future conveyance needs, and will pay directly for a substantial portion of the infrastructure costs.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$26,274 at the end of FY 05-06. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

The District engages in joint financing arrangements related to development of the canal delivery system. YCWA is developing the backbone infrastructure; once the delivery system construction is completed, the District is responsible for reimbursing YCWA for its share of the capital costs.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

WWD does not yet provide water service; however, it anticipates initiating water service in 2009. The District must complete its local irrigation delivery system and deliver water to customers by December 1, 2010 in order to retain the water supply commitments provided in its contracts with YCWA. YCWA anticipates delivering up to 40,000 af of surface water to WWD.⁵¹⁵

WWD is precluded from providing municipal water service by its contract with YCWA unless YCWA explicitly agrees to authorize water uses other than irrigation.

The District would become responsible for implementing conjunctive use projects under the Lower Yuba River Accord. If YCWA and SYWD enter into a conjunctive use agreement, SYWD would arrange for water users to reduce surface water use and pump an equivalent amount of groundwater as replacement supplies. These operations would be consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin, with groundwater impacts closely monitored by YCWA.⁵¹⁶

⁵¹⁵ HDR and Surface Water Resources, Inc., 2007, pp. 3-23 and 3-24.

⁵¹⁶ Ibid, pp. 3-10 and 3-11.

LOCATION

WWD does not presently deliver water. Beginning as soon as 2008, the District will deliver water to the portion of its boundary area north of Dry Creek. Neither the District nor YCWA is developing infrastructure to deliver water to the boundary area south of Dry Creek. Indeed, a 2004 YCWA-WWD contract anticipated that future project phases would involve extension of service to the southern portion of WWD, that language was eliminated from the contract under a 2007 amendment. The District reported that the constraints to serving the area south of Dry Creek include: 1) YCWA concerns over the lack of a permit to use Dry Creek and the time needed to obtain a permit, and 2) lack of canal capacity to serve all the land in the District bounds south of Dry Creek.

INFRASTRUCTURE

YCWA is presently developing the infrastructure to deliver water to WWD. Once completed, the infrastructure will deliver Yuba River surface water through canals and pumping stations to turnouts and laterals in WWD. The construction project is expected to cost \$10.5 million, and to be financed by DWR, YCWA and WWD.

YCWA will construct the Wheatland Canal—9.2 miles of earthen canal facilities, a 0.6-mile pipeline and two pump stations—to deliver water from the YCWA South Yuba Canal to WWD. Specifically, the canal will convey water in a southerly direction and terminate at Dry Creek. It will be a combination of improving capacity along existing canal sections and excavating new canal sections. Capacity improvements on existing canal segments will be accomplished by raising or reconstructing levees. The canal will be designed to convey a maximum flow of 240 cfs, with a lower design capacity of 217 cfs south of Ostrom Road (all of Brophy Water District's water will have been extracted upstream by this point). The design annual water volume conveyed will be 42,200 afa.⁵¹⁷

The East Side Canal will be constructed on lands within the Brophy Water District. Approximately 2,100 feet of the East Side Canal will be constructed in the existing Brophy Canal alignment; the existing Brophy Canal will be relocated immediately west of its current alignment. The Jasper Lane Canal will be constructed on lands within WWD boundaries, and will be 3.5 miles in length. After WWD repays its loan to YCWA, the Wheatland Canal will be transferred to WWD.

Project components include two laterals, two pumping stations, and siphon crossing of streams and roadways.

⁵¹⁷ Yuba County Water Agency and Wheatland Water District, *Specifications for Yuba-Wheatland Canal Project Canal And Lateral Work*, March 24, 2008. Taber Consultants, *Geotechnical Investigation: Yuba-Wheatland Canal*, Oct. 2007

Table A-39-1: WWD Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)	
Retail Water	Direct (2009 or later)	Groundwater Recharge	YCWA (2009)	
Wholesale Water	YCWA (2009)	Groundwater Extraction	None	
Water Treatment	None	Recycled Water	None	
Service Area Description				
Retail Water	After completion of the water delivery system, WWD will provide service within the portion of the District north of Dry Creek.			
Wholesale Water	YCWA delivers surface water to member units throughout Yuba County.			
Recycled Water	None			
Boundary Area	17.7 sq. miles	Population (2000)	344	
System Overview				
Average Daily Demand	NP	Peak Day Demand	NP	
Supply	40,230 af surface water	Peak Month Demand		
Major Facilities				
Facility Name	Type	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
East Side Canal	Canal	217-240 cfs	Under Construction	2009
Jasper Lane Canal	Canal	217 cfs	Under Construction	2009
Foley/Tiechert	Pumping Plant	185 cfs	Planned	2009
S. Beale Rd.	Pumping Plant	116 cfs	Planned	2009
Other Infrastructure				
Reservoirs	0	Storage Capacity (mg)	0	
Pump Stations	2	Pressure Zones	0	
Production Wells	0	Pipe Miles	0	
Other:	12 road and creek crossings are planned			
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies				
Surface water is needed to reduce groundwater overdraft and increasing salinity. The YCWA South Main Canal and Bechtel Canal need widening and cleaning, the Brophy canal will be relocated west of its current location. Nine miles of earthen canal need to be constructed. WWD needs to develop a local distribution system.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
Current Practices: None identified.				
Opportunities: WWD will rely on YCWA for surface water deliveries. YCWA infrastructure is shared with SYWD, Brophy Water District and other member units. YCWA may convey water through the future Wheatland Canal to reach additional customers in the future.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				

Continued

Water Demand and Supply							
Service Connections		Total		Within Bounds		Outside Bounds	
Total		0		0		0	
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	30,421	30,421	30,421	38,646	NP	NP	NP
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation/Landscape	30,421	30,421	30,421	38,646	NP	NP	NP
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)					
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm	
Yuba River ¹	surface	40,230		40,230		NP	
South Yuba Groundwater Basin	groundwater	NP		NP		NP	
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)							
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total	30,421	30,421	30,421	38,646	38,646	38,646	38,646
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater	30,421	30,421	30,421	0	0	0	0
Surface	0	0	0	38,646	38,646	38,646	38,646
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Constraints							
Historic groundwater use in the area has caused a pumping depression. Saline water quality has forced farmers to abandon some wells. The southeast portion of WWD in the Laguna Formation geologic unit has low soil permeability and well yields. YCWA supplemental water commitments to WWD are junior to existing YCWA contractors, and subject to drought-related curtailments.							
Conjunctive Use							
YCWA is developing a conjunctive use project in the WWD area through DWR grant funding. The basin will be recharged when surface water is available and pumping diminishes; about 70,000 af of aquifer capacity is available for recharge. The recharge project will increase the safe yield of the groundwater subbasin.							
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1:	NP	Year 2:	NP	Year 3:	NP	
Significant Droughts	1977						
Storage Practices	YCWA stores up to 1 million af of surface water in the Bullards Bar Reservoir; stored water is made available as needed during the year. The South Yuba Groundwater Basin as a whole has storage capacity of at least 210,000 af.						
Drought Plan	YCWA has effectively used stored water to provide water deliveries during dry years. In the event of a severe drought, YCWA first curtails supplemental water in order of member unit seniority. YCWA prioritizes municipal uses over irrigation uses in the event curtailments are needed.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	None, but all future surface water users are required to be metered.						
Conservation Pricing	None, surface water rate structure has not yet been prepared.						
Other Practices	None required by the YCWA-WWD contract.						
Note:							
(1) YCWA may supply Yuba River surface water, groundwater or a combination under the agreement. Average supply is expected to be the contractual amount. Safe yield is not available.							

40. YUBA COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The Yuba County Resource Conservation District provides resource conservation services to the unincorporated areas and to certain areas that have been annexed to the cities in Yuba County. The District also facilitates federal conservation programs in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

Yuba County Resource Conservation District (YCRCD) was formed on September 20, 1957 as an independent special district, originally called the Marysville Soil Conservation District. The District was formed to provide soil conservation services to the communities of Camp Far West, Ostrom, Beale AFB, and Smartville.⁵¹⁸

The principal act that governs the District is Division 9 of the California Public Resources Code.⁵¹⁹ The principal act empowers resource conservation districts to control runoff, prevent and control soil erosion, develop and distribute water, and improve land capabilities.⁵²⁰ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁵²¹

The District's boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The boundaries include all areas within Yuba County with the exception of the incorporated cities of Marysville and Wheatland (as the city boundaries existed on December 19, 1973).⁵²² Subsequent annexations to the cities have not had corresponding detachments from the District. Therefore, all territory annexed to the two cities after 1973 lies within the District's boundaries. The boundary area extends north to the Yuba-Butte county line, west to the Yuba-Sutter county line, south to the Yuba-Sutter and Yuba-Placer county lines, and east to the Yuba-Nevada and Yuba-Sierra county lines, as shown on Map B-40. The district has a boundary area of 625 square miles.

The District's SOI was adopted to include the entire county with the exception of the two incorporated cities' bounds as of May 14, 1986. The SOI has not been updated to reflect subsequent annexations to the cities.

⁵¹⁸ Yuba County Board of Supervisors, 1957.

⁵¹⁹ Public Resources Code §9151-9491.

⁵²⁰ Public Resources Code §9151.

⁵²¹ Government Code §56824.10.

⁵²² LAFCO resolution 1973-5.

Boundary History

The original 1957 boundary included Camp Far West, Ostrom, Beale AFB, and Smartville.⁵²³ According to LAFCO records, there were four annexations to the District between 1966 and 1973. The final annexation resulted in the boundaries extending to encompass the entire county with the exception of the incorporated cities of Marysville and Wheatland at the time. The boundaries have not changed since May 19, 1973.

The SOI was adopted on May 14, 1986 to include all unincorporated areas of the County at that time.⁵²⁴ There have been no changes to the SOI since then. Consequently, the District boundaries include areas outside of the SOI, which were annexed to the cities between December 19, 1973 and May 14, 1986—the Thornetree (44 acres) and landfill (180 acres) areas in the City of Marysville and the Feather River Baptist Church parcel (2.2 acres), the Henwood-Nichols property (62 acres), the Boehm properties (6.35 acres and .5 acres), the Sunrise territory, and the Dean Webb property (4.78 acres) in the City of Wheatland.⁵²⁵

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

The district has a five-member governing body. Directors are appointed to staggered four-year terms by the Board of Supervisors. To qualify for appointment, the candidate must be a landowner in the District and provide proof of endorsement from 10 Yuba County registered voters.⁵²⁶ Current board members are Robert Mathews, Gerald Norene, and John Waskiewicz. Two board seats are vacant.

The Board meets the first Thursday of every month at 2 p.m. at the Yuba County Agriculture Commissioner’s office.

The District apprises constituents of upcoming meetings by posting the agenda at the District office, in the newspaper and at the County Board of Supervisors office. Minutes are available at the subsequent meeting. The meeting schedule is available on the District website.

The District demonstrated partial accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The agency responded to LAFCO’s written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests. The District responded to some requests for information, but failed to respond to all requests for information.

With regard to customer service, the District reported that it has never received a complaint. Constituent complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. Complaints would be reviewed by the Board.

⁵²³ Yuba County Board of Supervisors, 1957.

⁵²⁴ LAFCO resolution 1986-31.

⁵²⁵ LAFCO resolutions 1980-6, 1984-14, 1975-3, 1977-23, 1978-7, 1979-9, 1979-21, and 1984-12.

⁵²⁶ Yuba County Board of Supervisors, *Yuba County Local Appointment List*, 2007, p. 8.

District community outreach efforts include a website, where program documents and contact information are available, and program brochures, which are distributed to inform the public of District services. Other District activities conducted to increase public engagement include recognition of the Conservationist of the Year, an annual student speaking contest and sponsorship of a child for Range Camp.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be constituents with inquiries on conservation efforts. The District did not provide an estimate of annual inquiries.

The District bounds encompass the entire unincorporated areas of the County which contains a wide range of land uses including agriculture, residential, and Beale AFB.

As of January 2008, there were 55,700 residents in the District according to DOF data and GIS analysis. The District's population density is 89 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced significant growth and development. Further growth is anticipated within the District in the next few years as many developments begin or continue construction throughout the County. Larger planned developments include Johnson Rancho, Magnolia Ranch, Spring Valley, and Woodbury. In total, Yuba County development plans include 23,000 acres, and involve as many as 62,000 dwelling units and 1,040 acres of commercial and industrial space. For a list of all planned and proposed developments in Yuba County, see Table A-44-1.

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. Plans for new developments are available to the District for review; however, the District has not provided official comment on any of the plans received.

MANAGEMENT

The District employs one full-time employee to manage the various grant programs, one clerk to take minutes at meetings, and one part-time bookkeeper. The program director position was funded by a grant from the California Department of Conservation (DOC); the grant lapsed and the position is funded by various other grants. The program director reports to the governing board. The program director reports monthly progress at each board meeting.

Productivity is monitored through monthly progress reports to the board. The coordinator does not receive regular performance evaluations from the Board. The District does not evaluate its own performance.

According to the District, YCRCDC management practices include triennial financial audits. The most recent financial audit was completed for FY 02-03. No benchmarking practices were identified.

To guide District efforts, the District adopts a five-year plan which identifies goals and a plan of action to realize those goals. The most recently adopted long range plan was for 2002 through 2006. The District reported that it is currently updating the plan.

The District does not adopt an annual budget or a capital improvement plan.

In the last five years, the District has received a District Merit Award from the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts and an award from the DOC for outreach to underserved communities.

FINANCING

The District tracks finances through a single general fund. The District did not provide recent financial information for FY 05-06.

The District received \$655 in revenues in FY 02-03. All revenues were interest income. The District does not receive any property tax revenue. Although there was no grant revenue in FY 02-03, it was an unusual year. In typical years, the District receives grants. The District received a grant from the Department of Conservation for \$144,000 for the CALFED Watershed Program for 2004-7, and has applied for grant renewal.

According to the District, there was no long-term or bonded debt at the end of FY 05-06. The District reported that it does not have any planned capital expenditures for FY 06-07.

By way of financial reserves, the District had an unreserved fund balance of \$15,839 at the end of FY 02-03. This amounted to 350 percent of the District's expenses that year. The District has no formal policy on target financial reserves.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

The District provides technical, programmatic, and financial assistance to landowners and land managers of private lands in providing conservation of the County's natural resources.

According to the District's 2000 Annual Report, the District provides the following services:

- soil and other resource inventories;
- development of conservation plans for specific units of land;
- technical assistance to apply conservation practices, including cover crops, pasture management, pipe drops, ponds, erosion control, spring development, woodland management, irrigation water management, wildlife habitat improvement, and irrigation water return systems;
- conservation planning assistance for local units of government;
- distribution of conservation education literature and visual aids to local schools and youth groups; and

- development and coordination of watershed protection programs.

The District's primary project was the CALFED Watershed Program, which was funded by grants from California Bay Delta Authority and the DOC. The District received a three-year grant through May 2007, in conjunction with Sutter RCD. The District received an extension of the grant until March 2008. The Feather River watershed overlaps both Yuba and Sutter Counties; consequently, the two RCDs applied jointly for the grant. YCRCD was the administrator of the grant and maintained the watershed coordinator position. Sutter RCD provided a cash match of \$3,000 to assist with payment of the coordinator's salary. YCRCD applied jointly with Sutter RCD for a new CALFED watershed grant, but the application was not approved.

The 2004 grant application outlined the work plan to be completed during the three-year program, which included development of a combined management plan and a water quality monitoring plan, an educational and volunteer clean-up campaign, large scale clean-up events at illegal dumpsites, obtaining funding for technical assistance to landowners, and identifying, assessing and prioritizing areas in the upper watershed that are in need of restoration. The District did not provide information on which proposed projects had been completed within the grant period.

YCRCD recently completed an outreach program in conjunction with NRCS and California Association of Resource Conservation Districts. The RCD received a \$5,000 grant from the two agencies to translate and print all informational brochures to reach Hindu, Sikh, Hmong, Vietnamese, African-American, Latino, and American Indian communities.

YCRCD is currently collaborating with other conservation agencies (Sutter RCD, Butte RCD, Yuba, Butte and Sutter County Agricultural Commissioners, University of California Cooperative Extension, University of California at Davis, Coalition for Urban/Rural Environmental Stewardship, and the Butte/Yuba/Sutter Water Quality Coalition), to implement the Feather total maximum daily load assessment for Orchards. The program is funded by a \$1.1 million grant from the regional water quality control board to evaluate the effectiveness of vegetative filter strips to filter dormant spray runoff. YCRCD provides all outreach and workshops for the program in Yuba County.

In 2005, the Board of Supervisors approved the Voluntary Individual Oak and Oak Woodland Management Plan, as proposed by YCRCD. The plan outlines guidelines for voluntary oak conservation on private lands. YCRCD was appointed as the agent of Yuba County to apply for grant funds, begin negotiations with interested property owners and implement the program.⁵²⁷ As of the drafting of this report, no funds had been collected.

LOCATION

The District provides services to the unincorporated areas within its boundaries in Yuba County.

⁵²⁷ Yuba County Board of Supervisors resolution 2005-292.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The District owns no facilities or infrastructure. The U.S. Department of Agriculture provides the District with office space for the watershed management coordinator. This promotes synergies, equipment efficiencies and the sharing of expertise between the two programs.

41. YUBA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

The Yuba County Water Agency provides water, flood control, electricity generation, and project recreation and fishery enhancement services.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

FORMATION AND BOUNDARY

Yuba County Water Agency (YCWA) was formed in 1959 as an independent special district. The Agency was formed to provide wholesale water and flood control services to Yuba County. YCWA provides wholesale water service to its member units: South Yuba Water District (SYWD), Dry Creek Mutual Water Company, Brophy Water District, Cordua Irrigation District, Hallwood Irrigation Company, Ramirez Water District, and Browns Valley Irrigation District. Wheatland Water District (WWD) is also a member unit with water delivery scheduled to begin in 2009.

The principal act that governs the agency is the Yuba County Water Agency Act.⁵²⁸ The principal act empowers YCWA to conduct activities providing for sufficient water to be available for beneficial uses, including irrigation, domestic, and municipal purposes, among others.⁵²⁹ The act also empowers YCWA to develop and sell hydroelectric power, provide flood control services, transmit electric energy, and provide public recreation at its project sites.

The YCWA boundary area includes all of Yuba County, and small portions of neighboring Butte, Placer and Sutter counties. The boundary outside Yuba County automatically adjusts to reflect changes to member units' boundaries. There are several small areas within YCWA located outside Yuba County: 1) an area in Butte County within Ramirez Water District extending north from the Yuba-Butte County line to Middle Honcut Road, 2) a segment of Wheatland Road where it crosses into Sutter County within South Yuba Water District's boundary area, 3) a small area between the Yuba-Sutter county line and the Bear River within Dry Creek Mutual Water Company's service area. The YCWA boundary is shown on Map B-41. YCWA has a boundary area of 631 square miles in Yuba County and 1.1 square miles outside the County.

There is no adopted SOI for this agency.

LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

YCWA has a seven-member governing body of which five members are the members of the Yuba County Board of Supervisors and two members are elected by voters within the County, one from north of the Yuba River and one south of the river. Board members serve staggered four-year

⁵²⁸ Water Code Ch. 84.

⁵²⁹ Water Code Ch. 84-4.

terms. Current board members are John Nicolletti (chair), Don Schrader, Dan Logue, Mary Jane Griego, Hal Stocker, Sid Muck, and Tib Belza.

The Board meetings are scheduled three times a month on the first, second and fourth Tuesdays. Meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays are held at 8:30 a.m. in the Yuba County Government Center. The Board schedules a workshop meeting on the first Tuesday of every month, which is held on an as-needed basis. Board meeting agendas and minutes are posted on the Agency's website, where other planning documents, news updates and contact information are also available.

The two elected seats on the governing body are often uncontested. The governing body seat representing north Yuba has been held by Tib Belza since 1989; there have been no contested elections for this seat. The governing body seat representing south Yuba was last contested in 2002; elections for this seat in 1998 and 2006 were uncontested. The governing body seats held by members of the County Board of Supervisors are typically contested, and voter turnout rates for those seats are typically comparable to countywide voter turnout rates, as discussed under the County of Yuba section in Chapter A-43.

YCWA demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. YCWA responded to LAFCO document requests, provided responses to LAFCO's questions, and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries.

With regard to customer service, complaints were not quantified or described by YCWA. Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. Complaints are reviewed by agency staff and referred to the board when necessary. Service requests and complaints are rare, because YCWA does not provide direct services to the public. Past complaints have included land access issues, groundwater levels, flood control communications and water conveyance.

The agency updates constituents through its website where news releases and ongoing project information are available. YCWA primarily provides service to other agencies; through its IRWMP activities, YCWA staff meets with entities with water-related responsibilities to coordinate regional water issues. YCWA community outreach activities include press releases, public meetings on flood control issues, grants funding via water districts and non-governmental organizations to conduct classroom education and demonstrations on water and habitat conservation and fisheries, and donates for fishing derbies and duck hatching.

SERVICE DEMAND AND GROWTH

The District considers its customer base to be the residents and businesses within its boundary. There were 70,745 residents in Yuba County, according to 2007 Department of Finance data. The population density is 114 per square mile.

There were 17,294 jobs at 1,568 employer sites in Yuba County, according to 2006 Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Significant employers in the County include Beale Air Force Base (5,700 military and civilian jobs), Naumes Inc. (1,200 seasonal jobs), Sleep Train Amphitheatre (650 seasonal jobs), Baldwin Contracting Co. (300 jobs), KBI Norcal Truss (200 jobs), Bishop's Pumpkin Farm (200 seasonal jobs), Yuba River Moulding & Millwork (200 jobs), the Appeal-Democrat (120 jobs), and Shoei Foods (100 jobs). There are a number of farming and ranching operations within

the County; major crops produced include rice, walnuts, kiwis, prunes, peaches, olives, grapes, pears, almonds, row crops, irrigated and non-irrigated field crops, and timber.

Significant residential and commercial growth is anticipated within the County in the coming years as planned developments begin and continue construction in the vicinity of the City of Wheatland, and within the East Linda Specific Plan (ELSP), Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) and North Arboga Study Areas (NASA).

There are 85 proposed and planned developments within the County, covering in excess of 23,000 acres, including 1,040 acres of non-residential development, with over 62,470 potential new dwelling units. Proposed and planned residential development projects would add approximately 183,738 new residents countywide if future households are the same size as existing households.⁵³⁰ For a list of all development projects in Yuba County, see Table A-44-1.

The countywide population would reach 254,483 if and when proposed and planned developments come to fruition;⁵³¹ this does not include any additional development projects that might be proposed in the future. By comparison, official growth projections for Yuba County are substantially lower than proposed and planned development would indicate. SACOG draft projections released in January 2007 predict a total of 139,484 residents within Yuba County by 2035. The Department of Finance projects 168,040 by 2040.

As lead agency preparing the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP), YCWA has evaluated the effects of urbanization of agricultural lands. Many agricultural uses rely on surface water, but urban uses rely on groundwater. Changes in groundwater levels and water quality, and the need for enhanced flood protection are issues for which the IRWMP is developing strategies.⁵³²

MANAGEMENT

YCWA employs a general manager who manages 28 staff. A majority of YCWA staff are engaged in operating and maintaining agency facilities, such as powerhouses, dams, reservoirs, tunnels and canals.

YCWA's management practices include annual financial audits. The District informally monitors workload and performance. The District administration seeks out efficiencies and cost-saving opportunities continuously.

Agency planning efforts include various project specific documents and technical reports, as well as general planning documents, which guide the Agencies efforts. YCWA served as lead agency for the Groundwater Management Plan (2005) and the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) released in 2008, and as a participant in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2007). The IRWMP is a collaborative effort with various Yuba County water and reclamation service providers.

⁵³⁰ The average household size in Yuba County was 2.9 in 2007, according to the Department of Finance.

⁵³¹ Projected population derived from the 2007 County population reported by DOF plus the planned and proposed dwelling units multiplied by the average household size in Yuba County in 2007.

⁵³² YCWA, IRWMP grant application, May 2005.

YCWA plans for capital and operational expenditures through its annually adopted budget. Although YCWA does not produce a capital improvement plan, it addresses hydroelectric capital improvement planning through the PG&E budget process.

YCWA completed its Narrows 2 flow bypass project in 2007; the project is designed to ensure minimum instream flows when Narrows 2 is offline (i.e., not generating power). YCWA completed and adopted its hazard mitigation plan in 2007. YCWA completed its groundwater plan in 2005, and installed groundwater monitoring wells. YCWA is the local partner in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Yuba Basin flood protection feasibility project, and assists Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority in its flood control project.

FINANCING

YCWA tracks its finances through enterprise fund accounting, with separate funds for general, operations and maintenance, hydro, hydroelectric utility, power revenues, and bonds.

The District received \$25 million in revenues in FY 05-06. PG&E power purchase contract revenues constituted 75 percent of YCWA revenue. Other revenue sources include reimbursements (12 percent), interest income (seven percent), water sales (four percent), and grants, property taxes, and camping fees.

The YCWA general fund finances most of its water, flood control and recreation costs. Irrigation facilities cost \$0.2 million, with \$3.3 million spent on water-related projects, such as Yuba River Accord costs, engineering of the future Wheatland Water District irrigation system, and groundwater monitoring. YCWA spent \$0.8 million on flood control activities, including levee expenses and grants, studies, and its forecasted coordinator operations. Recreation operations and projects cost \$0.5 million in FY 05-06.

Revenue from water transfers averaged \$3.6 million annually between 1987 and 2005. YCWA uses revenues from water transfers to pay for ongoing flood control projects, water right hearings, water rights litigation challenges of SWRCB water rights decisions, water supply improvement projects, and its Groundwater Management Plan.⁵³³ Revenues from water transfers are YCWA's primary source of funding for these activities.

YCWA had \$42.1 million in long-term debt outstanding at the end of FY 05-06, of which all was attributable to bonded debt. The bonds were authorized by voters, and secured on the sale of energy to PG&E. The District's underlying credit rating is BBB+ (good financial security characteristics) as reported by Standard and Poor's.

The District's planned capital expenditures for FY 06-07 totaled \$27.2 million, according to the proposed annual budget. Major projects that were planned for FY 06-07 included \$4 million for engineering the forecast coordinated operations project (F-CO). The F-CO project aims to improve the effectiveness of flood control operations by enhancing flood forecasting (through river gauging stations and simulation models) and more effectively coordinating releases from Oroville and New Bullards Bar reservoirs. The F-CO project is primarily grant-funded.

⁵³³ HDR and Surface Water Resources, Inc., 2007, pp. 2-13 and 2-14.

By way of financial reserves, the District had unrestricted net assets of \$40 million at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 225 percent of the YCWA's annual expenses. The District maintained approximately 27 months of working capital. YCWA designated much of its reserves for relicensing (\$17 million), project development (\$6 million), the Narrows 2 bypass project (\$2 million), future administrative costs (\$2 million), fishery enhancement (\$1 million), and groundwater (\$0.7 million).

The District engages in a variety of joint financing arrangements. YCWA employees are eligible to participate in pension plans offered by the California Public Employees Retirement System—a multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The District had outstanding loans extended for capital projects to Dry Creek Mutual Water Company (\$1.9 million), Yuba County redevelopment (\$0.8 million), Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority (\$0.7 million), North Yuba Water District (\$0.5 million), and Reclamation District 784 (\$0.5 million) at the end of FY 05-06.

WATER SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

YCWA water services include Yuba River control, water storage, groundwater monitoring, conveyance of surface water to water retailers, and managing fish flows on the Yuba River. YCWA plays a major role in the management and allocation of surface water supplies in the MSR area and the region. Its Yuba River Development Project—a series of dams and tunnels completed in 1970 to control Yuba River flows—provides flood control, power generation, water supply, and instream flows for fisheries and recreation.

The Yuba River water supply is a function of precipitation and instream flow requirements for fish and recreation. The average annual unimpaired flow at Smartville is about 2.45 million af, and has varied from 0.4 million af in 1977 to 4.9 million af in 1986. Approximately 12 percent is diverted for irrigation water supplies for YCWA member units. About 17 percent is diverted to other watersheds for water supply and energy production (e.g., NID and South Feather Water & Power Agency). The remainder is allowed to remain in the stream or is diverted from the Delta by state and federal projects.

YCWA delivers about 310,000 af of surface water annually to its member units. YCWA transfers about 76,000 af annually (on average) to the State and water providers outside the area.⁵³⁴ Under the Lower Yuba River Accord, YCWA will transfer at least 60,000 af through 2015 and at least 20,000 af thereafter (the actual transfer is dependent on conditions in the YCWA FERC license to be renegotiated by 2016) annually to those outside the area. YCWA would deliver as much as 140,000 af in additional supplies during dry years to the California DWR, with up to 60,000 af going to the environmental water account and the remainder to DWR for distribution. The Lower Yuba River Accord includes three agreements covering fisheries. YCWA is skeptical that significant water

⁵³⁴ Ibid, p. 2-14 and 5-10. Most transfers have been sold to the State Water Project and Environmental Water Account (for Bay-Delta fisheries). Over the years, other recipients have included Contra Costa Water District, the City of Napa and East Bay Municipal Utility District.

supplies would be available for municipal purposes, as it anticipates its supplies will be fully allocated to existing member units (i.e., the irrigation districts).⁵³⁵

YCWA conducts groundwater monitoring at 23 wells, while DWR monitors 58 wells in Yuba County.⁵³⁶ Future revenues from water transfers are expected to fund expansion of YCWA's groundwater and conjunctive use activities. Under the Lower Yuba River Accord, YCWA will arrange for member units' groundwater substitution of up to 71,000 af annually, or 180,000 af in a three-year dry period.

For the most part, YCWA contracts with its member units prohibit the member units from selling surface water for municipal purposes without YCWA approval. The member units with the most anticipated development—South Yuba Water District and Brophy Water District—could potentially access surface water when their contracts with YCWA are renewed in 2016 if development affects 20 percent or more of irrigable acres in their boundary areas. Due to the SB 610 requirement for a water supply assessment prior to development, it would still likely require YCWA approval for its members units to supply municipal water.

LOCATION

YCWA provides irrigation water supplies and conveyance services within its bounds to most of the agricultural areas in the County. YCWA is developing canal facilities to initiate service to the Wheatland Water District by 2009. YCWA groundwater monitoring and planning services affect the valley portions of its service area.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes the dams, reservoirs and tunnels that control the Yuba River.

Surface water sources include the North Yuba River, Oregon Creek and the Middle Yuba River. The inflow of water to YCWA's primary facility is approximately 1.2 million af annually, on average. Precipitation is the primary factor affecting the supply from October to March, while snowmelt runoff is the primary factor from April through September.

The Yuba River Development Project includes the following facilities:

- **New Bullards Bar Dam:** The primary dam in the system is located on the North Yuba River near the Dobbins community. The concrete dam is 636 feet in height and was constructed in 1969. The spillway capacity is 160,000 cfs.
- **New Bullards Bar Reservoir.** The primary reservoir in the system has a storage capacity of 966,000 af with a minimum pool of 234,000 af for compliance with YCWA's FERC license. This is the primary reservoir in the basin for regulation of storm runoff and snowmelt. In

⁵³⁵ Correspondence from YCWA counsel, Paul Bartkiewicz, to Yuba LAFCO consultant, July 11, 2008.

⁵³⁶ YCWA, *Groundwater Management Plan*, 2005, p. 35. Correspondence from YCWA, May 19, 2008.

wet years, most of the summer and early fall flows in the lower Yuba River are releases from this reservoir.

- Our House Dam: This diversion dam is located on the Middle Yuba River. The dam diverts water through the 3.7-mile Lohman Ridge Tunnel to Oregon Creek.
- Log Cabin Dam: This diversion dam is located on Oregon Creek. The dam diverts water through the one-mile Camptonville Tunnel to New Bullards Bar Reservoir.
- New Colgate Powerhouse: This hydroelectric generation facility has a capacity of 315 megawatts. Water is directed to the facility from New Bullards Bar Reservoir through the New Colgate tunnel.
- Narrows 2 Powerhouse: This hydroelectric generation facility has a capacity of 50 megawatts. It is located at the base on Englebright Dam (operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). PG&E owns the Narrows 1 powerhouse located on the other side of the river.

Table A-41-1: YCWA Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
Water Service	Provider(s)	Water Service	Provider(s)	
Retail Water	None	Groundwater Recharge	None	
Wholesale Water	Direct	Groundwater Extraction	None	
Water Treatment	None	Recycled Water	None	
Service Area Description				
Retail Water	None			
Wholesale Water	YCWA distributes surface water to South Yuba Water District, Dry Creek Mutual Water Co. and Brophy Water District, among others, and transfers water, subject to need and availability to DWR, Contra Costa Water District and other purveyors outside Yuba County.			
Recycled Water	None			
Boundary Area ²	630.7 sq. miles	Population (2007)	70,745	
System Overview				
Average Daily Demand	1,140 af	Peak Day Demand	2,273 af (July)	
Supply	The average annual unimpaired flow is 2.45 million af at Smartville. YCWA water rights are constrained by complex instream flow requirements.			
Major Facilities				
Facility Name	Type	Capacity	Condition	Yr Built
Our House Dam	Diversion Dam	60,000 cfs spillway	Good	1969
Lohman Ridge Tunnel	Tunnel	3.7 mile tunnel	Good	1969
Log Cabin Dam	Diversion Dam	12,000 cfs spillway	Good	1969
Camptonville Tunnel	Tunnel	3.8 mile tunnel	Good	1969
New Bullards Bar Dam	Dam	160,000 cfs spillway	Good	1969
New Bullards Bar Reservoir	Reservoir	966,103 af capacity	Good	1969
South Yuba Canal	Canal	at least 250 cfs ³	Good	1983
Other Infrastructure				
Reservoirs	1	Storage Capacity (mg)	314,893	
Pump Stations	0	Pressure Zones	0	
Production Wells	0	Pipe Miles	0	
Other:	concrete-lined and earthen canal system, 2 hydroelectric generation facilities			
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies				
A new canal is needed to deliver surface water to Wheatland Water District to address a groundwater pumping depression, increased groundwater salinity, and degraded water quality. A new fish screen is needed at the head of the South Canal.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
Current Practices: YCWA water flows through Englebright Dam, which is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. YCWA owns Lake Francis land. Water destined for a variety of agencies flows through YCWA facilities. YCWA is lead agency for regional water management planning in Yuba County.				
Opportunities: Under the proposed Lower Yuba River Accord, the State and USBR will purchase surplus surface water from YCWA.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				
(2) YCWA boundary area and population reflect only the portion within Yuba County.				
(3) South Yuba canal capacity is at least 250 cfs at Ostrom Road, according to SYWD secretary Paul Minasian. At the headworks on the west side of SR-65, the capacity is at least 200 cfs.				

Continued

Water Demand and Supply								
Service Connections		Total		Within Bounds		Outside Bounds		
Total		7		7		0		
Irrigation/Landscape		7		7		0		
Domestic		0		0		0		
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional		0		0		0		
Recycled		0		0		0		
Other		0		0		0		
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year)								
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Total	241,207	285,754	250,731	395,000	405,000	370,000	375,000	
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Commercial/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Irrigation/Landscape	241,207	285,754	244,687	335,000	345,000	350,000	355,000	
Transfers	0	0	6,044	60,000	60,000	20,000	20,000	
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)						
Source	Type	Average		Maximum		Safe/Firm		
Yuba River	surface	NP		NP		NP		
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)								
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Total	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Groundwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Surface	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	
Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conjunctive Use								
YCWA conducted a conjunctive use pilot project from 2002 to 2007, funded by a Proposition 13 grant. A well-run conjunctive use program will help YCWA meet its obligations under the Lower Yuba River Accord.								
Supply Constraints								
Supply constraints include precipitation levels and instream flow requirements for fish and habitat. Under the proposed Lower Yuba River Accord, instream requirements will range from 260,000 af in a dry year to over 574,000 af in a wet year.								
Drought Supply and Plans								
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1:	NP		Year 2:	NP		Year 3:	NP
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1992							
Storage Practices	Surface water accumulates in Bullards Bar Reservoir, and is made available as needed during the year.							
Drought Plan	Although never invoked, the drought plan calls for 15% curtailments when the flow forecast as of April 1 is 51-85% of normal levels, and 30% curtailments when the flow is 40-50% of normal. General planning is for a 1% probability (100 year) drought.							
Water Conservation Practices								
CUWCC Signatory	No							
Metering	Divisions are metered for each member unit.							
Conservation Pricing	None, rate structure is flat.							
Other Practices	Member units are responsible. Conjunctive use projects in development.							

Continued

Water Rates and Financing		
Wholesale Water Rates		
Member Units: \$1.68 per af for base contractual deliveries. \$3.68 per af for supplemental supplies. Transfers: \$50-125 per af, depending on hydrological conditions		
Rate-Setting Procedures		
Policy Description	Member unit rates are increased every five years to adjust for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (California composite)	
Most Recent Rate Change	2005	Frequency of Rate Changes every 5 years
Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators		
Water Planning	Description	Date /Status
Groundwater Management Plan	Groundwater review and action items	Adopted 2005
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Hazard risk, vulnerability assessment and mitigation plans	Adopted 2007
Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	Water supply and balance and flood control, water management strategies	Adoped 2008 Planning horizon 2030
Lower Yuba River Accord	Cooperative settlement of Lower Yuba River operations	Adopted 2008
UWMP	None, not required	NA
Capital Improvement Plan	None	NA
Other Plans		
None identified		
Service Challenges		
The primary challenges are increased instream flow requirements for the Yuba River, implementation of the Lower Yuba River Accord, and financing constraints for groundwater and conjunctive use projects.		

FLOOD CONTROL SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

YCWA provides flood control services through its activities associated with controlling Yuba River flows. YCWA is not responsible for maintaining levees and flood control channels.

The forecast coordinated operations project (F-CO) project aims to improve the effectiveness of flood control operations by enhancing flood forecasting (through river gauging stations and simulation models) and more effectively coordinating releases from Oroville and New Bullards Bar reservoirs. The F-CO project is primarily grant-funded.

LOCATION

YCWA flood control services are provided in accordance with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' rules for New Bullards Bar Dam. New Bullard's Bar Reservoir must be operated from September 16 to May 31 each year to comply with the Flood Control Act of 1944. YCWA must reserve up to 170,000 af of storage space during that time for flood control.

INFRASTRUCTURE

YCWA flood control services are provided in accordance with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' rules for New Bullards Bar Dam.

ELECTRIC SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

YCWA generates hydroelectric power, which is sold to PG&E in exchange for bond payments and operation and maintenance cost reimbursement. YCWA's agreement with PG&E expires in 2016; negotiation of a future agreement creates financing opportunities for YCWA. YCWA does not provide electric services directly to households or other users.

LOCATION

YCWA power generation facilities are located in north Yuba County.

INFRASTRUCTURE

YCWA power generation facilities include the following:

- New Colgate Power Plant: Located at the base of New Bullards Bar Dam, the power plant generates 1,314 GWh of electricity annually.

- New Narrows Power Plant: Located at the base of the Englebright Dam (which is owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), the power plant generates 248 GWh of electricity annually.

RECREATION SERVICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

YCWA provides recreation services at New Bullards Bar Reservoir and Lake Francis.

At New Bullards Bar Reservoir, water recreation opportunities at the 16-mile lake include fishing, wake-boarding, waterskiing and house-boating. YCWA in conjunction with the Tahoe National Forest Service manage the recreation area. Emerald Cove Marina, a private vendor, rents ski boats, pontoon boats, and houseboats. Two launch ramps are available. Other recreation opportunities include picnicking, hiking and mountain biking. 92 campsites are available at three campgrounds, in addition to a group campground that accommodates 175 campers. Limited camping is allowed along the lake's 55 miles of shoreline.

At Lake Francis, recreation opportunities include fishing, camping, hiking and boating. YCWA prohibits the use of any gasoline powered motor on Lake Francis. Lake Francis Resort is operated by a non-profit charitable organization providing services to foster children.

YCWA is exploring additional recreational opportunities along the Lower Yuba River, with possible recreation associated with levee setback projects.⁵³⁷

LOCATION

YCWA provides recreation services at New Bullards Bar Reservoir and Lake Francis. Recreation facilities are available to the general public.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The dams and reservoirs are owned and operated by YCWA. The infrastructure is discussed in the water service section of this profile.

⁵³⁷ Northern California Water Association, *Sacramento Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan*, 2006, p. 6-104.

42. COUNTY SERVICE AREAS

There are 44 County Service Areas (CSAs) in Yuba County, 38 of which actively provide services, and six that are inactive and have not yet been dissolved by LAFCO.

CSAs serve as a financing mechanism to provide for enhanced services in a specific area. CSAs provide financing for a variety of services, including road construction and maintenance, stormwater and drainage, street lighting, street sweeping, fire protection and emergency services, law enforcement, flood control, parks and open space, and landscaping. All CSAs in Yuba County provide some form of street service, with the exception of CSA 70, which provides extended law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of Yuba County.

A majority of the CSAs provide street service to privately maintained roads that do not meet County design standards, with the exception of CSAs 52, 66 and 69, which provide street services to publicly maintained roads that have been accepted into the County road system. Street services provided by Yuba CSAs are to roadways and related drainage infrastructure only; there are no bridges, tunnels, signalized intersections or other major structures maintained by any of the CSAs. In addition to street services, CSAs 52, 66 and 69 also provide extended services including fire protection, emergency medical service, flood control, landscaping, and parks and open space maintenance, as shown in Table A-42-1.

Table A-42-1: CSA Service Matrix

CSA	Location	Street Services					Fire Services		Other Services				
		Road Construction	Road Maintenance	Stormwater/Drainage	Street Lighting	Sweeping	Fire Protection	EMS	Law Enforcement	Flood Control	Parks/Open Space	Landscaping	Soil Conservation
Major CSAs (Various Services)													
52	East Linda		Δ	Δ	○	○	○	○			○	○	×
66	Olivehurst and Plumas Lake		Δ	Δ	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	
69	Olivehurst and Plumas Lake		Δ	Δ	○		○				○	○	
70	Unincorporated Yuba County								○				
Minor CSAs (Street Services Only)													
2	Oregon House	○	○										
4	Brownsville	○	○	○									
5	13 areas north of the Yuba River	○	○										
8	Oregon House	○	○										
9	Brownsville	○	○										
10	Challenge	○	○										
11	Oregon House	○	○										
12	Browns Valley		○										
14	Camp Far West and Smartville		○	○									

CSA	Location	Street Services					Fire Services		Other Services				
		Road Construction	Road Maintenance	Stormwater/Drainage	Street Lighting	Sweeping	Fire Protection	EMS	Law Enforcement	Flood Control	Parks/Open Space	Landscaping	Soil Conservation
15	Loma Rica	○	○										
16	Loma Rica	○	○										
17	Camp Far West	○	○										
22	Yuba County Airport				○								
30	Smartville		○										
34	Browns Valley		○										
36	Browns Valley		○	○									
37	Browns Valley		○	○									
38	Browns Valley		○	○									
39	Loma Rica		○	○									
40	Loma Rica		○	○									
42	Browns Valley	○	○										
43	Brownsville		○	○									
44	Dobbins		○	○									
45	Oregon House		○	○									
46	Smartville		○	○									
48	Olivehurst		○	○	○								
53	Oregon House		○	○						○			
54	Oregon House		○	○			○						
55	Browns Valley		○	○			○						
59	Oregon House		○	○	○		○						
60	Browns Valley		○	○			○						
61	Browns Valley		○	○			×						
63	Browns Valley		○	○			×						
67	Linda (CSA is not yet active)		×	×	×							×	
Inactive													
47	Oregon House		×	×									
49	Browns Valley		×	×									
51	Smartville		×	×									
56	Linda		×	×	×							×	
57	Challenge		×	×			×						
58	Browns Valley		×	×			×						
Key: Δ indicates service provided by agency staff and by contract with another provider ○ indicates service provided directly by contract with another service provider × indicates formation purpose not presently exercised													

The principal act that governs CSAs is the County Service Area law.⁵³⁸ The principal act authorizes county service areas to provide a wide variety of municipal services, including street maintenance, fire protection, extended police protection, water and sewer services.⁵³⁹ A CSA may only provide those services authorized in its formation resolution unless the Board of Supervisors adopts a resolution authorizing additional services. If LAFCO approved formation of a CSA with a condition requiring LAFCO approval for new services, the Board of Supervisors must first get LAFCO approval before authorizing additional services.⁵⁴⁰ Districts must apply and obtain LAFCO approval to exercise latent powers or, in other words, those services authorized by the principal act but not provided by the district at the end of 2000.⁵⁴¹

CSA OVERVIEW

Local Accountability and Governance

All CSAs are governed by the County Board of Supervisors. Board members are elected by supervisorial district and serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Dan Logue, John Nicoletti, Mary Jane Griego, Donald Schrader and Harold Stocker.

The Board meets weekly on Tuesdays. Meetings are held at 9:30 a.m., except on the first Tuesday of the month when held at 6:00 p.m. Board meeting agendas are posted at the Yuba County Government Center, the County Library and on the County's website. Board meeting minutes are available at the Yuba County Government Center and on the County's website. The County makes available its budget, general and specific plans, transportation master plan, and other documents on its website. Online CSA information includes maps and financial information contained in the County budget.

The County Public Works Department manages the CSAs and encourages each CSA to have a committee or advisory panel to keep the County informed of issues, although any CSA resident may contact the County CSA Coordinator for service requests. Complaints may be submitted through phone calls, email, letters and in-person. Complaints are reviewed by the Public Works Department. Complaints and requests for service within road service CSAs most often relate to road grading, potholes and washboarding (i.e., a wave-like pattern of ruts on unpaved roads). The number of complaints received by Public Works is not officially tracked for most CSAs; however, the County was able to provide the number of complaints for the CSAs shown in Table A-42-2.

⁵³⁸ California Government Code §25210.1-25211.3.

⁵³⁹ California Government Code §25210.4 and 25210.4a.

⁵⁴⁰ California Government Code §25210.31.

⁵⁴¹ Government Code §56824.10.

Table A-42-2: CSA Customer Complaints, FY 05-06

No CSA public outreach efforts were identified. The County is not required to notify the public prior to performing necessary maintenance activities within a CSA.

CSA	Number of Complaints	Regarding
14	5	Road Maintenance
52	5	Street Lighting
	3	Park Maintenance
66	10	Street Lighting
69	2	Street Lighting

Management

CSAs are staffed and managed by the County Public Works Department. There is one full-time CSA Coordinator and three administrative staff that service County CSAs on a part-time basis. The administrative staff handles the accounting process for all County CSA's, with the CSA Coordinator managing all other aspects of road-related CSA maintenance. Funds for fire suppression, emergency services, law enforcement, parks and open space maintenance, and landscaping are transferred to the appropriate special district, as shown in Table A-42-3.

Table A-42-3: CSA Extended Service Providers

When property owners within the CSA request street services or capital projects, County staff reviews the requests for necessity and the availability of funds to finance the requests. Staff recommends which projects should be performed. The County hires contractors to perform road maintenance work through a competitive bidding process, or performs the maintenance directly and bills the CSA. County staff inspects the work performed prior to making payment to a contractor for services.

Extended Service	Direct Service Provider
CSA 52	
Fire Protection	LFPD
Emergency Medical	LFPD
Parks/Open Space	Private Contract
Landscaping	Private Contract
CSA 66	
Fire Protection	LFPD/OPUD
Emergency Medical	LFPD/OPUD
Flood Control	RD 784
Parks/Open Space	OPUD
Landscaping	Private Contract
CSA 69	
Fire Protection	OPUD
Emergency Medical	OPUD
Parks/Open Space	OPUD
Landscaping	Private Contract
CSA 70	
Law Enforcement	Yuba County Sheriff

The County includes information on CSAs in its budget. The County annually prepares audited financial statements; however, the CSA information is not identifiable in these statements. CSA financial information is tracked separately in the County's accounting system. There is no adopted policy on CSA financial reserves. None of the CSAs have long-term debt, and are not authorized to issue bonded debt. Planned capital expenditures were not provided for the CSAs, and the CSAs do not prepare a capital improvement plan.

Financing

CSAs are primarily financed through special benefit assessments. Financing information specific to each CSA can be found in the following CSA profiles sections.

Development requirements in place by the County require that new developments construct all internal street system improvements associated with their projects. The County also levies traffic impact fees for improvements on external streets to accommodate increased use, ranging from

\$2,756 to approximately \$11,000 per single family dwelling unit depending on the location of the development area.

CSAs engage in joint financing arrangements related to staffing, and share facilities for street maintenance services and administrative purposes. In addition, the County Administrator's Office and the Sheriff's Department provide administrative services to CSA 70. No other facility sharing opportunities were identified.

Service challenges for the provision of CSA street maintenance reported by Public Works include the rising costs of materials and labor, and the fact that assessments in the minor CSAs do not increase with inflation.

MAJOR CSAs

CSA 52 OVERVIEW

CSA 52 provides maintenance of park and recreation facilities and services, street and highway sweeping and lighting, drainage control, and road maintenance and improvement services. Structural fire protection was added as an extended service within the CSA in 2005.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 52 was formed on August 13, 1992 as a dependent special district of the County to provide maintenance of park and recreation facilities and services, street and highway sweeping and lighting, soil conservation and drainage control, and road maintenance and improvement services.⁵⁴² After formation, structural fire protection was added as an extended service within the CSA.⁵⁴³ The CSA provides additional revenues to fire protection districts to fund fire and emergency services.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA 52 boundary consists of various noncontiguous areas, but generally occurs within the East Linda Specific Plan area, north of Erle Road and south of Simpson Dantoni Road, as shown on Map B-42. The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 1,769 acres, or 2.76 square miles.

The CSA SOI extends beyond district bounds in the north (south of Simpson Dantoni Road) and east (along North Beale Road and Erle Road). There is a nearly 10-acre boundary area that is not within the SOI between Park Avenue and Grove Avenue, because no SOI amendment was passed along with the Hoggan annexation.⁵⁴⁴

⁵⁴² LAFCO resolution 1992-12.

⁵⁴³ LAFCO resolution 2005-0001.

⁵⁴⁴ LAFCO resolution 2004-0026.

Boundary History

There have been three annexations to the district approved by LAFCO since its formation in 1992. In 2004, the Hoggan annexation added approximately 9.6 acres to the CSA, in between Park Avenue and Grove Avenue, in the southwestern area of the district. In 2005, the East Linda Estates annexation added 4.6 acres to the district north of Linda Avenue to the west of the previous district boundary.⁵⁴⁵ In 2006, the Eastside Ranch Estates annexation added 14.4 acres to the southeast of the district, north of Erle Road and east of Griffith Avenue.⁵⁴⁶

A zone of benefit was formed under CSA 52 on January 4, 2005. Since formation, five annexations to the zone of benefit have occurred, as reflected by Board of Equalization records. The annexations to the zone of benefit were approved by the Board of Supervisors. One of the areas annexed to the zone of benefit (the Khairi development) is within the SOI for CSA 52 but is outside of the CSA boundaries. The area in question is located between Hammonton Smartville Road and Simpson Dantoni Road.

There has been only one amendment to the SOI since formation of the CSA. In 2005, the SOI was amended by 4.6 acres to allow for the East Linda Estates annexation.⁵⁴⁷

Service Demand and Growth

The District bounds encompass primarily urban residential and minimal commercial areas. Local business activities include construction and retail. The CSA customer base includes property owners and residents.

A total of 1,947 households pay assessments to the CSA.⁵⁴⁸ Service demand in the CSA has grown in recent years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 5,568.⁵⁴⁹ The CSA's population density is 2,784 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced recent growth and urban development. Significant growth is anticipated within the District in the next few years as planned developments begin and continue construction within the East Linda Specific Plan (ELSP) area, which encompasses the District boundaries, and is largely consistent with the District's SOI (with the exception of a small area between Park Road and Grove Road and two parcels northeast of Wood Road). Planned and approved developments within the District's bounds or SOI are shown in Table A-44-1.

⁵⁴⁵ LAFCO resolution 2005-0003.

⁵⁴⁶ LAFCO resolution 2006-0018.

⁵⁴⁷ LAFCO resolution 2005-0002.

⁵⁴⁸ Households figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁵⁴⁹ The estimated population is the product of the number of household paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Major developments located within the District are the 389.7-acre Edgewater development, the 129.7-acre Orchard development, and the 108.1-acre Montrose at Edgewater development, all of which are under construction. All three development areas are located along Erle Road, at the southern boundary of the District. At build-out, these three development areas will collectively contain over 2,850 dwelling units and over 17 acres of non-residential development.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 52.

The CSA received \$185,870 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 89 percent of revenues. Property owners are assessed \$23 for undeveloped and \$148 for developed parcels annually. As of FY 05-06, properties within benefit zone B are assessed \$232.56, \$81.60 of which is allocated to LFPD.⁵⁵⁰ The assessment is increased or decreased annually by the CPI for the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The CSA also receives interest income, which comprised five percent of revenues in the same year. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

In addition to financing enhanced fire protection in benefit zone B, the CSA's primary activity in FY 05-06 was related to street maintenance, with 82 percent of maintenance expenditures made to Teichert & Son for dig-outs and overlays. Other expenditures included streetlight operations and maintenance (8 percent) and reimbursements to the County Public Works Department (three percent).

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$252,333 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 113 percent of the CSA's annual expenses. The CSA maintained approximately 13 months of working capital.

⁵⁵⁰ Subdivisions within Zone B include the eastern portion of the Edgewater development and the Eagle Meadows, Orchard, Montrose at Edgewater, Khairi and Dantoni Ranch Estates developments.

CSA 52 PARK SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance for two parks through a private company. Landscaping services such as mowing, weed control, irrigation, and basic maintenance are also provided on areas throughout the CSA. All landscaping and maintenance services are provided on a weekly basis.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff, who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Key infrastructure in the CSA includes approximately 9.8 acres of developed parkland. Facilities at POW-MIA Park include a playground area, two basketball courts, two softball fields, and picnic benches. Facilities at Purple Heart Park include paved walking trails.

Table A-42-4: CSA 52 Park Service Profile

Park and Recreation Facilities				
Service Configuration				
Park Maintenance	Private	Local Parks in CSA	2	
Service Adequacy				
Developed Park Acres per Thousand ¹	1.8	Recreation Center Hours per Week	0	
Park Maintenance FTE	Private	Maintenance Cost per Developed Acre, FY 05-06 ²	\$1,272	
Park Acreage				
Total	14.6	Developed	9.8	
Local Parks	14.6	Regional Parks	0	
Recreation Facilities and Parks				
Name	Location	Condition	Year Built	Acres
POW-MIA Park	Edgewater Circle at Oakwood Dr.	Excellent	2007	7.8
Purple Heart Park	West Side of Rupert Ave.	Good	NP	6.8
Facility Needs/Deficiencies				
None identified				
Notes:				
(1) Developed acres of CSA parks based on population estimates according to average household size.				
(2) In FY 05-06 only POW-MIA Park (7.8 developed acres) was being maintained by the CSA.				

CSA 52 STREET AND LIGHTING SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance on private and public roads and road drainage facilities, street lighting, and street sweeping. The County provides road and drainage maintenance through a combination of direct service and private contractors, which is then reimbursed by the CSA. PG&E owns and maintains all street lights within the District. Street sweeping is provided by private contractors on an as needed basis, and compensated by the County with CSA funds. Major roads are swept regularly by developers until construction is complete.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff, who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Key infrastructure in the CSA includes 18.5 total miles of public roads, of which six miles is located within the general CSA boundary and 12.5 miles is located within zone of benefit B. Other infrastructure in the CSA includes 136 street lights, and various drainage ditches and inlets.

Table A-42-5: CSA 52 Street Service Profile

Street Light Service Profile			
Service Configuration			
Street Lighting	PG&E	Number of Street Lights	136
Street Lights Maintained by PG&E	All	Street Lights Maintained by County	0
Service Demand			
Service Requests in 2006	5		
Service Adequacy			
% of Street Light Calls Resolved ¹	100%	CSA Costs per Street Light	\$125
Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.0	Public Road Miles	18.5
Circulation Description			
Simpson Dantoni Rd., Hammonton-Smartville Rd., North Beale Rd., and Erle Rd. are major east-west streets that provide circulation within the CSA. North-south circulation is provided by Griffith Ave. in the east, along with Dantoni Rd., Alberta Ave., and Marmalade Ln. SR 70 runs north-south, west of the CSA boundary.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified.			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ²	\$9,938	Average Response Time ³	3-4 Weeks
Services completed in FY 05-06 were not provided.			
General Financing Approach			
Proptery owners are assessed of \$23 on unimproved property and \$148 on improved property. Properties in zone of benefit B are assessed \$232.56.			
Note:			
(1) Number of street light service requests completed by PG&E divided by the total number of streetlight service requests.			
(2) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(3) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 66 OVERVIEW

CSA 66 provides street and highway sweeping, street and highway lighting, road and drainage system maintenance, structural fire protection, maintenance of local parks, open space and recreation facilities, landscape maintenance, and fire and emergency services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 66 was formed on November 5, 2004 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide extended services such as structural fire protection, maintenance of local park and recreation facilities, street and highway sweeping, street and highway lighting, landscape maintenance, park and open space maintenance, drainage system maintenance, and fire and emergency services.⁵⁵¹ The CSA provides additional revenues to fire protection districts to fund fire and emergency services. Landscaping services are provided by private contract, and include mowing, weed control, irrigation and basic maintenance on a weekly basis. Maintenance of local parks is provided by OPUD through assessments paid to the CSA.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA 66 boundary is non-contiguous, located within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area and the North Arboga Study Area. The CSA boundary area extends north beyond 11th Avenue in the community of Olivehurst, south to the Bear River, west to Feather River Boulevard, and just east of the old Western Pacific Railroad, as shown on Map B-43.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 2,967 acres, or 4.6 square miles.

The CSA SOI extends beyond the boundaries of the district. The SOI ranges from the vicinity of 11th Avenue in the north, to the old Western Pacific Railroad and SR 70 in the east, to Feather River Boulevard in the west, and the Bear River in the south.

Boundary History

CSA 66 was formed in 2004, comprised of four areas totaling 1,264 acres. The four areas were located in what is now the southern portion of the CSA, south of Algodon Road to the Bear River. In 2004, five annexations to the CSA occurred. The River Glen Property annexation added 80 acres to the CSA, in the area to the west of Olivehurst Avenue and north of McGowan Parkway.⁵⁵² The Leak Property annexation added 158 acres to the CSA, west of SR 70, along River Oaks Boulevard, south of the previous district boundary.⁵⁵³ The Hawes Ranch Estates annexation added nearly 38 acres to the CSA southeast of the intersection of Ella Avenue and Arboga Road, and the Wheeler Ranch and Leal Properties annexation added 478 acres southeast of the intersection of Ella Avenue and Feather River Boulevard.⁵⁵⁴ The final annexation to occur in 2004 was the 111-acre

⁵⁵¹ LAFCO resolution 2003-05.

⁵⁵² LAFCO resolution 2004-0012.

⁵⁵³ LAFCO resolution 2004-0015.

⁵⁵⁴ LAFCO resolutions 2004-0021 and 2004-0023.

Thoroughbred Estates annexation, located south of McGowan Parkway and east of Arboga Road, in the southwest Olivehurst area.⁵⁵⁵

In 2006, eight annexations to the CSA occurred, growing the district by over 800 acres. The Fairway West and North annexations added 80 acres to the CSA west of Dye Road, north of the Plumas Lake Golf and Country Club.⁵⁵⁶ The Draper Ranch South and North annexations added 315 acres to the district in the central Plumas Lake area.⁵⁵⁷ The Pheasant Pointe annexation added 29 acres to the CSA northeast of the intersection of Arboga Road and Skyway Drive, and the Hansen Ranch annexation added nearly 13 acres east of Arboga Road, southeast of the Draper Ranch South property.⁵⁵⁸ The Ross Ranch annexation added over 240 acres to the CSA north of Algodon Road, and east of the Plumas Lake Golf and Country Club, and the Meadows annexation added 124 acres to the District east of Feather River Boulevard and north of Broadway Road.⁵⁵⁹ In 2007, the 117-acre KB Home annexation added the southern portion of the Cobblestone area into the CSA.⁵⁶⁰

The Yuba County Public Works Department reports that there are five zones of benefit (ZOB) within the CSA, formed by the Board of Supervisors between 2005 and 2006.⁵⁶¹ Four areas within ZOB A appear to not be within CSA bounds. The first area is east of Arboga Road and north of Plumas Arboga Road, and the other three areas are located at the southernmost portion of the CSA, in the vicinity of SR 70 and Feather River Boulevard.

The SOI adopted for the CSA in 2003 consisted of areas from the vicinity of 11th Avenue in the north, to the old Western Pacific Railroad and SR 70 in the east, to Feather River Boulevard in the west, and the Bear River in the south. The CSA SOI was amended in 2004 along with the River Glen annexation to include the area west of Olivehurst Avenue and north of McGowan Parkway.⁵⁶²

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base includes property owners and residents. A total of 3,833 households pay assessments to the CSA.⁵⁶³ Service demand in the CSA has increased in recent years.

⁵⁵⁵ LAFCO resolution 2004-0028.

⁵⁵⁶ LAFCO resolutions 2006-0001 and 2006-0002.

⁵⁵⁷ LAFCO resolutions 2006-0003 and 2006-0004.

⁵⁵⁸ LAFCO resolutions 2006-0020 and 2006-0021.

⁵⁵⁹ LAFCO resolutions 2006-0005 and 2006-0011.

⁵⁶⁰ LAFCO resolution 2007-0015.

⁵⁶¹ ZOB B formed by BOS resolution 2005-106, ZOB C formed by BOS resolution 2005-04, ZOB D formed by BOS resolution 2005-94, and ZOB E formed by BOS resolution 2006-163. The Clerk of the BOS could not find the resolution that formed ZOB A.

⁵⁶² LAFCO resolution 2004-0011.

⁵⁶³ Households figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

The estimated population in the CSA is 10,962.⁵⁶⁴ The CSA's population density is 2,383 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The District has experienced recent growth and urban development. Significant growth is anticipated within the District in the next few years as planned developments begin and continue construction within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) area, which is completely within the CSA's SOI, and the North Arboga Study Area (NASA), which is approximately half within the CSA's SOI. Planned and approved developments within the District's bounds or SOI are shown in Table A-23-1.

Major developments located within the District are the 577-acre Country Club Estates development, the 535-acre Plumas Lake Cobblestone development, the 475-acre Rio Del Oro development, and the 795-acre Wheeler Ranch development, all located within the PLSP area. The total acreage of development area within the District bounds and SOI is over 4,500 (including 17 acres of non-residential), with over 13,950 planned dwelling units.

Major business activity in the CSA includes food processing, manufacturing and construction. The top employers in the area are Shoei Foods, Yuba River Molding and Millwork (200 employees), and Fast Fabricators (55 employees).

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility to implement growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 66.

The CSA received \$803,912 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting almost 99 percent of revenues. The amount assessed per property is dependent upon which zone of benefit the property is located, as shown in Table A-42-6.⁵⁶⁵ A zone of benefit E was recently created; property owners in the River Oaks East subdivision will be charged \$532.71 annually beginning in FY 08-09. All assessments increase annually with inflation. The CSA also receives a minimal amount of interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

⁵⁶⁴ The estimated population is the product of the number of household paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

⁵⁶⁵ Zone A encompasses a majority of the area within the District's bounds. Zone B is the Village Green subdivision. Zone C is located in the northeastern portion of the Plumas Lake Cobblestone development. Zone D includes the Hawes Ranch development.

Table A-42-6: CSA 66 Assessments by Zone of Benefit

Zone	Area	Total Assessment	LFPD	OPUD		RD 784
				Parks	Fire	
A	A majority of the CSA's boundaries	\$395.35	\$80.00	\$126.67		\$25.34
B	Village Green subdivision	\$298.59		\$25.00	\$88.52	\$25.34
C	Northeastern area of the Plumas Lake Cobblestone subdivision	\$482.22	\$80.00	\$126.67		\$25.34
D	Hawes Ranch subdivision	\$312.12		\$126.67		\$25.34

The CSA’s primary activity in FY 05-06 was related to reimbursements for service, with 96 percent of expenditures made to OPUD, Linda FPD and RD 784. Three percent of expenditures go towards other CSA charges and reimbursement to Public Works for staff and engineer time. One percent of expenditures go to PG&E for street lighting.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA’s planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$353,236 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 78 percent of the CSA’s annual expenses. The CSA maintained approximately nine months of working capital.

CSA 66 STREET AND LIGHTING SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides street sweeping, street lighting, and road and drainage system maintenance. The County provides road and drainage maintenance through a combination of direct service and private contractors, which is then reimbursed by the CSA. PG&E owns and maintains all street lights within the District. Street sweeping services are provided by private contractors on an as needed basis, and compensated by the County with CSA funds. Major roads are swept regularly by developers until construction is complete.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Key infrastructure in the CSA includes 45.5 total miles of public roads, including 37 miles within zone of benefit A, three miles within zone of benefit B, four miles within zone of benefit C, and 1.5 miles within zone of benefit D. Other infrastructure within the CSA includes 850 street lights, drainage ditches and inlets and approximately four acres of landscaped land.

Table A-42-7: CSA 66 Street Service Profile

Street Light Service Profile			
Service Configuration			
Street Lighting	PG&E	Number of Street Lights	850
Street Lights Maintained by PG&E	All	Street Lights Maintained by County	0
Service Demand			
Service Requests in 2006	10		
Service Adequacy			
% of Street Light Calls Resolved ¹	100%	CSA Costs per Street Light	NP
Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.0	Public Road Miles	45.5
Circulation Description			
Arboga Rd., Feather River Blvd., River Oaks Blvd., and SR 70 provide the primary north-south circulation within the CSA. Olivehurst Ave. provides north-south circulation in the north of the CSA, and Algodon Rd. provides circulation from the southwest to the northeast, in the central portion of the CSA. East-west circulation is provided by McGowan Pkwy., Ella Ave., Plumas Arboga Rd., and Broadway Rd.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified.			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ²	\$114	Average Response Time ³	3-4 Weeks
No major improvements or repairs were made in FY 2005-06 on street, drainage or landscaping infrastructure.			
General Financing Approach			
Property owners are assessed \$395.35 in Zone A, \$298.59 in Zone B, \$482.22 in Zone C, and \$312.12 in Zone D. A zone of benefit E was recently created; property owners will be charged \$532.71 annually beginning in FY 08-09.			
Note:			
(1) Number of street light service requests completed by PG&E divided by the total number of streetlight service requests.			
(2) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(3) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 69 OVERVIEW

CSA 69 provides street, streetlight, drainage, landscape and park maintenance, as well as extended structural fire protection.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 69 was formed on November 12, 2004 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide street, streetlight, drainage, landscape and park maintenance, as well as extended structural fire protection.⁵⁶⁶ Landscaping is provided by private contract. Park maintenance and fire protection is provided by assessments paid to OPUD.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 69 is located south of McGowan Parkway, between Dan Avenue and Rose Avenue, in the southeast Olivehurst area, as shown on Map B-44. The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 16.7 acres, or 0.03 square miles.

The CSA SOI is coterminous with its bounds.

There have been no annexations to the district since formation, and no amendments to the sphere since SOI adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base includes property owners and residents. A total of 83 households pay assessments to the CSA.⁵⁶⁷ Service demand in the CSA has increased in recent years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 237.⁵⁶⁸ The CSA's population density is 7,913 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 69.

The CSA received \$17,285 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 99 percent of revenues. Property owners were assessed \$225.46 per parcel in FY 05-06, which increases annually with inflation. Of each assessment, OPUD receives \$30 for park

⁵⁶⁶ LAFCO resolution 2004-0033.

⁵⁶⁷ Households figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁵⁶⁸ The estimated population is the product of the number of household paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

maintenance and \$39 for extended fire protection. The CSA also receives interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

As the County has not yet accepted the infrastructure from the developer, and has limited administration, engineering and maintenance responsibilities, the CSA's primary activity in FY 05-06 was related to reimbursement of services with 51 percent of expenditures made to the PG&E and 49 percent to Olivehurst Public Utility District for park maintenance and fire enhancement.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$11,881 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 220 percent of the CSA's annual expenses. The CSA maintained approximately 26 months of working capital.

CSA 69 STREET AND LIGHTING SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides street, streetlight and drainage services. PG&E is reimbursed by the CSA to provide power and maintenance for all CSA street lights. Road maintenance services are provided by the County Public Works Department, which is then reimbursed for equipment, materials and personnel time by the CSA. No road maintenance activities were performed in FY 05-06 as the roads were not accepted by the County until 2008.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Key infrastructure in the CSA includes approximately one mile of public roadway. Other infrastructure includes 13 streetlights and various drainage ditches.

Table A-42-8: CSA 69 Service Profile

Street Light Service Profile			
Service Configuration			
Street Lighting	PG&E	Number of Street Lights	13
Street Lights Maintained by PG&E	All	Street Lights Maintained by County	0
Service Demand			
Service Requests in 2006	2		
Service Adequacy			
% of Street Light Calls Resolved ¹	100%	CSA Costs per Street Light	\$199
Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.0	Public Road Miles	1.0
Circulation Description			
Circulation is provided by residential streets. August Wy. and Summerfield Ln. provide east-west circulation, and June Wy., Avery St., and Rose Ave. provide north-south circulation.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified.			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ²	\$332	Average Response Time ³	3-4 Weeks
No street maintenance was performed in FY 05-06 in the CSA.			
General Financing Approach			
Property owners are assessed \$234.58.			
Note:			
(1) Number of street light service requests was not reported, therefore the percentage resolved cannot be determined.			
(2) CSA costs in FY 05-06 were for Public Works engineering expenses only. Roads were not accepted by the County until 2008.			
(3) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 70 OVERVIEW

CSA 70 provides funding for extended law enforcement services in the unincorporated areas of Yuba County.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 70 was formed on October 27, 2004 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide extended law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of Yuba County.⁵⁶⁹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA boundary includes all the unincorporated area of Yuba County, with a temporary exception of the primary sphere of influence of the City of Marysville, as shown on Map B-45. Once the City of Marysville reaches a revenue sharing agreement with the County of Yuba, this area will also be included within CSA 70.

⁵⁶⁹ LAFCO resolution 2004-0035.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 411,856 acres, or 644 square miles.

The CSA's SOI is coterminous with its bounds.

Boundary History

A countywide extended law enforcement CSA was first adopted by LAFCO as CSA 911.⁵⁷⁰ The approval of CSA 911 was rendered invalid due to procedural errors preceding the adoption, and errors contained within the resolution. CSA 70 was subsequently adopted by LAFCO to provide countywide extended law enforcement services. There have been no annexations to the CSA since formation, and no amendments to the SOI since adoption. There have been annexations to the City of Wheatland, however, which will necessitate a detachment of area from CSA bounds, and a reduction of the SOI.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base includes property owners and residents. A total of 1,208 households pay assessments to the CSA.⁵⁷¹ Only residences that have been built subsequent to formation of the CSA in 2004 are assessed. Developments that were assessed in FY 06-07 consist of the Dantoni Ranch Estates, Sierra Vista, Palma D'Or, Eagle Meadows, Orchard, and Montrose at Edgewater subdivisions and the eastern portion of the Edgewater development in East Linda, and Ross Ranch in Plumas Lake. Service demand in the CSA has increased in recent years due to steady population growth, primarily in the southwest portion of the County.

The estimated population of the households assessed in the CSA is 3,455.⁵⁷² The CSA's population density in the areas being assessed is approximately 3,004 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Significant employers in the County include Beale Air Force Base (5,700 military and civilian jobs), Naumes Inc. (1,200 seasonal jobs), Sleep Train Amphitheatre (650 seasonal jobs), Baldwin Contracting Co. (300 jobs), KBI Norcal Truss (200 jobs), Bishop's Pumpkin Farm (200 seasonal jobs), Yuba River Moulding & Millwork (200 jobs), the Appeal-Democrat (120 jobs), and Shoei Foods (100 jobs). There are a number of farming and ranching operations within the County; major crops produced include rice, walnuts, kiwis, prunes, peaches, olives, grapes, pears, almonds, row crops, irrigated and non-irrigated field crops, and timber.

Significant growth is anticipated within the County in the coming years as planned developments begin and continue construction in the vicinity of the City of Wheatland, and within the East Linda Specific Plan (ELSP), Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) and North Arboga Study Areas (NASA). Planned and approved developments within the County are shown in Table A-60-1.

⁵⁷⁰ LAFCO resolution 2004-17.

⁵⁷¹ Households figure provided by the Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁵⁷² The estimated population is the product of the number of household paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

Property assessments paid to CSA 70 are transferred from the County Community Development and Services Agency to a trust account administered by the County Administrator's Office. Funds are then transferred to the County's public safety general fund to be used for sheriff, juvenile and district attorney services.

The trust account received the first assessment payment in January 2007. The CSA received a total of \$67,398 in FY 06-07. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting almost 100 percent of revenues. The CSA also receives interest income, which was limited in the first year of operation. Property owners of land developed subsequent to the formation of the CSA, throughout the unincorporated areas of the County, are assessed \$143.80 per parcel. The assessment increases annually with inflation. Properties that were assessed in FY 06-07 consist of the Dantoni Ranch Estates, Sierra Vista, Palma D'Or, Eagle Meadows, Orchard, and Montrose at Edgewater subdivisions in East Linda, and Ross Ranch in Plumas Lake. Property owners in zone of benefit A (the eastern portion of the Edgewater development) pay \$83.23. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

In FY 06-07, a total of \$66,000 was transferred from the trust account to the public safety general fund. The funds were used entirely to supplement the salary of a patrol officer in the new subdivisions in the southwest portion of the county.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 06-07.

There are no planned capital expenditures for FY 07-08 or FY 08-09. The Sheriff's Department reported that funds would be used only for salary supplements of additional personnel for the next few years as the revenue from the assessments grows.

By way of financial reserves, the trust account had a fund balance of \$1,397.77 at the end of FY 06-07. This amounted to two percent of the CSA's annual expenses. The CSA maintained less than one month of working capital.

CSA 70 LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides funding for extended law enforcement services. The funds can only be used for law enforcement purposes by the Sheriff's Department, District Attorney's Office and the Probation Department. In FY 06-07, the funds were used entirely to supplement the salary of a patrol officer in the new subdivisions in the southwest portion of the county.

Location

CSA funds are provided to the County for law enforcement uses within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. Due to proximity, the Sheriff's Department may provide support to neighboring counties and law enforcement jurisdictions through mutual aid agreements.

Infrastructure

The CSA does not own or maintain any facilities or infrastructure.

MINOR CSAs

CSA 2 OVERVIEW

CSA 2 provides road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 2 was formed on October 3, 1973 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide road construction and maintenance, domestic water, wastewater disposal and fire protection services in the Oregon House area.⁵⁷³ The only service provided by the CSA is local road construction and maintenance, as of 2008.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA is located southwest of Rices Crossing Road in the community of Oregon House, as shown on Map B-46. The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 1,401 acres, or 2.2 square miles.

CSA 2 has an annexable SOI that extends beyond the boundaries of the CSA in the north, east and west.⁵⁷⁴ The SOI area for CSA 2 includes the boundary area of CSA 53 and one of the CSA 5 boundary areas (both adjacent to Rices Crossing Road).

Boundary History

At formation, CSA 2 consisted of an approximately 880-acre area surrounding Regent Way and other local roads in the community of Oregon House. In 1974, the Amoruso and Canson annexation added 320 acres to the northwest of the CSA.⁵⁷⁵ In 1977, the Josselyn annexation added 168 acres to the north of the CSA and the Filbin-Cavanna annexation added 30 acres to the east of the CSA.⁵⁷⁶ In 1997, the Sorensen annexation added a five acre parcel to the easternmost portion of

⁵⁷³ LAFCO resolution 1973-4.

⁵⁷⁴ LAFCO resolution 1986-2.

⁵⁷⁵ LAFCO resolution 1974-4.

⁵⁷⁶ LAFCO resolutions 1977-3 and 1977-5.

the CSA.⁵⁷⁷ There have been no annexations to the CSA since 1997, and no amendments to the SOI since its adoption

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 121 assessed parcels.⁵⁷⁸ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as no major maintenance activities have occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 272.⁵⁷⁹ The CSA's population density is 124 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 2 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 2.

The CSA received \$26,708 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 97 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$25,861 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 137 percent of the CSA's annual expenses. The CSA maintained 16 months of working capital.

⁵⁷⁷ LAFCO resolution 1997-3.

⁵⁷⁸ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁵⁷⁹ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 2 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides road construction and maintenance services. Maintenance activities performed in FY 05-06 include grading and patching of roads.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 12 miles of local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Regent Way, Winding Way, Westwood Trail, Wild Acres Way, and Amoruso Lane.

Table A-42-9: CSA 2 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	12	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within the CSA include Regent Wy., Winding Wy., Westwood Trl., Wild Acres Wy., and Amoruso Ln.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
Every CSA road needs to be paved.			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$461	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
Services completed in FY 05-06 include grading and patching of roads.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 4 OVERVIEW

CSA 4 provides local road construction and road and drainage maintenance. The County reports that the CSA also provides fire protection services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 4 was formed on September 21, 1976 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services, drainage facilities and fire protection services.⁵⁸⁰

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 4 is located at the intersection of New York House Road and Indiana-New York Road, in the community of Brownsville, as shown on Map B-47. There is a hole of approximately one acre near the center of the CSA along New York House Road.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 178 acres, or 0.3 square miles.

The SOI for CSA 4 was adopted in 1986 to be generally consistent with the boundaries of the CSA and include the one-acre hole in the center of the CSA.⁵⁸¹

Boundary History

Two annexations to the CSA were approved by LAFCO in October of 1993, but were denied by the Board of Supervisors in November of 1993.⁵⁸² There have been no official annexations to the CSA since formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 21 assessed parcels.⁵⁸³ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 54.⁵⁸⁴ The CSA's population density is 195 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 4 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

⁵⁸⁰ LAFCO resolution 1976-3.

⁵⁸¹ LAFCO resolution 1986-4.

⁵⁸² LAFCO resolutions 1993-11 and 1993-12.

⁵⁸³ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁵⁸⁴ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 4.

The CSA received \$3,960 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 78 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The County reported that the CSA provides fire protection services; however, no funds were distributed for fire protection services in FY 05-06.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$30,409 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 4 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and road and drainage maintenance. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of approximately one mile of local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Glen Oaks Lane, Sills Lane and Helen Way.

Table A-42-10: CSA 4 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 4 include Glen Oaks Ln., Sills Ln., Helen Wy., and Abies Ln.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
All CSA roads need to be paved.			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$64	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 5 OVERVIEW

CSA 5 provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 5 was formed on June 14, 1977 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁵⁸⁵

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 5 is located in the northern portion of Yuba County and consists of 13 separate areas scattered in the valley and foothill regions, as shown on Map B-48. Six of the areas are located in the vicinity of Loma Rica, three are located near the Collins Lake and Oregon House areas, two are located just north of Dobbins, one is located southwest of Brownsville, and one in the Browns Valley area. The CSA has a total boundary area of approximately 3,475 acres, or 5.4 square miles.

The CSA 5 SOI was adopted to be generally consistent with the various boundary areas of the CSA; however, there are two locations where this is not the case.⁵⁸⁶ The area adjacent to Rices Crossing Road in the vicinity of Oregon House does not have an adopted SOI because the boundary area is located within the SOI of CSA 2. In the Loma Rica area, south of Marysville Road, one of the boundary areas does not have a coterminous SOI because the 2006 Casey annexation was processed without a corresponding SOI amendment.⁵⁸⁷

⁵⁸⁵ LAFCO resolution 1977-2.

⁵⁸⁶ LAFCO resolution 1986-5.

⁵⁸⁷ LAFCO resolution 2006-0010.

Boundary History

At formation, CSA 5 was a single area, located approximately four miles southwest of Brownsville, consisting of approximately 370 acres. From 1979 to 1983, 12 noncontiguous areas were annexed to CSA 5, increasing the boundary area by 3,025 acres. All of these areas were previously distinct CSAs that were consolidated into CSA 5 by LAFCO, as shown on Table A-42-11.

Table A-42-11: CSA 5 Annexations, 1979-83

Previous CSA Number	Previous CSA Name	Resolution
18	Willow Glen #2	1979-16
21	Geddis and Driscoll	1979-22
20	Clark Hill Estates	1979-18
13	Quail Ranch	1979-19
24	YACU Investments	1980-12
25	Jeanie V. Hamilton	1980-15
26	Tremoureux	1980-14
28	Renaissance Vineyard & Winery, Inc.	1981-21
29	Hill Road	1982-2
32	Pochert	1982-5
33	Jacobs	1982-7
31	McIntyre	1983-1

In 1994, the Martinez Annexation added 40 acres to CSA 5 in the Loma Rica area.⁵⁸⁸ In 2006, LAFCO approved the 80-acre Casey annexation, but half of this area had already been annexed to the CSA by the Martinez annexation.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 336 assessed parcels.⁵⁸⁹ Service demand in the CSA has been high in recent years, due in large part to the size of the CSA. Significant maintenance activities were performed in three portions of the CSA in FY 05-06. Maintenance activities performed included the patching and slurry sealing of a paved road, and the grading and graveling of two roads. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to remain at a relatively high level in future years due to the large size of the CSA.

The estimated population in the CSA is 383.⁵⁹⁰ The CSA’s population density is 71 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

CSA 5 has not experienced significant growth in recent years. There are no planned or proposed developments located within the CSA. Land use within the CSA is entirely residential.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

⁵⁸⁸ LAFCO resolution 1994-03.

⁵⁸⁹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁵⁹⁰ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 5.

The CSA received \$82,014 in FY 05-06, including \$23,856 in assessments. The CSA also received interest income of \$4,458, in-lieu fees of \$16,800 and a deposit for road maintenance of \$36,900. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$135,604 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 124 percent of the CSA's annual expenses. The CSA maintained approximately 15 months of working capital. There is no adopted policy on CSA financial reserves.

CSA 5 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance on drainage and private local road facilities. Maintenance activities performed in FY 05-06 included the patching and slurry sealing of a paved road, and the grading and graveling of two roads.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 18.6 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the various CSA boundaries include Golden Arrow Lane, Manna Lane, Neptune Lane, Clark Ranch Way, Therese Trail, Steffen Trail, Fargo Way, Sandy Way, Cambridge Lane, Oak Ridge Trail, Maple Springs Trail, Pochert Way, and Free Flight Way.

Table A-42-12: CSA 5 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	18.6	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within the various CSA boundaries include Golden Arrow Ln., Manna Ln., Neptune Ln., Clark Ranch Wy., Therese Trl., Steffen Trl., Fargo Wy., Sandy Wy., Cambridge Ln., Oak Ridge Trl., Maple Springs Trl., Pochert Wy., and Free Flight Wy.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$5,844	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
Maintenance performed in FY 05-06 consisted of patching and slurry sealing of a paved road, and grading and graveling of two roads.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 8 OVERVIEW

CSA 8 provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 8 was formed on December 8, 1977 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁵⁹¹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 8 is located in the vicinity of the intersection of Willow Glen Road and Begonia Way, in the Oregon House area, as shown on Map B-49. The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 583 acres, or 0.9 square miles.

The CSA 8 SOI is coterminous with the boundaries of the CSA.⁵⁹² There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁵⁹¹ LAFCO resolution 1977-26.

⁵⁹² LAFCO resolution 1986-6.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 28 assessed parcels.⁵⁹³ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 40.⁵⁹⁴ The CSA's population density is 44 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 8 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 8.

The CSA received \$4,333 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 78 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$32,525 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 8 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

⁵⁹³ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁵⁹⁴ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 2.1 miles of local roads. Local roads within CSA 8 include Sunnyside Lane, Hemlock Lane, Wildflower Way, Leafwood Way, and a portion of Begonia Way.

Table A-42-13: CSA 8 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	2.1	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 8 include Sunnyside Ln., Hemlock Ln., Wildflower Wy., Leafwood Wy., and a portion of Begonia Wy.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$878	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 9 OVERVIEW

CSA 9 provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 9 was formed on November 22, 1977 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁵⁹⁵

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 9 is located in the community of Brownsville, between La Porte Road and Willow Glen Road, as shown on Map B-50.

⁵⁹⁵ LAFCO resolution 1977-24.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 126 acres, or 0.2 square miles. There is a hole in the boundary area of approximately one acre in the northwest of the CSA.

The CSA 9 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁵⁹⁶ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 31 assessed parcels.⁵⁹⁷ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 66.⁵⁹⁸ The CSA's population density is 331 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 9 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 9.

The CSA received \$2,460 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 86 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$8,806 at the end of FY 05-06.

⁵⁹⁶ LAFCO resolution 1986-7.

⁵⁹⁷ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁵⁹⁸ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 9 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 1.1 miles of private local roads. Local roads within CSA 9 include Daken Circle and Aero Way.

Table A-42-14: CSA 9 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.1	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 9 include Daken Cir. and Aero Wy.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$174	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 10 OVERVIEW

CSA 10 provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 10 was formed on November 1, 1977 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁵⁹⁹

⁵⁹⁹ LAFCO resolution 1977-25.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 10 is located approximately two and a half miles south of the community of Challenge, east of Indiana Ranch Road, as shown on Map B-51.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 154 acres, or 0.2 square miles.

The CSA 10 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁰⁰ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is six assessed parcels.⁶⁰¹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is zero, as there are no improved parcels paying assessments.⁶⁰²

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 10 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 10.

The CSA received \$1,913 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 51 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$31,148 at the end of FY 05-06.

⁶⁰⁰ LAFCO resolution 1986-8.

⁶⁰¹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁰² The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 10 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.6 miles of private local roads. Local roads within CSA 10 include Eagle Trail and North Slope Trail.

Table A-42-15: CSA 10 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.6	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 10 include Eagle Trl. and North Slope Trl.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$117	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 11 OVERVIEW

CSA 11 provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 11 was formed on March 13, 1978 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁶⁰³

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 11 is located east of the community of Oregon House, south of Marysville Road, as shown on Map B-52.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 374 acres, or 0.6 square miles.

The CSA 11 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁰⁴ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 35 assessed parcels.⁶⁰⁵ Service demand in the CSA has been high in recent years, as major road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to decrease in future years, to remain comparable to other CSAs in the vicinity.

The estimated population in the CSA is 89.⁶⁰⁶ The CSA's population density is 152 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 11 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 11.

⁶⁰³ LAFCO resolution 1977-27.

⁶⁰⁴ LAFCO resolution 1986-9.

⁶⁰⁵ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁰⁶ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA received \$3,470 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 87 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill. The CSA performed \$17,000 in road maintenance in FY 05-06.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$3,042 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 17 percent of the CSA's annual expenses. The CSA maintained approximately two months of working capital. There is no adopted policy on CSA financial reserves.

CSA 11 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 1.3 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Yuba Ranch Way and Licha Lane.

Table A-42-16: CSA 11 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.3	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 11 include Yuba Ranch Wy. and Licha Ln.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$13,832	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
Road maintenance performed in FY 05-06 was not provided.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 12 OVERVIEW

CSA 12 provides road maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 12 was formed on April 5, 1978 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide road maintenance services.⁶⁰⁷

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 12 is located in the community of Browns Valley, south of Bald Mountain Road, as shown on Map B-53.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 108 acres, or 0.2 square miles.

The CSA 12 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁰⁸ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 13 assessed parcels.⁶⁰⁹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

⁶⁰⁷ LAFCO resolution 1978-1.

⁶⁰⁸ LAFCO resolution 1986-10.

⁶⁰⁹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

The estimated population in the CSA is 31.⁶¹⁰ The CSA's population density is 186 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 12 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 12.

The CSA received \$1,157 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 79 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$8,460 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 12 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides road maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

⁶¹⁰ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.5 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Country Trail and Larkspur Way.

Table A-42-17: CSA 12 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.5	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 12 include Country Trl. and Larkspur Wy. The Area is adjacent to Marrysville Rd. and Bald Mountain Rd.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$284	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 14 OVERVIEW

CSA 14 provides private road and drainage maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 14 was formed on April 30, 1979 as a dependent special district. It was formed to provide local road construction and maintenance services to the Camp Far West area.⁶¹¹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA 14 boundary includes two noncontiguous areas, as shown on Map B-54. The first boundary area includes 2,545 acres in Camp Far West. The second boundary area is located nearly five miles north of Camp Far West, and encompasses a 783-acre area in southwest Smartville. The Smartville boundary area is called “CSA 19” by County staff because at one time it had been proposed to be a separate CSA.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 3,374 acres, or 5.2 square miles.

The CSA SOI is coterminous with its bounds.

⁶¹¹ LAFCO resolution 1979-3.

Boundary History

When formed, the boundary encompassed a 745-acre tract of land located in the Camp Far West area.⁶¹² There have been four annexations to the CSA since its formation:

- In 1979, LAFCO annexed a 430-acre area in southwest Smartville that is not contiguous to the Camp Far West portion of the bounds. The developer of this area, Robinson & Sons, had proposed formation of a separate CSA (tentatively called CSA 19 at that time) to provide road construction and maintenance, but LAFCO determined that CSA 19 formation “would not be in the best interest of the residents of the proposed area, and therefore, annexation of the area to County Service Area No. 14 is approved.”⁶¹³
- In 1981, the 1,800-acre Schwafel annexation substantially expanded the bounds of the CSA to include lands in the western Camp Far West area, south of Beale Air Force Base.⁶¹⁴
- In 1992, a 21-lot planned subdivision adjacent to the Smartville portion of the boundary area was annexed, adding 80 acres to the CSA.⁶¹⁵
- In 1996, a 273-acre single-family rural residential development (termed the Poole annexation) adjacent to the Smartville portion of the boundary was annexed.⁶¹⁶

LAFCO adopted the SOI for CSA 14 on February 12, 1986, to be coterminous with the bounds of the CSA.⁶¹⁷ The SOI was amended in 1992 to include the 80-acre annexation area.⁶¹⁸ The SOI was amended most recently in 1996 to include the 273-acre Poole annexation area.⁶¹⁹ The current SOI is coterminous with the boundaries of the CSA.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base includes property owners and residents of the two communities. A total of 166 households pay assessments to the CSA.⁶²⁰ Service demand in the CSA has remained relatively stable in recent years, although service requests will likely grow in future years due to a backlog of service requests and increased resources due to a recent assessment increase.

⁶¹² LAFCO resolution 1979-3.

⁶¹³ LAFCO resolution 1979-17.

⁶¹⁴ LAFCO resolution 1981-19.

⁶¹⁵ LAFCO resolution 1992-17.

⁶¹⁶ LAFCO resolution 1996-5.

⁶¹⁷ LAFCO resolution 1986-11.

⁶¹⁸ LAFCO resolution 1992-16.

⁶¹⁹ LAFCO resolution 1996-4.

⁶²⁰ Households figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

The estimated population in the CSA is 475.⁶²¹ The CSA's population density is 91 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The Camp Far West community has not experienced significant growth in recent years. The Smartville portion of the boundary area has experienced some growth as a result of property owners splitting their parcels. Business activity in the CSA is minimal, and includes some home-based businesses engaged in training horses.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 14.

The CSA received \$35,427 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 97 percent of revenues. The CSA also receives interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the street service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$50,001 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 128 percent of the CSA's annual expenses. The CSA maintained approximately 15 months of working capital.

CSA 14 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides road and drainage maintenance services.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

⁶²¹ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Infrastructure

There are approximately 11 miles of roads within the CSA boundary that are maintained through the CSA. The roads maintained through the CSA are private roads that have not been accepted as part of the County road system and are maintained through CSA funds. The roads consist of paved asphalt, chipseal and gravel road segments.

Drainage infrastructure maintained by the CSA consists of roadside ditches that are directed to natural drainage channels.

Infrastructure needs identified by County Public Works include the following:

- Hokan Lane segments are in poor condition. This chipseal road was built over clay soils, is soft, and becomes degraded after rain events.
- Kapaka Lane gravel road segments need repair.

Infrastructure needs identified by community members additionally include:

- Walsh Lane chipseal segments are in poor condition
- Clyde Way gravel road is in poor condition; the road base consists of sharp rocks that are exposed and cause tire damage. The community wants the road paved with asphalt.
- Creek Way chipseal segment of the road has disintegrated and is now effectively a gravel road. The community wants the road paved with asphalt.

No drainage related infrastructure needs were identified.

Table A-42-18: CSA 14 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	5	Service Calls per Street Mile	0.45
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	11.0	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
The street system within the CSA includes 11 miles of private local roads in the Camp Far West and southwest Smarville areas. Local roads within the CSA include Hokan Ln., Kapaka Ln. and Intanko Ln. in the southern portion, and Walsh Ln. and Creek Wy. in the northern portion.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of chipseal on Hokan Ln., Walsh Ln. and Creek Wy. • Maintenance of gravel on Kapaka Ln. and Clyde Wy. 			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$3,544	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
Services completed in 2006 consisted of pothole patching and road maintenance on gravel portions of Kapaka Ln. and Hokan Ln.			
General Financing Approach			
Assessments of \$100 on unimproved property and \$200 on improved property.			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 15 OVERVIEW

CSA 15 provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 15 was formed on June 18, 1979 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁶²²

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 15 is located three miles east of the community of Loma Rica, southeast of Marysville Road, as shown on Map B-55.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 1,081 acres, or 1.7 square miles.

⁶²² LAFCO resolution 1979-7.

The SOI for CSA 15 was adopted to be coterminous with its bounds.⁶²³ The 1994 Voyles Annexation is the only change to the CSA boundary that has occurred since formation.⁶²⁴ A corresponding SOI amendment was approved in 1994 to maintain a coterminous sphere.⁶²⁵

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 107 assessed parcels.⁶²⁶ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 146.⁶²⁷ The CSA's population density is 86 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 15 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 15.

The CSA received \$14,238 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 87 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$68,817 at the end of FY 05-06.

⁶²³ LAFCO resolution 1986-12.

⁶²⁴ LAFCO resolution 1994-10.

⁶²⁵ LAFCO resolution 1994-09.

⁶²⁶ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶²⁷ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 15 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 5.6 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Redhill Way, White Oak Lane and Mourning Dove Lane. Infrastructure improvements performed in FY 06-07 consisted of grading and graveling of roads.

Table A-42-19: CSA 15 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	5.6	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 15 include Redhill Rd., White Oak Ln., Mourning Dove, Harlander Wy., and Arechar Ct.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$12	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 16 OVERVIEW

CSA 16 provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 16 was formed on June 4, 1979 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁶²⁸

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 16 is located approximately two miles east of the community of Loma Rica, east of Marysville Road at Big Oak Lane, as shown on Map B-56.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 155 acres, or 0.2 square miles.

The CSA 16 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶²⁹ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 17 assessed parcels.⁶³⁰ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 31.⁶³¹ The CSA's population density is 130 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 16 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 16.

⁶²⁸ LAFCO resolution 1979-8.

⁶²⁹ LAFCO resolution 1986-13.

⁶³⁰ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶³¹ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA received \$1,384 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 75 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$12,208 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 16 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.6 miles of private local roads. The only local road within the CSA is Big Oak Lane.

Table A-42-20: CSA 16 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.6	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Big Oak Ln. is the only road within the CSA. The CSA boundary area is adjacent to Marysville Rd.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$113	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 17 OVERVIEW

CSA 17 provides local road construction and maintenance services. Road services are performed by the Nevada County Public Works Department and are reimbursed through the CSA 17 fund by Yuba County. Nevada County provides service to the CSA because all access roads to the area in Nevada County.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 17 was formed on September 24, 1979 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁶³²

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 17 is adjacent to the Yuba-Nevada County line, north of the Camp Far West Reservoir and south of Long Ravine Road, in the eastern Camp Far West area. While located in Yuba County, access to the CSA 17 area is provided by roads in Nevada County.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 84 acres, or 0.13 square miles.

The CSA 17 SOI is coterminous with its bounds, as shown on Map B-57.⁶³³ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁶³² LAFCO resolution 1979-14.

⁶³³ LAFCO resolution 1986-14.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is five assessed parcels.⁶³⁴ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. Service requests are not likely to grow much in the short-term as the CSA encompasses only a single road. The estimated population in the CSA is 6.⁶³⁵ The CSA's population density is 46 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 17 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 17.

The CSA received \$1,280 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 82 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$8,437 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 17 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and maintenance services; however, expenditures show that only administration and limited engineering services have been provided since July 2003. Records for prior fiscal years were not available. Yuba County reports that services are provided by

⁶³⁴ Parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶³⁵ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments (two) and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

the Nevada County Public Works Department and are reimbursed by Yuba County through the CSA 17 fund.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by Yuba County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County. Maintenance activities are performed by the Nevada County Public Works Department due to accessibility.

Infrastructure

The County could not confirm what local road, if any, is located within the CSA. The closest road to the CSA is Mathew Road. No infrastructure needs have been identified within the CSA.

Table A-42-21: CSA 17 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	0	Service Calls per Street Mile	NA
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	NP	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
The closest road to the CSA is Mathew Rd. The County could not confirm if Mathew Rd. is within the CSA.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Expenditures FY 05-06	\$64	Average Response Time ¹	3-4 Weeks
No maintenance was performed in FY 05-06 in the CSA.			
General Financing Approach			
Assessments of \$182 on unimproved property and \$250 on improved property.			
Note:			
(1) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 22 OVERVIEW

CSA 22 provides street lighting services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 22 was formed on March 6, 1980 as a dependent special district of Yuba County, to provide for the installation and maintenance of a street lighting system to an industrial area just north of the Yuba County Airport.⁶³⁶

⁶³⁶ LAFCO resolution 1979-26.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 22 is located northeast of the Yuba County Airport, south of Furneaux Road and west of Arboga Road, as shown on Map B-58. The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 91 acres, or 0.14 square miles.

The SOI for CSA 22 was adopted in 1986 to include an annexable sphere that includes the entirety of the Yuba County Airport, the area north of the CSA bounds along Furneaux Road, and an area of proposed residential development east of Arboga Road, north of McGowan Parkway, and south of 11th Avenue.⁶³⁷ The development, Pheasant Pointe, is a 29-acre project site to be subdivided into 119 single family residential lots, with lot sizes ranging from 6,000 to over 16,300 square feet, within the North Arboga Study Area.

There have been no annexations to the district since formation, and no amendments to the sphere since SOI adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base includes property owners. A total of nine parcels pay assessments to the CSA.⁶³⁸ Service demand in the CSA has remained relatively stable in recent years.

The CSA area is industrial, and there are no residents in the CSA. Several industrial and wholesale businesses are located within the CSA bounds, including a soft drink bottling company, a supplier of agricultural and mining equipment, and manufacturers of fiberglass pools, cedar wood products, and garage and overhead doors. There is remaining development potential on three vacant and partly vacant parcels within CSA bounds.

The Yuba County Airport is located within the SOI. The Yuba County Airport is a County-owned general aviation airport featuring a 6,006-foot primary runway and a 3,280-foot crosswind runway. The airport accommodates jet air carriers, freight carriers, general aviation business jets and private aircraft. The 903-acre airport includes 265 acres located in eight industrial parks. There is remaining development potential in the industrial parks, much of which are presently vacant. The County anticipates future growth surrounding the airport facility. Recent improvements include the complete overlay of the primary runway, overlays and sealing of the entire taxiway system, new fueling facilities, and a rehabilitation of the apron, including removal of all underground fueling tanks.

Also located within the SOI is the 29.4-acre planned housing development Pheasant Point, as previously discussed. Developers Tejinder and Maninder Maan plan to subdivide the area into 119 single family residential lots, with lot sizes ranging from 6,000 to over 16,300 square feet.

There are no residents in the CSA. The CSA's population density is zero per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth

⁶³⁷ LAFCO resolution 1986-18.

⁶³⁸ Property owners figure provided by Chris Starkey of Yuba County Public Works Department.

strategies. The County aims to attract industrial development to the airport vicinity. A new 20-year master plan outlining growth strategies is underway, and was scheduled to be completed by July 2007, but had not been released as of the drafting of this report.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 22.

The CSA received \$5,772 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 76 percent of revenues. Each parcel within the agency's bounds is assessed \$220 annually. The CSA also receives interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA's primary activity in FY 05-06 was related to street light maintenance, with 78 percent of expenditures made to PG&E and the remainder to reimburse the Department of Public Works' engineer time.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the street lighting service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$44,516 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 961 percent of the CSA's annual expenses. The CSA maintained approximately 115 months of working capital.

CSA 22 STREET LIGHTING

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides street lighting services to an industrial area by reimbursing PG&E for electrical and maintenance costs—the direct service provider.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 21 streetlights.

Table A-42-22: CSA 22 Service Profile

Street Light Service Profile			
Service Configuration			
Street Lighting	PG&E	Number of Street Lights	21
Street Lights Maintained by PG&E	All	Street Lights Maintained by County	0
Service Demand			
Service Requests in 2006	0		
Service Adequacy			
% of Street Light Calls Resolved ¹	NA	CSA Costs per Street Light	\$221
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified.			
General Financing Approach			
CSA services are financed primarily through special assessments of \$220 per parcel.			
Notes: (1) No requests for service were made in 2006.			

CSA 30 OVERVIEW

CSA 30 provides road maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 30 was formed on August 13, 1984 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide road maintenance services.⁶³⁹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 30 is a 417-acre tract of land located south of the Yuba River, southwest of SR 20 and West of Timbuctoo. Hammonton Road West runs just north of the CSA, with Wild Turkey Trail running through it.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 419 acres, or 0.65 square miles.

The CSA 30 SOI is coterminous with its bounds, as shown on Map B-59.⁶⁴⁰ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 10 assessed parcels.⁶⁴¹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little road maintenance has occurred.

⁶³⁹ LAFCO resolution 1984-9.

⁶⁴⁰ LAFCO resolution 1986-15.

⁶⁴¹ Parcel figure provided by the Yuba County Public Works Department.

The estimated population in the CSA is 6.⁶⁴² The CSA's population density is 9 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

The CSA 30 area has not experienced significant growth in recent years, and there are no planned or proposed developments located within the CSA. No business activity in the CSA was identified.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 30.

The CSA received \$1,274 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 61 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Due to its small size, this CSA typically accumulates reserves for several years in order to finance road repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$16,692 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 30 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides road maintenance services.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

⁶⁴² The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments (two) and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Infrastructure

There are approximately 2 miles of private roads within the CSA boundary that are maintained through the CSA. The roads maintained through the CSA are private gravel roads that have not been accepted as part of the County road system and are maintained through CSA funds.

No infrastructure needs have been identified on Wild Turkey Trail or Miles Way.

Table A-42-23: CSA 30 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	0	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	2.0	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within the CSA consist of Wild Turkey Trl. and Miles Wy.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$32	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No maintenance was performed in fiscal year 2005-06 in the CSA.			
General Financing Approach			
Assessments of \$60 on unimproved property and \$240 on improved property.			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 34 OVERVIEW

CSA 34 provides road maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 34 was formed on October 10, 1984 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide road maintenance services.⁶⁴³

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 34 is located two miles east of the community of Browns Valley, east of Peoria Road at SR 20, as shown on Map B-60.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 256 acres, or 0.4 square miles.

The CSA 34 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁴⁴ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁶⁴³ LAFCO resolution 1984-13.

⁶⁴⁴ LAFCO resolution 1986-16.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 18 assessed parcels.⁶⁴⁵ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 23.⁶⁴⁶ The CSA's population density is 57 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 34 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 34.

The CSA received \$1,168 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 73 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$10,743 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 34 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides road maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

⁶⁴⁵ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁴⁶ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.7 miles of private local roads. Local roads located within the CSA include Potts Trail and Palomino Trail. Major road maintenance performed in FY 06-07 consisted of grading and graveling of both local roads.

Table A-42-24: CSA 34 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.7	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 34 include Potts Trl. and Palomino Trl.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$150	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 36 OVERVIEW

CSA 36 provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 36 was formed on March 6, 1986 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities.⁶⁴⁷

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 36 is located two miles east of the community of Browns Valley, west of Peoria Road at SR 20, as shown on Map B-61.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 104 acres, or 0.2 square miles.

⁶⁴⁷ LAFCO resolution 1985-7.

The CSA 36 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁴⁸ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 18 assessed parcels.⁶⁴⁹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is zero, as there are no improved parcels paying assessments.⁶⁵⁰

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 36 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 36.

The CSA received \$1,358 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 63 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$15,519 at the end of FY 05-06.

⁶⁴⁸ LAFCO resolution 1986-17.

⁶⁴⁹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁵⁰ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 36 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.6 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include O’Henry Drive and Sidney Lane.

Table A-42-25: CSA 36 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.6	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 36 include O’Henry Dr. and Sidney Ln.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$98	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 37 OVERVIEW

CSA 37 provides road and roadside drainage maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 37 was formed on July 28, 1986 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide road and roadside drainage maintenance services.⁶⁵¹

⁶⁵¹ LAFCO resolution 1986-30.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 37 is located approximately three and a half miles east of Browns Valley, southeast of Scott Forbes Road, as shown on Map B-62.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 308 acres, or 0.5 square miles.

The CSA 37 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁵² There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 18 assessed parcels.⁶⁵³ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 37.⁶⁵⁴ The CSA's population density is 77 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 37 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 37.

The CSA received \$2,372 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 86 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

⁶⁵² LAFCO resolution 1986-47.

⁶⁵³ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁵⁴ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$12,140 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 37 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides road and roadside drainage maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 1.5 miles of private local roads. Local roads within CSA 37 include Lanza Lane, Gary Drive, Coburn Court, and a portion of Sicard Flat Road.

Table A-42-26: CSA 37 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.5	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 37 include Lanza Ln., Gary Dr., Coburn Ct., and a portion of Sicard Flat Rd.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$31	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 38 OVERVIEW

CSA 38 provides road and roadside drainage maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 38 was formed on September 3, 1986 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide road and roadside drainage maintenance services.⁶⁵⁵

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 38 is located approximately five miles east of Browns Valley, at the intersection of SR 20 with Sicard Flat Road, as shown on Map B-63.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 427 acres, or 0.7 square miles.

The CSA 38 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁵⁶ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 43 assessed parcels.⁶⁵⁷ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 83.⁶⁵⁸ The CSA's population density is 124 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 38 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 38.

The CSA received \$12,344 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 79 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not

⁶⁵⁵ LAFCO resolution 1986-38.

⁶⁵⁶ LAFCO resolution 1986-48.

⁶⁵⁷ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁵⁸ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$90,503 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 38 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides road and roadside drainage maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 1.7 miles of private local roads. Local roads within CSA 38 include Stacy Anne Drive, Byron Way, Escheman Lane, Heleen Bart Court, and Pheasant Valley Lane.

Table A-42-27: CSA 38 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.7	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 38 include Stacy Anne Dr., Byron Wy., and Escheman Ln.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$33	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 39 OVERVIEW

CSA 39 provides maintenance of road and drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 39 was formed on September 11, 1987 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance of road and drainage facilities.⁶⁵⁹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 39 is located approximately two miles east of the community of Loma Rica, at the intersection of Dry Creek Lane and Marysville Road, as shown on Map B-64.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 210 acres, or 0.3 square miles.

The CSA 39 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁶⁰ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 38 assessed parcels.⁶⁶¹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public

⁶⁵⁹ LAFCO resolution 1987-3.

⁶⁶⁰ LAFCO resolution 1987-2.

⁶⁶¹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

Works Department projects that service demand is likely stay the same in future years. The estimated population in the CSA is 66.⁶⁶² The CSA's population density is 201 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 39 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 39.

The CSA received \$2,788 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 96 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$6,052 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 39 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance of road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

⁶⁶² The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 1.6 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Dry Creek Lane, Clair Drive and Alita Court.

Table A-42-28: CSA 39 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.6	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 39 include Dry Creek Ln., Clair Dr. and Alita Ct.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$35	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 40 OVERVIEW

CSA 40 provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 40 was formed on June 15, 1988 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities.⁶⁶³

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 40 is approximately two miles southeast of the community of Loma Rica, at the intersection of Loma Rica Road and Oak Creek Drive, as shown on Map B-65.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 547 acres, or 0.9 square miles.

The CSA 40 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁶⁴ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁶⁶³ LAFCO resolution 1988-7.

⁶⁶⁴ LAFCO resolution 1988-6.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 32 assessed parcels.⁶⁶⁵ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 77.⁶⁶⁶ The CSA's population density is 90 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 40 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 40.

The CSA received \$5,550 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 66 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$63,358 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 40 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

⁶⁶⁵ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁶⁶ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 3.3 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Oak Creek Drive, Oakes Way, Westview Drive, and Ahart Court.

Table A-42-29: CSA 40 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	3.3	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 40 include Oak Creek Dr., Oakes Wy., Westview Dr., and Ahart Ct.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$20	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 42 OVERVIEW

CSA 42 provides local road construction and maintenance services.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 42 was formed on September 26, 1989 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide local road construction and maintenance services.⁶⁶⁷

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 42 is located approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the community of Browns Valley, at the intersection of SR 20 and Daguerre Point Drive, as shown on Map B-66.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 159 acres, or 0.2 square miles.

The CSA 42 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁶⁸ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 15 assessed parcels.⁶⁶⁹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 40.⁶⁷⁰ The CSA's population density is 161 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 42 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 42.

⁶⁶⁷ LAFCO resolution 1989-9.

⁶⁶⁸ LAFCO resolution 1989-8.

⁶⁶⁹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁷⁰ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA received \$1,969 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 74 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$17,468 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 42 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides local road construction and maintenance services. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.8 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Daguerre Point Drive and Jamestown Court. Major road maintenance performed in FY 06-07 consisted of road repair and chip seal.

Table A-42-30: CSA 42 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.8	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 42 include Daguerra Point Dr. and Jamestown Ct.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$687	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 43 OVERVIEW

CSA 43 provides maintenance for road and road drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 43 was formed on February 6, 1990 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance for road and road drainage facilities.⁶⁷¹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 43 is located in the community of Brownsville, in the vicinity of the Pine Meadow Road and La Porte Road intersection, as shown on Map B-67.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 10 acres, or 0.02 square miles.

The CSA 43 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁷² There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁶⁷¹ LAFCO resolution 1989-13.

⁶⁷² LAFCO resolution 1989-12.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is nine assessed parcels.⁶⁷³ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 17.⁶⁷⁴ The CSA's population density is 1,079 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 43 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 43.

The CSA received \$362 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 74 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$3,224 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 43 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance for road and road drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

⁶⁷³ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁷⁴ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.2 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA are Cottontail Lane and Deer Creek Road.

Table A-42-31: CSA 43 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.2	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within CSA 43 include Cottontail Ln. and Deer Creek Rd.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$242	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 44 OVERVIEW

CSA 44 provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 44 was formed on February 9, 1990 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities.⁶⁷⁵

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 44 is located in the community of Dobbins, in the vicinity of the intersection of Marysville Road and Merriam Road, as shown on Map B-68.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 51 acres, or 0.1 square miles.

⁶⁷⁵ LAFCO resolution 1989-15.

The CSA 44 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁷⁶ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is nine assessed parcels.⁶⁷⁷ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 14.⁶⁷⁸ The CSA's population density is 178 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 44 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 44.

The CSA received \$1,876 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 70 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$19,095 at the end of FY 05-06.

⁶⁷⁶ LAFCO resolution 1989-14.

⁶⁷⁷ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁷⁸ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 44 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of one mile of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Pine Crest Drive and Brookside Drive. Drainage maintenance performed in FY 06-07 consisted of culvert replacement.

Table A-42-32: CSA 44 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.0	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within the CSA include Pine Crest Dr. and Brookside Dr.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$57	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 45 OVERVIEW

CSA 45 provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 45 was formed on November 6, 1990 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities.⁶⁷⁹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 45 is located approximately one mile northeast of the community of Oregon House, at the intersection of Frenchtown Road and Quail Meadow Lane, as shown on Map B-69.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 75 acres, or 0.1 square miles.

The CSA 45 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁸⁰ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 14 assessed parcels.⁶⁸¹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 14.⁶⁸² The CSA's population density is 121 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 45 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 45.

⁶⁷⁹ LAFCO resolution 1990-6.

⁶⁸⁰ LAFCO resolution 1990-5.

⁶⁸¹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁸² The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA received \$1,205 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 84 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$6,079 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 45 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.5 miles of private local roads. The only road located within the CSA is Quail Meadow Lane.

Table A-42-33: CSA 45 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.5	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
The CSA includes a portion of Quail Meadow Ln.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$107	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 46 OVERVIEW

CSA 46 provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 46 was formed on June 22, 1992 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities.⁶⁸³

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 46 is located approximately one mile northwest of the community of Smartville, at the intersection of SR 20 and Riverview Terrace, as shown on Map B-70.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 77 acres, or 0.1 square miles.

The CSA 46 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁸⁴ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁶⁸³ LAFCO resolution 1991-7.

⁶⁸⁴ LAFCO resolution 1991-6.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 15 assessed parcels.⁶⁸⁵ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 26.⁶⁸⁶ The CSA's population density is 214 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 46 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 46.

The CSA received \$1,835 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 73 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$16,890 at the end of FY 05-06.

⁶⁸⁵ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁸⁶ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 46 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance for road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of approximately 0.4 miles of private local roadway. The only local road within the CSA is Riverview Terrace.

Table A-42-34: CSA 46 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.4	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
The only local road within the CSA is Riverview Ter.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$139	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 48 OVERVIEW

CSA 48 provides maintenance for roads and drainage facilities, and street lighting.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 48 was formed on December 31, 1991 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance services to roads, drainage facilities and a 15-acre detention pond.⁶⁸⁷

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 48 is located south of McGowan Parkway, in the community of Olivehurst, as shown on Map B-71. The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 69 acres, or 0.11 square miles.

The CSA SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁸⁸

There have been no annexations to the district since formation, and no amendments to the sphere since SOI adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base includes property owners and residents. A total of 212 households pay assessments to the CSA.⁶⁸⁹ Service demand in the CSA has remained relatively stable in recent years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 606.⁶⁹⁰ The CSA's population density is 5,509 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

There is no business activity located within the CSA bounds. The area within CSA bounds is a built-out residential community. There is minimal growth potential within CSA bounds. Adjacent to the CSA's southern boundary is undeveloped land. Any future growth in the CSA would involve annexation of adjacent territory.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 48.

⁶⁸⁷ LAFCO resolution 1991-10.

⁶⁸⁸ LAFCO resolution 1991-9.

⁶⁸⁹ Households figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁹⁰ The estimated population is the product of the number of household paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA received \$13,178 in revenues in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 91 percent of revenues. Each landowner is assessed \$60 per parcel to recoup cost of services provided. The CSA also receives interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

Although the CSA was formed to provide maintenance of roads and drainage facilities, its primary activity in FY 05-06 was related to street lighting, with 97 percent of expenditures made to PG&E.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$43,362 at the end of FY 05-06. This amounted to 899 percent of the CSA's expenses in FY 05-06. The CSA maintained approximately nine years of working capital.

CSA 48 STREET AND LIGHTING SERVICE

Nature and Extent

CSA 48 provides road maintenance, street lighting and maintenance of drainage facilities and a 15-acre detention pond to a residential community in southern Olivehurst. These services are provided through the County Public Works Department, which is then reimbursed for equipment, materials and personnel time. PG&E is reimbursed by the CSA to provide power and maintenance for all street lights within CSA boundaries.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

The CSA's key infrastructure includes 1.6 centerline miles of streets, 30 streetlights, and a 15-acre detention pond. All street lights are owned and maintained by PG&E. The Department of Public Works was unable to provide an estimate of the number and length of drainage ditches maintained.

Table A-42-35: CSA 48 Service Profile

Street Light Service Profile			
Service Configuration			
Street Lighting	PG&E	Number of Street Lights	30
Street Lights Maintained by PG&E	30	Street Lights Maintained by County	0
Service Demand			
Service Requests in 2006	0		
Service Adequacy			
% of Street Light Calls Resolved ¹	NA	CSA Costs per Street Light	\$156
Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.6	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
The street system within the CSA includes 7 local roads (private) south of McGowan Parkway and east of the Western Pacific railroad.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ²	\$96	Average Response Time ³	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 2005-06.			
General Financing Approach			
Assessments of \$60 per parcel.			
Note:			
(1) No requests for street light service were made in FY 05-06.			
(2) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(3) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 53 OVERVIEW

CSA 53 provides maintenance services for road and drainage facilities and recreation and open space facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 53 was formed on January 25, 1993 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance services for road and drainage facilities and for a recreation and open space area.⁶⁹¹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 53 is located in the community of Oregon House, at the intersection of Rices Crossing Road and Artemis Court, as shown on Map B-72.

⁶⁹¹ LAFCO resolution 1992-20.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 5 acres, or .008 square miles.

The CSA 53 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁹² There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is five assessed parcels.⁶⁹³ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 11.⁶⁹⁴ The CSA's population density is 1,493 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 53 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 53.

The CSA received \$1,107 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 81 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$7,455 at the end of FY 05-06.

⁶⁹² LAFCO resolution 1992-19.

⁶⁹³ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁹⁴ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and the average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 53 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance services for road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.04 miles private local roads. The only road located within the CSA is Artemis Court.

Table A-42-36: CSA 53 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.04	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
The CSA provides maintenance to Artemis Ct.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$1,359	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 54 OVERVIEW

CSA 54 provides maintenance of road and drainage facilities and maintenance of a fire hydrant system.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 54 was formed on March 23, 1993 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance of road and drainage facilities and a fire hydrant system.⁶⁹⁵

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 54 is located in the community of Oregon House, at the intersection of Frenchtown Road and Bluebird Way, as shown on Map B-73.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 41 acres, or 0.1 square miles.

The CSA 54 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁶⁹⁶ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is eight assessed parcels.⁶⁹⁷ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 14.⁶⁹⁸ The CSA's population density is 226 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 54 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 54.

⁶⁹⁵ LAFCO resolution 1993-02.

⁶⁹⁶ LAFCO resolution 1993-01.

⁶⁹⁷ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁶⁹⁸ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA received \$1,641 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 79 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$12,023 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 54 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance of road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.2 miles of private local roadway. The only road within the CSA is Bluebird Way.

Table A-42-37: CSA 54 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.2	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Roadway maintained by the CSA is Bluebird Wy.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$1,058	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 55 OVERVIEW

CSA 55 provides maintenance of road and drainage facilities and a fire suppression water system.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 55 was formed on October 19, 1993 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance of road and drainage facilities and of a fire suppression water storage system.⁶⁹⁹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 55 is located in the community of Browns Valley, at the intersection of Marysville Road and Kenmir Ranch Road, as shown on Map B-74.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 38 acres, or 0.1 square miles.

The CSA 55 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁷⁰⁰ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁶⁹⁹ LAFCO resolution 1993-08.

⁷⁰⁰ LAFCO resolution 1993-07.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is seven assessed parcels.⁷⁰¹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 6.⁷⁰² The CSA's population density is 97 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 55 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 55.

The CSA received \$276 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 84 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$1,567 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 55 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance of road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

⁷⁰¹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁷⁰² The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.2 miles of private local roads. The only road within the CSA is Kenmir Ranch Road.

Table A-42-38: CSA 55 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.2	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Roadway maintained by the CSA is Kenmir Ranch Rd.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$348	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 59 OVERVIEW

CSA 59 provides maintenance of road and drainage facilities, maintenance of a pond for fire suppression, and street lighting.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 59 was formed on March 28, 1995 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance of road and drainage facilities and the maintenance of a pond for fire suppression.⁷⁰³

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 59 is located in the community of Oregon House, at the intersection of Willow Glen Road and Skyview Court, as shown on Map B-75.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 320 acres, or 0.5 square miles.

⁷⁰³ LAFCO resolution 1995-02.

The CSA 59 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁷⁰⁴ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 14 assessed parcels.⁷⁰⁵ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to increase/stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is 20.⁷⁰⁶ The CSA's population density is 43 per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 59 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 59.

The CSA received \$1,945 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 98 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$2,554 at the end of FY 05-06.

⁷⁰⁴ LAFCO resolution 1995-01.

⁷⁰⁵ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁷⁰⁶ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

CSA 59 STREET AND LIGHTING SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance of road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06; however, PG&E was reimbursed for the cost of providing street lighting.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 1.8 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA consist of Skyview Court and Skyglen Drive. The number of street lights within the CSA was not provided. PG&E owns and maintains all street lights within the CSA.

Table A-42-39: CSA 59 Service Profile

Street Light Service Profile			
Service Configuration			
Street Lighting	PG&E	Number of Street Lights	NP
Street Lights Maintained by PG&E	All	Street Lights Maintained by County	0
Service Demand			
Service Requests in FY 05-06	NP		
Service Adequacy			
% of Street Light Calls Resolved ¹	NP	CSA Costs per Street Light	NP
Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.8	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within the CSA include Skyview Ct. and Skyglen Dr.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ²	\$88	Average Response Time ³	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) Number of street light service requests completed by PG&E divided by the total number of streetlight service requests.			
(2) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(3) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 60 OVERVIEW

CSA 60 provides maintenance to road and drainage, fire suppression, and irrigation facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 60 was formed on July 29, 1996 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance services of road and drainage, fire suppression and irrigation facilities.⁷⁰⁷

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 60 is located in the community of Browns Valley, at the intersection of SR 20 and Amber Lane, as shown on Map B-76.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 60 acres, or 0.1 square miles.

The CSA 60 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁷⁰⁸ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is nine assessed parcels.⁷⁰⁹ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is zero, as there are no improved parcels paying assessments.⁷¹⁰

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 60 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 60.

⁷⁰⁷ LAFCO resolution 1996-07.

⁷⁰⁸ LAFCO resolution 1996-06.

⁷⁰⁹ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁷¹⁰ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

The CSA received \$548 in FY 05-06. Assessments are the primary revenue stream, constituting 82 percent of revenues. The CSA also received interest income. The CSA does not receive property taxes, although it does receive assessments which are collected on the property tax bill.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the Street Service profile below. The CSA finances capital improvements with assessments, interest income and the available fund balance. Given the small size of this CSA, it typically takes several years to accumulate enough reserves to fund repair work.

By way of financial reserves, the CSA had a fund balance of \$3,472 at the end of FY 05-06.

CSA 60 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance services of road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 0.3 miles of private local roads. The only road located within the CSA is Amber Lane.

Table A-42-40: CSA 60 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	0.3	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
The only roadway within the CSA is Amber Ln.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	\$526	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
No road maintenance was performed in FY 05-06.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 61 OVERVIEW

CSA 61 provides maintenance to road and drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 61 was formed on November 23, 2005 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance on road, drainage and fire suppression facilities.⁷¹¹ The Public Works Department did not report whether the CSA has initiated maintenance services to fire suppression facilities as of 2008.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 61 is located in the community of Browns Valley, at the intersection of Scott Forbes Road and Deer Ridge Court, as shown on Map B-77.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 381 acres, or 0.6 square miles.

The CSA 61 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁷¹² There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁷¹¹ LAFCO resolution 2005-0016.

⁷¹² LAFCO resolution 2005-0015.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 22 assessed parcels.⁷¹³ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is three.⁷¹⁴ The CSA's population density is five per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 61 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA. The Public Works Department did not provide financial information for CSA 61.

CSA 61 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance on road and drainage facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 1.2 miles of private local roads. Local roads located within the CSA include Wilson Way, Deer Ridge Court and McGough Court.

⁷¹³ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁷¹⁴ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Table A-42-41: CSA 61 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	1.2	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within the CSA include Wilson Wy., Deer Ridge Ct. and McGough Ct.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	NP	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
Services completed in FY 05-06 were not provided			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 63 OVERVIEW

CSA 63 provides maintenance services for drainage and road maintenance.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 63 was formed on November 12, 2004 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance services for drainage and road maintenance and water for fire suppression.⁷¹⁵ The Public Works Department did not report whether the CSA has initiated maintenance of a water system for fire suppression as of 2008.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 63 is located in the community of Browns Valley, at the intersection of Peoria Road and Township Road, as shown on Map B-78.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 438 acres, or 0.7 square miles.

The CSA 63 SOI is coterminous with its bounds.⁷¹⁶ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁷¹⁵ LAFCO resolution 2004-0024.

⁷¹⁶ LAFCO resolution 2004-0024A.

Service Demand and Growth

The CSA customer base is 64 assessed parcels.⁷¹⁷ Service demand in the CSA has been low in recent years, as few complaints have been received and little maintenance has occurred. The Public Works Department projects that service demand is likely to stay the same in future years.

The estimated population in the CSA is zero, as there are no improved parcels paying assessments.⁷¹⁸

Due to its small size and relatively remote nature, CSA 63 has not experienced significant growth in recent years and does not have significant permit, development, or business activity.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA. The Public Works Department did not provide financial information for CSA 63.

CSA 63 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA provides maintenance services for drainage and road facilities. No maintenance activities were performed within the CSA in FY 05-06.

Location

CSA services are provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA is staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure located within the CSA consists of 5.2 miles of private local roads. Local roads within the CSA include Quail Run Avenue, Key Court, Deer Hollow Trail, and Turkey Hollow Trail.

⁷¹⁷ Assessed parcel figure provided by Yuba County Public Works Department.

⁷¹⁸ The estimated population is the product of the number of improved parcels paying assessments and average household size. The average Yuba County household contained 2.86 persons in 2006, according to California Department of Finance data.

Table A-42-42: CSA 63 Service Profile

Street Service Profile			
Service Demand			
Service Requests	NP	Service Calls per Street Mile	NP
System Overview			
Private Road Miles	5.2	Public Road Miles	0.0
Circulation Description			
Local roads within the CSA include Quail Run Ave., Key Ct., Deer Hollow Trl., and Turkey Hollow Trl. Portions of Peoria Rd. and Township Rd. are within the CSA.			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
None identified			
Service Adequacy			
CSA Costs per Street Mile ¹	NP	Average Response Time ²	3-4 Weeks
Services completed in FY 05-06 were not provided.			
General Financing Approach			
NP			
Note:			
(1) CSA expenditures on road maintenance in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			

CSA 67 OVERVIEW

As of the drafting of this report, CSA 67 has not yet become active. It was formed to provide maintenance for roads, street lighting, drainage, and landscaping services to a subdivision that has not yet been completed.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 67 was formed on November 5, 2004 as a dependent special district.⁷¹⁹ It was formed to provide maintenance for roads, street lighting, drainage, and landscaping services to the proposed Rothwell Estates development—now called the College Park subdivision. As of the drafting of this report, the development had not begun construction and the CSA was not levying assessments or providing services.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 67 is located southwest of Linda Avenue at the intersection with Dunning Avenue, in the community of Linda. The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 9.2 acres, or 0.01 square miles.

The CSA SOI, adopted in 2004, is coterminous with its bounds.⁷²⁰

There have been no annexations to the CSA since formation, and no amendments to the sphere since SOI adoption.

⁷¹⁹ LAFCO resolution 2004-0020.

⁷²⁰ LAFCO resolution 2004-0019.

Service Demand and Growth

As of July 2007, the area within the CSA's boundaries was undeveloped and there were no residents or business activity. Consequently, no households pay assessments to the CSA.

There are no residents in the CSA, and therefore the population density is zero per square mile, compared with the countywide density of 114.

Development is anticipated in the next few years as the approved College Park subdivision begins construction. The 9.2-acre subdivision is coterminous with the CSA boundaries and is located in the East Linda Specific Plan area. The developer proposes to subdivide the area into a 71 single family residential lots, as part of a private gated community.

The CSA is a dependent special district of the County, and is not a land use authority. The County is the land use authority, and holds primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies.

Financing

The County practices fund accounting, with separate funds established for each legally separate CSA, including CSA 67.

The CSA received no revenues and made no expenditures in FY 05-06.

The CSA had no long-term debt at the end of FY 05-06.

The CSA's planned capital expenditures were not provided; the CSA does not prepare a capital improvement plan. Infrastructure needs are discussed in the service profile below.

CSA 67 STREET SERVICE

Nature and Extent

The CSA does not yet provide any services, but was formed to provide maintenance on private roads and road drainage facilities.

Location

It is anticipated that CSA services will be provided within the CSA boundary and not outside its boundary. The CSA will be staffed and served by County Public Works staff who are responsible for providing services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

Infrastructure

No roads or drainage infrastructure had been constructed in the CSA, as of the drafting of this report.

INACTIVE CSAs

There are six inactive CSAs in Yuba County that have not yet been dissolved by LAFCO, as shown by Table A-42-43. All six CSAs were originally formed for the purpose of providing road-related services, with three of the six providing additional services such as maintenance of fire suppression facilities and landscaping.

Table A-42-43: Inactive CSAs

CSA 47 OVERVIEW

CSA 47 is an inactive district that was formed to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 47 was formed on March 13, 1991 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities.⁷²¹ CSA 47 is an inactive district that has not been dissolved by LAFCO. The Public Works Department reports that no recent maintenance activities have been performed in the CSA.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA 47 area is located in the community of Oregon House, at the intersection of Marysville Road and Concord Trail, as shown on Map B-79.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 66 acres, or 0.1 square miles.

The CSA 47 SOI was adopted to be coterminous with its bounds.⁷²² There were no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

CSA 49 OVERVIEW

CSA 49 is an inactive district that was formed to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities to a proposed development in Browns Valley.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 49 was formed on August 4, 1992 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance for road and drainage facilities.⁷²³ In 1993, the 43-acre Seastrand Annexation to the

CSA	LAFCO Resolution	Formation Date ¹
47	1991-4	3/13/1991
49	1992-2	8/4/1992
51	1992-14	Not filed
56	1991-14	1/4/1994
57	1993-16	1/4/1994
58	1994-06	11/3/1994
Note: (1) Board of Equalization official date.		

⁷²¹ LAFCO resolution 1991-4.

⁷²² LAFCO resolution 1991-3.

⁷²³ LAFCO resolution 1992-2.

CSA was approved by LAFCO, with maintenance of a water delivery system for fire suppression as an added service of the CSA.⁷²⁴

CSA 49 is an inactive district that has not been dissolved by LAFCO. The Public Works Department reports that no maintenance activities have been performed in the area since formation.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA 49 area is located in the community of Browns Valley, along Township Road, as shown on Map B-80.

The CSA 49 SOI was adopted to be coterminous with its bounds.⁷²⁵ In 1993, the SOI for the CSA was amended to be coterminous with the bounds following the 43-acre Seastrand Annexation.⁷²⁶

CSA 51 OVERVIEW

CSA 51 is an inactive district that was formed to provide road and drainage service to a proposed development south of Smartville.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 51 was formed in 1992 to provide funding for road maintenance and drainage for a proposed 13-lot subdivision with the potential to be subdivided into over 100 lots.⁷²⁷ The proposed development was not built and the CSA never became active. LAFCO has a certificate of completion for the formation of the CSA; however there is no BOE record for this agency.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 51 is a 525-acre tract of land located approximately three miles south of the community of Smartville, along the Yuba-Nevada County line, south of Daugherty Road. Boulder Way passes through the CSA. The CSA 51 SOI is coterminous with its bounds, as shown on Map B-81.⁷²⁸ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption. Although inactive, the CSA has not been formally dissolved.

CSA 56 OVERVIEW

CSA 56 is an inactive district that was formed to provide street and drainage maintenance, and landscaping and lighting services.

⁷²⁴ LAFCO resolution 1993-04.

⁷²⁵ LAFCO resolution 1992-1.

⁷²⁶ LAFCO resolution 1993-03.

⁷²⁷ LAFCO resolution 1992-14.

⁷²⁸ LAFCO resolution 1992-13.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 56 was formed on January 4, 1994 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide street and drainage maintenance, and landscaping and lighting services.⁷²⁹

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. CSA 56 is located east of Riverside Drive, southwest of Alicia Avenue and northwest of Feather River Boulevard in the community of West Linda, as shown on Map B-82. The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 7.15 acres, or 0.01 square miles.

The CSA SOI, adopted in 1993, is coterminous with its bounds.⁷³⁰

There have been no annexations to the district since formation, and no amendments to the sphere since SOI adoption.

Although inactive, the CSA has not been formally dissolved.

CSA 57 OVERVIEW

CSA 57 is an inactive district that was formed to provide maintenance of road and drainage facilities, and of a water delivery system for fire suppression purposes.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 57 was formed on January 4, 1994 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance of road and drainage facilities, and of a water delivery system for fire suppression purposes.⁷³¹ CSA 57 is an inactive district that has not been dissolved by LAFCO. The Public Works Department reports that no maintenance activities have been performed in the area since formation.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA 57 area is located in the community of Challenge, at the intersection of La Porte Road and Whispering Pines Way, as shown on Map B-83.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 124 acres, or 0.2 square miles.

The CSA 57 SOI was adopted to be coterminous with its bounds.⁷³² There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁷²⁹ LAFCO resolution 1993-14.

⁷³⁰ LAFCO resolution 1993-13.

⁷³¹ LAFCO resolution 1993-16.

⁷³² LAFCO resolution 1993-15.

CSA 58 OVERVIEW

CSA 58 is an inactive district that was formed to provide maintenance of road and drainage facilities and a fire suppression water distribution system.

Formation and Boundary

CSA 58 was formed on November 3, 1994 as a dependent special district of the County, to provide maintenance of road and drainage facilities and a fire suppression water distribution system.⁷³³ CSA 58 is an inactive district that has not been dissolved by LAFCO. The Public Works Department reports that no maintenance activities have been performed in the area since formation.

The CSA boundary is entirely within Yuba County. The CSA 58 area is located approximately three miles east of the community of Browns Valley, in the vicinity of the intersection of Peoria Road and Township Road, as shown on Map B-84.

The CSA has a boundary area of approximately 338 acres, or 0.5 square miles.

The CSA 58 SOI was adopted to be coterminous with its bounds.⁷³⁴ There have been no annexations to the CSA following its formation, and no amendments to the SOI following its adoption.

⁷³³ LAFCO resolution 1994-06.

⁷³⁴ LAFCO resolution 1994-05.

43. NON-LAFCO AGENCIES

This chapter profiles municipal service providers that are not subject to LAFCO regulation of boundaries and governance. Although LAFCO does not adopt SOIs for such agencies, they play significant roles in service delivery and potentially affect the SOI and government structure options for local agencies that are subject to LAFCO regulation.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE

The U.S. Air Force (USAF) is responsible for land use planning and a wide array of municipal services provided on Beale Air Force Base. USAF provides comprehensive municipal services, including water, wastewater, electricity distribution, flood control, law enforcement, fire suppression, emergency medical, hospital, mosquito control, street maintenance, parks, recreation, and library services. For medical transport and solid waste collection, USAF contracts with private providers for service.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The USAF's Beale Air Force Base (AFB) provides high-altitude reconnaissance and radar services for national defense and security purposes. Beale AFB houses the nation's entire fleet of U-2 and unmanned Global Hawk aircraft,⁷³⁵ and is responsible for providing reconnaissance data to national and theater command authorities. The primary long-distance radar facility on the West Coast is located on the AFB. The PAVE Phased Array Warning System (PAWS) serves as an early warning system against submarine-launched and intercontinental ballistic missiles, and detects and tracks Earth-orbiting satellites.⁷³⁶ Other such facilities within the U.S. are located at Cape Cod Air Force Base in Massachusetts and Clear Air Force Base in Alaska.⁷³⁷

The base occupies approximately 36 square miles (22,944 acres) of land in the southeastern portion of the County.⁷³⁸ The base employed 5,700 personnel, including 3,500 active duty military, as well as reserves, trainees and civilians, in FY 03-04. Approximately 3,300 people, including employees and their dependents, resided on the base in FY 07-08,⁷³⁹ with the remainder residing off base. Those residing off base mostly settle in the five counties. A number of AFB retirees reside in the Wheatland vicinity.

⁷³⁵ Beale Air Force Base, *Air Force Mission*, 2007.

⁷³⁶ PAVE is a USAF program name. The acronym's meaning is unknown.

⁷³⁷ Beale Air Force Base, 2005.

⁷³⁸ Airport Land Use Commission, 1992, p. 7.

⁷³⁹ Interview with Deputy for Installation Support, Harl Sanderson, Beale AFB, March 29, 2008.

History

The area's first known occupants were Native Americans—Nisenan, also known as the Southern Maidu—who dwelled in the area in 6,000 BC or earlier and whose mortar bowls carved into bedrock can still be found in various sites on the base. After contact with European fur traders in the 1830s, most Nisenan died of infectious diseases. The remainder of Nisenan scattered to the foothills and other areas during the Gold Rush. Gold miners were attracted to the area by the mid-nineteenth century; mine shafts are still found on the base. The federal government purchased 86,000 acres of land, including the land where the AFB is now located, to establish a military training camp, Camp Beale, in 1942. During World War II, Camp Beale was home to more than 60,000 soldiers, a prisoner-of-war encampment and a 1,000-bed hospital. After the War, the Camp transferred to USAF for bombardier and navigator training use. After initial USAF use of the land for bombing ranges, much of the land was declared surplus, potentially explosive munitions were cleared, and 60,805 acres were transferred to civilian use between 1959 and 1965. Just east of the current base, 11,000 acres were transferred to the State where Spenceville Wildlife and Recreation Area is now located.

Federal defense and budget priorities and aircraft technological changes affect the base. U-2 planes were originally developed in 1955 for high-altitude reconnaissance, and have been based at Beale AFB since 1975. New unmanned reconnaissance aircraft, the RQ-4 Global Hawk, can range over 13,000 miles, at altitudes up to 65,000 feet, travel at 400 miles per hour, and transmit imagery to battlefield commanders in close to real time.⁷⁴⁰ The first Global Hawk arrived at the AFB in 2004, with the fleet expected to continue to grow. In 2006, USAF and the Pentagon recommended plans to retire all thirty-three existing U-2 aircraft by 2011 and to rely on the RQ-4 Global Hawk instead.⁷⁴¹ Due to concerns that the first-generation Global Hawk cannot perform broad area synoptic coverage as the U-2 can, U.S. Congress prohibited the retirement of any U-2s until an effective substitute is developed.⁷⁴² USAF indicates it has placed U-2 retirement on hold until the Global Hawk is enhanced. USAF has indicated that the unmanned Global Hawk is being upgraded to serve as an effective U-2 substitute. The U-2 fleet may be capable of flying until 2050, due to engine and cockpit upgrades in recent years.⁷⁴³ Clearly, technological progress in reconnaissance aircraft will affect the AFB mission and staffing in the future.

⁷⁴⁰ U.S. Air Force, *Global Hawk Factsheet*, 2007.

⁷⁴¹ Air Force Program Budget Decision 720 was recommended by the U.S. Department of Defense in its February 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review.

⁷⁴² Broad area synoptic coverage is a static photograph taken of an enormous area, the dimensions of which are classified. Such imagery is used both for treaty verification and also in preparation for battles; a single shot can show how an entire enemy force is arrayed on the battlefield, according to a United Press International April 19, 2006 article.

⁷⁴³ Best and Bolkcom, 2000, p. 4.

PLANNING AND GROWTH

The population living on base has declined in recent years. The base's tanker mission is being relocated to other bases. Other than a planned increase in Global Hawk aircraft, no other missions are currently planned to come to Beale AFB. The military housing area, which is located on the southeastern side of the base, is being revitalized through a 50-year public-private venture. The units were constructed between 1958 and 2002. Due to age, drainage and other issues, some of the units are deteriorated and some have mold damage. Due to base downsizing and the age of the housing stock, plans call for 755 of the 1,155 housing units to be demolished.⁷⁴⁴

USAF solicited proposals in 2008 for enhanced use lease of 334 acres, including a 218-acre rail-accessible site, 97-acre light industrial site, and the wastewater treatment plant. The lease term would be no longer than 50 years.

USAF is responsible for land use planning for Beale AFB. The Beale AFB General Plan was last updated in 2006, but is not a public document. Certain planning documents—Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (1999) and Community Housing Plan (date unknown)—are publicly available.

Most of the land on the base is open space. Only 2,039 acres are improved areas where land uses include office, housing, retail, airport and radar facilities, training facilities, and other institutional uses.⁷⁴⁵ The three primary functional areas on the AFB are the flightline area (airport facilities), cantonment area (support and administration), and family housing area. Approximately 12,000 acres are used for cattle grazing under USAF leases to cattle ranchers.

The Beale AFB Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) defines compatible future land use in the vicinity of the base. The primary types of land use constraints in the AFB vicinity resulting from flight operations are noise generated by aircraft flight and engine run-up, potential accident zones in the areas beyond the ends of runways and along the approach and departure flight paths, and height limits for buildings near the runway.

Since the CLUP was last amended in 1992, USAF reduced noise contours to be less restrictive to reflect changes in flight operations. It is expected that SACOG will revise or update the CLUP.

USAF participates in regional planning through preparation of a Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) sponsored by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). The JLUS considers land use compatibility in the AFB vicinity and develops strategies to minimize impacts of military and community activities on each other. The draft JLUS recommends several growth strategies, including establishment of military influence areas adjacent to the base to minimize incompatible adjacent uses, acquisition of conservation easements, controlling bird and wildlife attractions near the base, capital improvement planning and traffic mitigation fees to ensure adequate highway capacity, and increased coordination between the base and local land use authorities in the planning process.

⁷⁴⁴ Governor's Office of Planning and Research, *Draft Beale Joint Land Use Study*, February 2008, p. 3-19.

⁷⁴⁵ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1999, p. 41.

Noise Contours

Existing policy restricts development within an area where AFB noise levels reach 65 decibels (dB) or more, which is approximately the noise level in a business office.⁷⁴⁶ The restricted area under existing policy covers substantial territory north and south of the AFB. Existing noise restriction land use policy is based on a 1982 study, the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ), by Beale AFB. Future policy is expected to be less restrictive due to updated noise contours.

The AFB released a 2005 AICUZ that reflects removal of certain aircraft (SR-71 and B-52), changes in flight tracks and the Global Hawk. The 2005 AICUZ has two sets of noise contours, the first reflects existing uses based on the current AFB mission and the second reflects a hypothetical scenario of the AFB mission being changed to include a full wing of B-52 aircraft—the largest aircraft that the AFB can accommodate.⁷⁴⁷ The existing mission noise contour would restrict only a 2-mile strip of land north of the base (north of the runway) where agricultural and mining activities are located, and a pocket of vacant land west of the base (where N. Beale Road. changes direction). More territory in the base vicinity would be restricted under the hypothetical mission noise contour, although it is substantially less restrictive than existing policy.

USAF discourages residential uses in areas with 66-70 dB noise levels and strongly discourages such uses where noise levels are 71-75 dB; however, a land use authority may allow residential uses (other than mobile homes) in such areas with noise-related building code requirements.⁷⁴⁸ USAF describes the noise contours as having affected very little developed land, as the majority of off-base land within the contours is undeveloped and expected to remain open, agricultural or low density in the foreseeable future.

The AFB mission is subject to change depending on national security and budget priorities. The AFB does not currently have a B-52 mission, but included in the AICUZ the hypothetical scenario out of concern that allowing development up to the 65 dB contour for the existing mission would limit AFB's ability to accommodate future mission realignments. Preliminary discussions among JLUS participants indicate concurrence among affected agencies' staff that the hypothetical 65 dB contour is appropriate.

Policy and technology developments will affect future noise contours. Future noise-related land use restrictions may be eased if Congress approves phase-out of the U-2. U.S. Congress indicated in 2006 that it may approve future phase-out of the U-2 aircraft, which affect noise-related land use restrictions, if an effective substitute is available. USAF has indicated that the unmanned Global Hawk is being upgraded to serve as an effective U-2 substitute.

⁷⁴⁶ Aircraft noise levels surrounding the base are estimated by using the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) standard to create noise contours. The CNEL system, which is the standard in California, gives a higher weighting to evening noise events (7:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m.) and nighttime noise events (10:00 p.m.-7:00 a.m.) than to daytime noise events. Exposure to noise levels above 85 dB (e.g., electric razor) for eight hours is the federal threshold for hearing protection. Levels above 90 dB (e.g., passing motorcycle, screaming child) can cause permanent hearing loss with relatively short exposure.

⁷⁴⁷ The B-52 is the primary USAF bomber with a nuclear role, and can also deliver conventional ordnance. It has a mission radius of 4,480 miles with a weapons load of 10,000 pounds, but range varies depending on payload and is greatly increased by in-flight refueling. Most of the B-52 fleet was destroyed to comply with the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty signed by the U.S. and Russia. The remaining fleet of 94 B-52s is currently based in Louisiana and North Dakota.

⁷⁴⁸ Beale Air Force Base, 2005, pp. 19-22.

The AFB makes efforts to mitigate noise generated from aircraft in flight and on the ground by restrictions on night flying activities and engine run-up (10 p.m. – 6 a.m.), and the routing of flight tracks to avoid surrounding communities and populated areas, with the exception of mission-essential requirements.

The AICUZ is based on aircraft noise but there are other noise considerations pertaining to the base. There is an M60 machine gun range in the northwest region of the base, and a bomb building school that works with live munitions. While these do not expose civilians off-base to danger, they do contribute to the noise level in the surrounding areas.

Accident Zones

There are potential accident zones located north and south of the AFB runway where development is restricted for safety reasons. USAF identifies and classifies these areas based on the likelihood of aircraft accident into three types of zones:

- The clear zone, which is the most hazardous, is the area closest to the runway. Beale AFB clear zone lands are all located on base, and do not affect development off base.
- Accident potential zone I (APZ I), which has significant potential for accidents, is just beyond the clear zone on either end of the runway. To the north, a portion of the APZ I extends off base over the Yuba Goldfields, which are currently used for mining. USAF recommends that land use authorities prohibit development of residential, retail, office, and schools, but allow industrial, transportation, utilities, wholesale, open space, recreation and agriculture uses in APZ I.
- Accident potential zone II (APZ II), which has less but still significant accident potential, extends beyond APZ I. To the north, APZ II extends off base over the Yuba Goldfields, which are currently used for mining. Residential, schools, public assembly and flammable industrial operations and development are restricted.

Height Limits

Structure height restrictions are necessary in the vicinity of airports to ensure that flight safety is not impaired. In the Beale AFB vicinity, height restrictions are 200-500 feet depending on distance from the runway. These are the same as those imposed by the Federal Aviation Administration in areas surrounding any municipal airport.⁷⁴⁹

Radar Impacts

Development located in the vicinity of the PAVE PAWS radar facility may be affected by the facility's radiofrequency. The facility, which is located east of the AFB runway, emits radar in a 240-degree fan in all directions except east and northeast.

After community members located near the sister facility in Cape Cod expressed concerns about human health effects, USAF spent about \$4.5 million on research that calculated the radar exposure

⁷⁴⁹ Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 77, Subpart C.

to the community and possible links to diseases such as cancer, and another \$1 million on a study of existing radiation. No evidence of human health effects was found in the various studies conducted by the National Research Council, American Epidemiological Institute and National Academies of Sciences (NAS). The NAS study indicated that continuing or long-term exposure to PAVE PAWS radiation has not resulted in an increased incidence of cancer in the Cape Cod area, and that the waveform of the radar itself is not unlike various other “dish” radars to which the public is continuously exposed.⁷⁵⁰ Cape Cod health officials concluded in 2006 that there was no further need for large-scale health impact studies, according to Associated Press.⁷⁵¹

One issue that may impact development adjacent to Beale AFB is the impact of PAVE PAWS radiation on cell phone reception, television signals, and other consumer electronics.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Beale AFB operates under exclusive federal jurisdiction, and manages all services provided on the base with the exception of ambulances and medical transport, refuse collection, disposal and recycling, and cemeteries. Ambulance and medical transport is provided by Bi-County Ambulance Service, and refuse collection, disposal and recycling is contracted to Yuba Sutter Disposal.

Water Services

The AFB provides water extraction, treatment and distribution services.

The domestic and industrial water supply for the base is provided entirely by groundwater. The base obtains water from nine wells.⁷⁵² The depth to groundwater is 10-80 feet bgs. The groundwater basin is not adjudicated, and safe annual yield is unknown. The base has the capacity to extract 11 mgd at existing wells,⁷⁵³ although its treatment capacity is presently 5 mgd. AFB groundwater levels rose 25 feet in the last 15 years due to a shift from groundwater to surface water use in the agricultural area west of the AFB.⁷⁵⁴

The base supplied a total of 551 million gallons of water in 2006. The current average daily demand is approximately 1.5 mgd. There were 2,193 connections in the base’s water system

Domestic water is treated at a groundwater treatment plant located near the intersection of J Street and Doolittle Drive.⁷⁵⁵ The plant was built in 2003 to address high levels of iron and manganese in the water.⁷⁵⁶ Its capacity is 5 mgd, with potential for expansion to 10 mgd if needed to

⁷⁵⁰ The National Academies Press, 2005.

⁷⁵¹ Associated Press, “Health Officials: No Need for Large Studies at Cape Radar Station,” June 18, 2006.

⁷⁵² Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. 2006-0074, p. 3.

⁷⁵³ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1999, p. 32.

⁷⁵⁴ Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. R5-2007-0025, p. 2.

⁷⁵⁵ Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, 2007.

⁷⁵⁶ The 2001 water supply permit from DPH required the AFB to construct a treatment plant for removal of manganese and iron.

service future growth. The treatment process removes iron, manganese, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, and methane from the source water using forced draft aeration. The water is oxidized using chlorine that is generated onsite, and then flows through a pressure filter that removes iron and manganese. The new plant also has a tank for holding spent backwash water, backwash reclamation pumps, chemical feed systems for chlorine and fluoride, booster pumps, instrumentation and controls, and a new building to house the operations.

The water distribution system was installed in the 1950s and 1960s in the AFB housing area, with a new system in the Brookview neighborhood. Water mains are in fair condition, and are generally comprised of asbestos concrete pipe.⁷⁵⁷ Corrosion of piping in the distribution system may be increasing copper levels in drinking water (and wastewater). Two above-ground storage tanks in the AFB family housing area have a total capacity of 1.5 million gallons. Total storage capacity of the entire base is five mg with a minimum of 3.9 mg always maintained. Water pressure is adequate for fire protection and residential use in the housing area.⁷⁵⁸

The base has not had a safe drinking water violation since 1997, according to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System. Although contaminants were not detected at the active well sites, DPH has classified the wells as at high risk for military installation contaminants.⁷⁵⁹

Groundwater contamination has occurred elsewhere on the AFB, although the water is not used for drinking purposes. There are hazardous waste sites and other sites with groundwater contamination. The AFB actively remediates solvent (TCE, PCE) contamination in groundwater in several areas, including 1) an area in the vicinity of a closed landfill (TCE contamination), 2) a flightline area in the vicinity of maintenance buildings (TCE contamination). The AFB plans to remediate gasoline recently detected in groundwater in the family housing area. The AFB monitors groundwater in the flightline area at 80 well sites.

The AFB also relies on recycled water. Recycled water is produced at the AFB wastewater treatment plant where it is treated at secondary standards and then pumped up to storage ponds for irrigation use on the golf course. The AFB discharges all treated wastewater for irrigation purposes. By implication, it uses approximately 0.76 mgd in recycled water.⁷⁶⁰ An RWQCB order requires the AFB to ensure that use of recycled water does not degrade groundwater, among other related precautions. Groundwater generally migrates in a southwest or west direction.

Wastewater Services

Beale AFB provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services.

The average daily flow is 0.76 mgd.⁷⁶¹ The peak daily flow was 5.18 mgd in January 1997.

⁷⁵⁷ U.S. Air Force, *Solicitation No. AFCEE-07-0002*, 2007, p. 18.

⁷⁵⁸ Beale AFB Housing Community Plan, p. 2.5-1

⁷⁵⁹ California Department of Health Services, drinking water source assessments, April 2001.

⁷⁶⁰ Recycled water use is assumed to be the same as the average daily flow to the wastewater treatment plant.

⁷⁶¹ Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. 2004-0045, pp. 1-2.

The wastewater collection system is constructed of asbestos cement or reinforced concrete (54 percent) and vitrified clay pipe. The wastewater collection system is aged, with much of the system built in the 1950s and 1960s.⁷⁶² As of 2002, \$3.1 million in infrastructure needs were identified. The AFB has significant inflow problems, which are caused by damaged manholes, sewer lines damaged by root intrusion, cracked pipes, and cross-connections to drainage channels.⁷⁶³ During heavy rainfall, inflow into the collection system often inundates the system and can cause overflows.⁷⁶⁴ In the event of extended rains, wastewater flows could exceed WWTP capacity and require that the WWTP release untreated flows to Hutchinson Creek. The wastewater collection system is subject to sewer backup problems in the family housing area of the AFB, particularly in the Gold Country neighborhood. The AFB has attributed this to poor lateral design in that area.⁷⁶⁵ There is likely a corrosion problem in the system as well. The base reported that it is in the process of rehabilitating the wastewater collection system.

The wastewater system relies primarily on gravity to convey flows. Facilities to convey wastewater from low-lying areas to the treatment plant include a pumping station and five ejector stations.⁷⁶⁶

The Beale AFB wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is located off of J Street, northeast of the Wheatland Gate, and provides treatment at secondary levels. The WWTP, which was built in 1942, has a design capacity of 5.0 mgd. The domestic wastewater treatment system consists of a headworks, a primary clarifier, two trickling filters, a secondary clarifier, and a chlorination/dechlorination unit. Sludge removed by the plant is processed in two anaerobic digesters, dried in sludge drying beds, and disposed off-site. An additional influent flow to the plant is from a groundwater remediation system for TCE contaminants. Numerous infrastructure needs have been identified at the WWTP, which require upgrades and/or replacement.⁷⁶⁷ No significant capital improvements have been made to the plant in the past five years; however, the base reported that it was working on plans for repairs to the plant.

Although permitted to discharge to Hutchinson Creek, the AFB has not done so in the past five years.⁷⁶⁸ The WWTP has discharged to land since February 2002.⁷⁶⁹ All wastewater has been routed to storage ponds and discharged to a 40-acre irrigation field or to the golf course (primarily in the summer months). An unlined storage pond (Pond #4) with 100 million gallons of capacity is

⁷⁶² U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1999, p. 77.

⁷⁶³ URS Group, Inc., 2002, pp. 3-2, 3-4.

⁷⁶⁴ URS Group, Inc., 2002, p. 1-2.

⁷⁶⁵ Beale AFB Housing Community Plan, p. 2.5-1.

⁷⁶⁶ URS Group, 2002, p. 2-1.

⁷⁶⁷ URS Group, 2002, pp. 3-6 through 3-10.

⁷⁶⁸ Beale AFB operates under two separate waste discharge requirements: 1) one for discharges to Hutchinson Creek and the golf course, and 2) another for discharges to the irrigation field. Hutchinson Creek, which enters the Western Pacific Interceptor Drainage Canal, is a tributary to the Bear and Feather Rivers.

⁷⁶⁹ Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. 2004-0045.

located adjacent to the irrigation field. The ponds were recently upgraded to provide additional storage capacity. The AFB stores wastewater effluent in the pond during wet periods and discharges to the irrigation field during dry weather conditions; the AFB is permitted to discharge to the field during dry weather conditions as long as it does not degrade groundwater. The AFB did not report groundwater monitoring activities.

The AFB faces regulatory requirements to upgrade its treatment processes. Beale is required to upgrade its WWTP to tertiary treatment levels by April 2009 to ensure public health and safe use for downstream recreation and food crop irrigation.⁷⁷⁰ The issue is complicated by the need to treat byproducts from remediation of groundwater contamination, limits on wet weather discharges to the irrigation field and relatively high peak wet weather flows. A constructed wetland approach may also be considered to provide broad-based treatment flexibility as regulatory requirements become stricter.⁷⁷¹ Beale AFB is currently subject to a cease and desist order issued by the Central Valley RWQCB in April 2004. The compliance action addresses WWTP discharges in violation of the effluent limitations for methylene blue active substances, iron, oil and grease, total petroleum hydrocarbons, aluminum, nitrate, and nitrite contained in the NPDES permit.⁷⁷² The AFB submitted a pollution prevention plan, as required. By April 2009, it must achieve full compliance.

An AFB consultant estimated the cost of upgrading the WWTP at \$18 million. Beale AFB has expanded its land-based discharge application and no longer needs an NPDES permit for discharge into Hutchinson Creek for its operations. The AFB solicited proposals in 2008 for enhanced use lease of the WWTP and adjacent sites for a term of up to 50 years. If leased, the party leasing the site would be responsible for compensating the base for the WWTP asset and obtaining an NPDES permit.⁷⁷³

Fire & EMS Services

The Beale AFB Fire Department provides fire suppression, prevention and emergency medical services within the base boundaries; ambulance transport services are provided by Bi-County Ambulance Co. The base has two fire stations—one located in the airfield area and another in the housing area. The main fire station serves both the main base and operation areas. It houses crash and structural vehicles in a 20-bay complex. A smaller two-stall fire station serves the housing area for structural and wildland fires.

Personnel are trained in fire suppression for structures, air craft, hazardous materials, vehicles, and vegetation. All personnel receive Red Cross certification in standard first aid and CPR.⁷⁷⁴

⁷⁷⁰ Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. 2004-0046, pp. 18, 25, 36.

⁷⁷¹ URS Group, 2002, p. 3-12.

⁷⁷² Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. 2004-0046.

⁷⁷³ U.S. Air Force, Enhanced Use Leasing Beale Air Force Base, RFQ No. AFRPA-08-0009, 2008.

⁷⁷⁴ U.S. Air Force, "Enlisted Careers-Fire Protection Apprentice," 2007.

The fire department has expertise in aircraft fire suppression. This technical expertise would be beneficial to other districts in the county should an aircraft incident occur outside of the base's bounds.

The base has mutual aid agreements with Linda Fire Protection District (FPD), Olivehurst Public Utility District, Plumas Brophy FPD, Smartville FPD, and California Department of Forestry. The base responds to off-base emergencies, and local fire departments respond to AFB emergencies when needed. In 2005, the fire department responded to seven off-base emergencies. The base maintains explosives ordinance specialists that are available to assist local agencies.

Law Enforcement Services

Beale AFB directly provides police protection and traffic enforcement on the base. Like other air force facilities, police protection is provided by the Air Force Security Forces. The 9th Security Forces Squadron maintains base security by providing weapons system security, air base defense, and antiterrorism defense. The squadron also provides professional police services for base residents and traffic control services for 17,000 registered vehicles.⁷⁷⁵ Military working dog teams are trained and certified to detect illicit drugs and explosives.

Common security incidents involve hikers and bicyclists who wander onto the base, which is a closed and secure facility, from the west (Spenceville Wildlife Area).

The AFB has unique hazardous materials expertise. Its explosive ordinance disposal team neutralizes weapons, such as homemade bombs and World War II era hand grenades, for counties and cities without such expertise. The team responds to 12 incidents in an average year, and has responded not only in the Sacramento area, but as far away as Oregon and Nevada.

The security squadron does not provide police protection services outside of the base boundaries.

Transportation Services

Beale AFB is responsible for maintenance of roads located on the base, and the County is responsible for maintaining roads leading to the base. The AFB is responsible for maintaining an unknown number of street miles, and operates five security gates.

The AFB has indicated that traffic to and from the base is an issue, and that roads connecting the base to SR 20 are in need of repairs. A funding source for repair of these roads is through the Public Lands Highways Program, a discretionary program that funds projects to improve access to and within federal lands. The Yuba County Transportation Master Plan 2006-2010 states that the county has received \$3 million through this program to improve access roads to Beale over the past four years, and anticipates additional funds in the coming years.

⁷⁷⁵ Beale Air Force Base, 9th *Security Forces Squadron Factsheet*, 2007.

Drainage & Runoff Services

The base is entirely within the Bear River watershed, and three tributaries to the Bear River (Reeds, Hutchinson, and Dry Creeks) run through the base. Runoff is surface drained to inlets, concrete-lined ditches and open grass-lined swales and ditches. Drainage from the base runs into Reeds Creek, Hutchinson Creek, Best Slough, and Dry Creek, and eventually flows into the Bear and Feather Rivers. Receiving waters are used for municipal and domestic supply, irrigation, recreation, and wildlife habitats.⁷⁷⁶ The southeast portion of the base lies within a 100-year floodplain.

In the housing area, stormwater drains to Dry Creek. There is presently no stormwater collection system in the housing area, and many housing units have water infiltration problems. Approximately 20 percent of housing units have significant drainage problems. Drainage swales and inlets have been constructed around many units to attempt to mitigate effects on foundations, but these are of limited effectiveness. Beale AFB plans to replace or renovate most of its housing units by 2012. Otherwise, no major storm drainage problems have been reported on base.⁷⁷⁷

USAF policy (AFI 32-7064) directs the AFB to minimize stormwater pollution draining into water bodies, and to implement best management practices (BMPs) during construction, land management and ground maintenance activities. BMPs implemented by the AFB include street sweeping, pretreatment of runoff and sewer discharges (oil/water separators), and public education relating to pollutant disposal.⁷⁷⁸ The AFB is subject to water quality regulation related to industrial and construction runoff. Beale AFB is not subject to reporting and discharge requirements under the SWRCB NPDES (MS4) permit for small municipal stormwater dischargers, although SWRCB has listed the AFB as a nontraditional system that may be designated in the future to comply with those requirements.⁷⁷⁹

Solid Waste Services

The AFB contracts with Yuba Sutter Disposal, Inc. for refuse collection, disposal and recycling services. The AFB formerly operated three solid waste disposal facilities, although these landfills have been closed. The AFB monitors the closed landfills under CIWMB and RWQCB requirements. Due to trichloroethene (TCE) contamination found in a groundwater monitoring well near one of the closed landfills, the RWQCB requires the AFB to conduct groundwater monitoring and erosion control efforts.⁷⁸⁰

⁷⁷⁶ U.S. Air Force, Enhanced Use Leasing Beale Air Force Base, RFQ No. AFRPA-08-0009, 2008, p 2.

⁷⁷⁷ Beale AFB Housing Community Plan, p. 2.5-1.

⁷⁷⁸ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1999, p. 76.

⁷⁷⁹ State Water Resources Control Board, Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ.

⁷⁸⁰ Central Valley RWQCB, Order No. R5-2006-0074.

Parks and Recreation Services

The AFB offers parks as well as outdoor recreation opportunities to active-duty military and military dependents. The AFB allows access to retired military personnel, civilian employees and guests on a controlled basis.

There are four acres of improved parkland on the base, including the Ryden and Candycane parks.⁷⁸¹ In addition, there is an 18-hole golf course and a 35-acre off-road vehicle area. There are fishing opportunities on twelve lakes, some of which are stocked with sport fish. There is a 1.5-mile nature trail, in addition to many miles of unimproved hiking trails. Hunting is allowed in certain areas. An outdoor adventure center offers camping facilities, rents sporting equipment and organizes a variety of recreational activities and trips. Indoor recreation on base includes a fitness center and bowling. There are two swimming pools.

Infrastructure needs include sports fields, expanded picnic facilities, directional signage to recreation areas.

Other Services

Beale AFB owns and maintains its electric distribution system; power is purchased from PG&E and WAPA. The AFB operates a large medical clinic, but relies on local hospital facilities and Travis AFB for hospital services. Other municipal services include library and transit services.

BI-COUNTY AMBULANCE

AGENCY OVERVIEW

Bi-County Ambulance, Inc. provides ambulance services to Yuba and Sutter Counties. It is overseen and regulated by the Sierra-Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA). Bi-County Ambulance Service, a private company, operates out of Yuba City.

Bi-County Ambulance is a member of the Emergency Medical Control Committee that meets the third Wednesday of every month. The committee is composed of representatives from the following agencies: Bi-County Ambulance Service, Health Departments of Yuba and Sutter Counties, Boards of Supervisors of Yuba and Sutter Counties, Sutter North Medical Foundation, Yuba and Sutter County Offices of Emergency Services, Yuba and Sutter Counties fire and sheriffs' departments, the CHP, Olivehurst Fire Department, and the Public Health Officer from Beale Air Force Base. The purpose of their meetings is to discuss coordination and protocols in the medical and emergency response area.⁷⁸²

The Sierra Sacramento Valley EMSA, which also attends these meetings, provides oversight and audit services to ensure that Bi-County Ambulance performs appropriately and complies with local and state regulations. Since its founding in 1975, the EMSA has been a governmental agency

⁷⁸¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1999, p. 89.

⁷⁸² Sutter County Audit Committee, 2006.

responsible for qualification, accreditation and authorization of all prehospital care personnel, emergency system design, and inspection of service vehicles and equipment.⁷⁸³

Bi-County Ambulance Service has been providing exclusive emergency transportation services to the people of Sutter and Yuba Counties for over 25 years.⁷⁸⁴

NATURE AND EXTENT

Bi-County Ambulance provides basic and advanced life support transportation services for patients who require intubations. In 1995 it was working on developing Critical Care Transport protocols to be able to transport heart care patients.⁷⁸⁵

Table A-43-1: Ambulance Response Times. 2006

Table A-43-1 provides data for response times in 2006. Response time is defined as “the time measured from dispatch time of 911 call, or a seven-digit access call dispatched code 3, until the unit arrives on scene.”⁷⁸⁶ In 2006, Bi-County Ambulance did not meet the response time standards imposed by the Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMSA program policy at Beale

Area	Response Time
Beale AFB	15 minutes 90% of the time
Camptonville	38 minutes 90% of the time
Dobbins-Oregon House	29 minutes 90% of the time
Foothill	35 minutes 90% of the time
Linda	9 minutes 90 % of the time
Loma Rica	11 minutes 90% of the time
Marysville	6 minutes 90% of the time
Olivehurst	8 minutes 90% of the time
Smartville	17 minutes 90% of the time
Wheatland	15 minutes 90% of the time
Source: Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMS Agency	

AFB. According to the standards, the response times must be under eight minutes 90 percent of the time. In 2006, the actual response time was 15 minutes 90 percent of the time. The response time standard for rural areas, including the City of Wheatland, the Wheatland vicinity, Hallwood, and Plumas Lake, is 20 minutes 90 percent of the time, which Bi-County Ambulance achieved in all rural communities in 2006. The response time standard for wilderness areas, including all areas to the north and east of the Beale AFB, such as Camptonville, Smartville, and Loma Rica, is as soon as possible.

LOCATION

Bi-County Ambulance Inc. provides emergency transportation services under contract within Yuba and Sutter Counties. Bi-County Ambulance staff reported that approximately 76 percent of all calls begin or end at Rideout Memorial Hospital in the City of Marysville. The Company also

⁷⁸³ Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMSA, 2007.

⁷⁸⁴ Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMSA, 2005.

⁷⁸⁵ Sutter County Audit Committee, 2006.

⁷⁸⁶ Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMSA, 2005, Reference No. 415.

provides service to Enloe Hospital in Chico, Oroville Sierra Hospital, and other hospitals in Roseville and Sacramento.⁷⁸⁷

INFRASTRUCTURE

It is required by the contract that no less than five ambulances be on duty in Sutter and Yuba Counties at any given time.⁷⁸⁸

As of 2005, Bi-County Ambulance Inc. planned to equip its fleet with Global Positioning Systems to aid computer modeling of its posting plans. This will position the ambulances strategically to minimize response time.⁷⁸⁹

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

The Department of Fish and Game maintains animal and plant species and natural communities in California to ensure their survival and preservation. The department is responsible for diversified recreational, commercial, scientific, and educational use of fish and wildlife.⁷⁹⁰

AGENCY OVERVIEW

California Department of Fish and Game owns and operates the Spenceville Wildlife Management and Recreation Area (WMRA). Two-thirds of the area is located in Yuba County. The remainder is situated in Nevada County.⁷⁹¹

NATURE AND EXTENT

California Department of Fish and Game provides maintenance and operations for the Spenceville Wildlife Area.

Spenceville is divided into two portions covering about 12,000 acres. The larger of the two areas borders the eastern boundary of Beale Air Force Base. The eastern portion of the WMRA is a smaller area which is covered by woodland oaks. The Spenceville WMRA is the home for rare flora and fauna, as well as a destination for tourists and campers.⁷⁹²

⁷⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁸ Sutter County Audit Committee, 2005.

⁷⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁰ California Department of Fish and Game, 2007.

⁷⁹¹ Ibid.

⁷⁹² U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1999, p. 26.

LOCATION

The Spenceville WMRA is located approximately 15 miles east of Marysville and about 45 miles north of Sacramento. The area extends 10 miles from north to south and 4.5 miles from east to west. The WMRA is bordered by Beale Air Force Base and numerous private landowners and extends into Nevada County.⁷⁹³

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Spenceville WMRA is open to the public. There are many opportunities for hunting and numerous trails for hiking and horseback riding. Various camping and fishing sites are also available for public use. Some ranch owners that graze cattle at Beale Air Force Base also lease rangelands at the Spenceville WMRA.⁷⁹⁴

A new project to construct Waldo Lake Dam and reservoir on Dry Creek is currently being evaluated by local agencies. If built, the reservoir would inundate a large portion of the Spenceville WMRA.⁷⁹⁵ Some residents have expressed concerns that the Waldo project presents significant negative impacts for the Spenceville Wildlife Area and surrounding communities.⁷⁹⁶

⁷⁹³ California Department of Fish and Game, 2007.

⁷⁹⁴ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1999, p. 26.

⁷⁹⁵ US Army Corps of Engineers, 1999, p. 26

⁷⁹⁶ Friends of Spenceville, 2007.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

AGENCY OVERVIEW

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) provides fire prevention, suppression, and fire related law enforcement for timberlands, wildlands and urban forests. CALFIRE also responds to other types of emergencies, including structure fires, vehicle accidents, medical aids, swift water rescues, search and rescues, hazardous material spills, train wrecks, and natural disasters. Other services outside of the scope of the MSR project are provided by CALFIRE, such as the Resource Management Program, which promotes the protection of California's natural resources through enforcement of timber harvesting regulations, forest conservation education programs, and pest management.

NATURE AND EXTENT

CALFIRE services are provided in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) of Yuba County. The SRA portions of the County are served by two CALFIRE battalions. Battalion 14 serves the SRA in the communities of Smartville and Camp Far West. Battalion 16 serves the SRA in the communities of Loma Rica and Dobbins. Under contract CALFIRE also provides fire suppression, fire prevention and emergency medical response to Loma Rica-Browns Valley CSD and the City of Marysville, dispatching services for the foothill fire protection districts (Camptonville CSD, Foothill FPD, Dobbins-Oregon House FPD, Smartville FPD, and Loma Rica-Browns Valley CSD), and personnel for the County Fire Protection Planner position.

Fire prevention efforts in the County include fuel reduction projects in high and very high fuel hazard areas. Pre-fire management programs provide use of a wood chipper for area residents to clear material around structures, and a road side clearing program in conjunction with Yuba County Department of Public Works.⁷⁹⁷ The Battalion anticipated over 1,400 hours of staff time for prevention activities in 2006—200 hours inspecting development plans, 200 hours for burn permit administration, 640 hours enforcing defensible space regulations, 50 hours inspecting power lines, 100 hours on public education programs, and 200 hours on other projects.⁷⁹⁸

In 2006, the two battalions answered a total of 671 calls for service. A majority of the calls were EMS related.

Dispatching

The Department provides contract dispatching services to the foothill fire protection districts, including SFPD, FFPD, LRBVCSD, DOHFPD, and CCSD. Yuba County 911 calls are answered by the Yuba County Sheriff's dispatch center. All related calls for the State Responsibility Areas or a

⁷⁹⁷ CALFIRE, 2006, pp. 80-82.

⁷⁹⁸ Ibid, pp. 97-98.

contracting district are relayed to the CALFIRE Emergency Command Center in Grass Valley. CALFIRE then dispatches the appropriate first-response unit.

Phone calls to 911 from cellular phones in Yuba County go through the Chico California Highway Patrol office. These calls are transferred to the Yuba County Sheriff's dispatch center and are transferred to CALFIRE if fire related.

LOCATION

CALFIRE provides services throughout the County in the SRA and in contracting Local Responsibility Areas. The SRA includes the eastern half of the County from the western boundary of Beale AFB (excluding the AFB) to the Yuba-Nevada county line and north to the national forests. The SRA overlaps the Smartville FPD, Camptonville FPD, Foothill FPD, DOHFPD, and LRBVCSD boundaries and the eastern territory of the Plumas Brophy FPD service area. Battalion 14 also provides service to the Columbia Hill area in Nevada County.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key CALFIRE infrastructure in the County includes three forest fire stations in Smartville, Dobbins and Loma Rica and a Communication and Lookout Site.

The Department is in the process of improving the Smartville Forest Fire Station. Crew quarters were constructed in 2001 and are in excellent condition. The Department reported that the apparatus bay and office are in fair condition and are expected to be replaced by the end of FY 08-09. The adjacent 10,000-gallon water tank is in good condition. The driveways are in fair condition and are in need of replacement, according to the Department. A timeline for replacement has not been determined.

The Dobbins Forest Fire Station was built in 1964. The Department identified the building as being in good condition; however the driveways are in need of repaving.

The Loma Rica Forest Fire Station was built in 2000 and is in excellent condition. No infrastructure needs were identified.

The communications tower and vault at the Communication and Lookout Site were built in 2001 and are in excellent condition. The lookout was built in 1935. It was inspected by a structural engineer in 2007 who deemed it to be in good condition. The lookout residence and garage are in fair condition. The Department did not identify specific infrastructure needs.

Table A-43-2: CALFIRE Service Profile

Fire Service			
Service Configuration		Service Demand	
Fire Suppression	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006
EMS	Direct	Total Service Calls	671
Ambulance Transport	Bi-County	% EMS	42.5%
Hazardous Materials	Direct	% Fire	29.1%
Air Rescue & Ambulance Helicopter	Direct	% Mutual Aid	NP
Fire Suppression Helicopter	Direct	% Vehicle Accident	20.4%
Public Safety Answering Point	Yuba County Sheriff	% Other	6.3%
Fire/EMS Dispatch	Direct	Calls per 1,000 people ¹	72
Service Adequacy		Resources	
ISO Rating	NA	Fire Stations in District	3
Median Response Time ²	NP	Fire Stations Serving District	3
90th Percentile Response Time	NP	Sq. Miles per Station	112
Response Time Base Year	2006	Total Staff	11 to 43
Training		Total Full-time Sworn Staff ³	11 to 43
All CDF firefighters must complete training through the CDF academy. Requirements depend upon level of certification.		Total On-call Sworn Staff ⁴	0
		Sworn Staff per Station ⁵	14
		Sworn Staff per 1,000 ⁶	5
		Full-time Sworn Staff per 1,000	5
Service Challenges		Staffing Base Year	2007
None identified.		Fire Flow Water Reserves	20,000 g
		Fire Flow Pressure ⁷	150 psi
Notes:			
(1) Service call ratio based on 2000 Census population.			
(2) The District reported response times are from the time of leaving the station to response at the scene, and do not include the time from dispatch of volunteers to exiting the station.			
(3) The number of full-time staff is seasonal based on fire season.			
(4) While there are no on-call firefighters, the District relies on 45 volunteers to staff the lookout site.			
(5) Based on ratio of sworn staff to the number of stations during fire season.			
(6) Sworn staff ratio during fire season based on 2000 Census population.			
(7) The agency relies on water tenders for most fire service calls.			

Continued

YUBA COUNTY MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Staff per Shift	Apparatus
Smartville Forest Fire Station	8839 SR 20, Smartville	Fair to Excellent	1 fire captain 1 fire apparatus engineer 4-6 firefighters	2 type III fire engines 1 utility vehicle
Dobbins Forest Fire Station	9946 Marysville Rd., Dobbins	Good	1 fire captain 1 fire apparatus engineer 4-6 firefighters	2 type III fire engines 1 type II bulldozer 1 utility vehicle
Loma Rica Forest Fire Station	1185 Loma Rica Rd., Loma Rica	Excellent	1 fire captain 2-4 firefighters	1 type II fire engine
Communication and Lookout Site	Oregon Peak Rd., Dobbins	Fair to Excellent	1-3 volunteers	None
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
At the Smartville FFS, the apparatus bay and office are in fair condition and are expected to be replaced by the end of FY 2008-09. The driveways were identified by the Department as being in fair condition as well, and in need of replacement. The driveway at Dobbins FFS also needs to be repaved.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				Mutual/Automatic Aid Providers
LRBVCSD shares Station 61 with CALFIRE. The District paid for the office and two engine bays and CALFIRE paid for two additional engine bays. CALFIRE did not identify plans or opportunities for facility-sharing in the future. The Department is a member of the Rural Foothills Joint Powers Agency, the Yuba Watershed Protection and Fire Safe Council, and the Yuba County Pre-Disaster Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan committee.				Dobbins-Oregon House FPD, Foothill FPD, Loma Rica-Browns Valley CSD, Smartville FPD, Camptonville CSD, Wheatland Fire Authority, Linda County FPD

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

AGENCY OVERVIEW

California Highway Patrol (CHP) provides traffic control, investigation, and law enforcement related to vehicles on state highways, freeways and unincorporated roads. The CHP has primary jurisdiction on roads used for hazardous material transport.

NATURE AND EXTENT

The following programs are provided by the Yuba City Area Office in the MSR area: Vehicle Theft Training and Awareness Program, Farm Labor Vehicle Program, Impaired Driving Enforcement Program, Drug Recognition Evaluator Program, and Abandoned Vehicle Abatement. Other CHP programs are offered through the Valley Division office.

CHP officers patrol eight beats throughout Yuba County. CHP did not provide the total number of staff or sworn officers used to provide police services.

Dispatch

All 911 calls made from land lines in Yuba County are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff's communications unit (the Public Safety Answering Point). Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires CHP response on a highway or unincorporated road, it relays the call to the CHP dispatch office which directly dispatches officers. Calls from cellular phones are initially routed to the CHP and CHP personnel are dispatched if needed.

Demand

The CHP service area experienced a general increase in the occurrence of property crimes between 1996 and 2003 and a subsequent decline until 2005, as shown in Figure A-43-3. During the same time period, there have been only three violent crimes reported in the CHP service area in Yuba County.

CHP reported a rise in the incidence of driving under the influence in the County.

Figure A-43-3: CHP Property Crimes

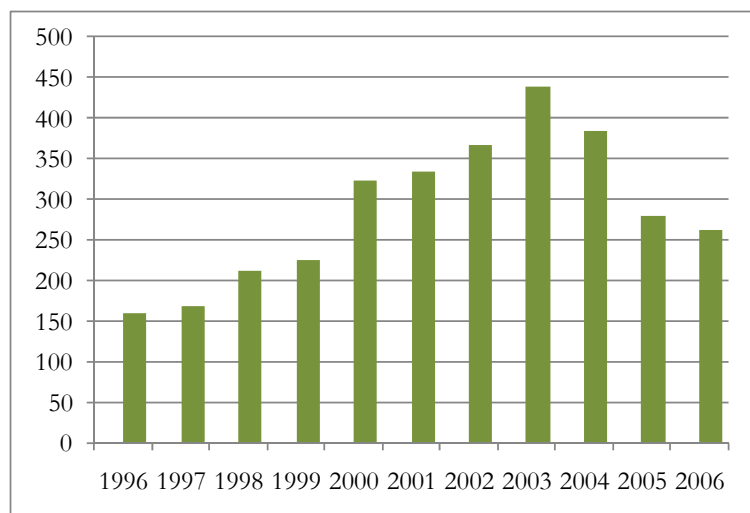
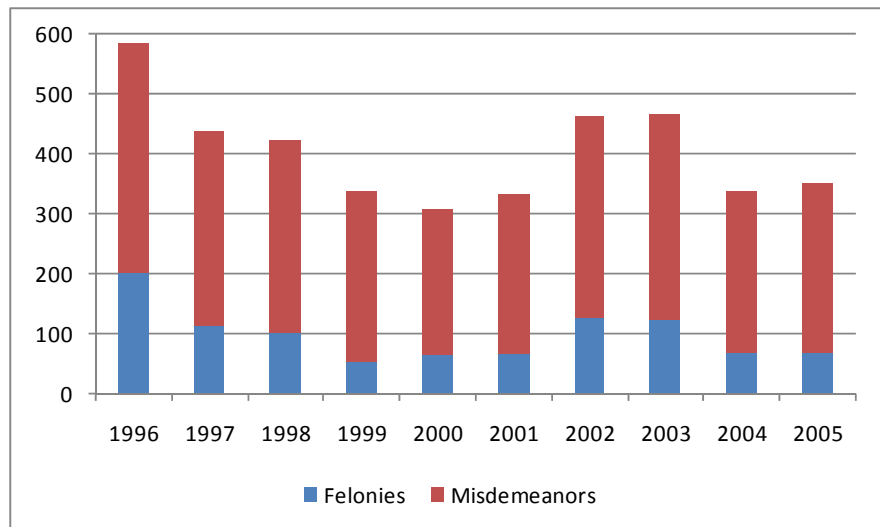


Figure A-43-4: CHP Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests

By comparison, arrests in the same area have shown no relationship with the incidence of crimes. The number of arrests generally declined until 2000, peaked in 2003 and remained constant in 2004 and 2005.

The CHP did not provide information on the number or type of service calls received.



Complaints

Complaints against a CHP officer can be registered with the Office of Internal Affairs via the online form or mail. Once a complaint is received, the officer’s Commander oversees the investigation. After the investigation has been completed to the Commander’s satisfaction, the report undergoes review by the Commander’s superiors. Once the report is approved, the citizen receives a written response indicating the outcome of the complaint.

LOCATION

The Yuba-Sutter CHP Area Office provides services throughout Yuba and Sutter counties on state highways, freeways and unincorporated roads.

INFRASTRUCTURE

CHP officers patrol both Yuba and Sutter counties from the area office in Yuba City. Four patrol cars are used to patrol Yuba County during each shift. CHP did not provide information on the type and condition of patrol cars and other equipment.

Table A-43-5: CHP Service Profile

Police Service Configuration				
Service Configuration				
Patrol	Direct	Temporary Holding	Yuba County Sheriff	
Dispatch	Direct	Bomb Squad	Direct - Sacramento	
Search and Rescue	Direct - Division	Canine Services	Direct - Other CHP Offices	
Crime Lab	DOJ	Academy Training	Direct	
SWAT	Direct - Division	POST Certified?	Yes	
Service Demand				
Arrests 2005		364		
Citations		NP		
Violent Crimes 2005		1		
Property Crimes 2005		280		
Resources				
Marked Police Vehicles Per Shift		4		
Service Adequacy				
Complaints		NP		
Priority One Response Time		NP		
Violent Crime Clearance Rate 2005 ¹		0%		
Property Crime Clearance Rate 2005		1%		
Service Challenges				
None identified.				
Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Other Purpose	Built
Station 285	1619 Poole Rd., Yuba City 95993	NP	Yuba-Sutter Division Headquarters	NP
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
None identified.				
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration				
<p>CHP is a member of the Net-5 joint narcotics task force with Marysville PD, Yuba City PD, Sutter County SD, Yuba County SD, and the State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement.</p> <p>The CHP is also a member of the Yuba-Sutter Area Gang Enforcement Team (YSAGE) and the Yuba-Sutter Vehicle Theft Suppression Enforcement Team (VSET). The agency has participated in the following regional plans: the Yuba County Water Agency Emergency Action plan, the Yuba County Flood Plan, and the Sleep Train Amphitheatre Traffic Management Plan. Through an informal agreement with Linda FPD, CHP has a substation at LFPD Station 1. No future facility-sharing opportunities were reported.</p>				
Notes:				
1) In 2005 there was only one violent crime reported in the CHP service area.				

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY

California Water Service Company (Cal Water) is the water service provider to the entire City of Marysville.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

Cal Water is an investor-owned public utility that was formed in 1926. Cal Water serves 50 communities from its 25 water systems spread throughout California. The company is a subsidiary of the California Water Service Group, which also provides services in Washington, New Mexico and Hawaii. The California Public Utilities Commission regulates this and other investor-owned utilities.

Cal Water has been providing retail water services to the City of Marysville since 1930. The Company estimated that it provided service to 12,290 residents in 2004.⁷⁹⁹ The Company anticipates limited growth in demand for service, according to UWMP projections, as the City is built-out and further development would be directed to north of the city limits. The Company reports that “development is possible to the north of town, but because of the major flood potential, costly levees would have to be constructed prior to development.”⁸⁰⁰

In regards to customer outreach and service, the Company has website where customers may access rate information, other updates and contact information. Complaints are generally regarding water quality and pressure. The Company creates a separate report for each complaint and consolidates the information in monthly summary sheets. The manager reviews all complaints and directs personnel to correct the problem. In 2005, the Company received 11 complaints. A majority of the complaints related to low or high pressure.

NATURE AND EXTENT

Cal Water provides water retail, groundwater pumping, treatment, distribution, and conservation services. Cal Water does not provide recycled water services, and does not anticipate recycled water use in its service area within the forecast period through 2030. The City of Marysville does recycle water at its wastewater treatment facility, but the water is used to irrigate territory outside of the Company’s service area.

LOCATION

Cal Water provides services within the City of Marysville levee system. The City limits extend beyond the levees; however, development has not been approved outside of the levees.⁸⁰¹

⁷⁹⁹ California Water Service Company, 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, Marysville District, Nov. 10, 2005, p. 16.

⁸⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 12.

⁸⁰¹ Ibid., p. 12.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure owned and maintained by Cal Water to provide water services include eight active wells, two water storage tanks, and 55 miles of pipelines.

The Marysville District of Cal Water is entirely dependent on groundwater from the North Yuba Groundwater Subbasin.

The eight active wells have a total pumping capacity of 6,400 gpm. There are water quality concerns at wells 8 and 10 due to existence of Methyl tertiary Butyl ether (MTBE), a component commonly found in fuel. Well 10 is not being used as the pumping causes the MTBE to move towards the well.⁸⁰² MTBE was not detected in any of the active wells in 2006.⁸⁰³ All wells have well-head hypo-chlorination treatment systems. The Company was within MCL standards for all contaminants in 2006, according to the Company's water quality report.

The Marysville water system utilizes three types of treatment. All active sources are disinfected continuously using either sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite. Two of the wells are equipped with manganese removal systems.

In 2001, DPH identified significant well contamination vulnerabilities (those with a vulnerability score of 15 or greater) as gas stations, chemical storage, dry cleaners, injection wells, known contaminant plumes, underground storage tanks, septic systems, agricultural drainage, illegal dumping, metal plating activities, NPDES permitted discharges, sewer collection systems, and recreational surface water.

The two storage tanks (one elevated and one ground level) have a combined capacity of 0.8 mg. The elevated storage tank is in satisfactory condition according to the DPH annual inspection in 2007.⁸⁰⁴ The exterior of the tank is anticipated to be recoated sometime in 2008. The ground-level storage tank was constructed in 2006 and is in excellent condition.

The distribution system is comprised of 55 miles of steel (four percent), cast iron (40 percent), asbestos cement (54 percent), and PVC (two percent). The distribution system was identified as being generally in good condition by DPH.⁸⁰⁵

Of the 3,827 service connections, approximately 70 percent are not metered. According to California law, all connections must be metered by 2025. The Company plans to install meters at 200 connections annually to meet the State deadline.

⁸⁰² Ibid., p. 28.

⁸⁰³ CAL Water, *2006 Water Quality Report*, 2007, p. 2.

⁸⁰⁴ California DPH, *Cal Water Service Marysville – Annual Inspection Report*, April 23, 2007, p. 4.

⁸⁰⁵ Ibid, p. 5.

Table A-43-6: Cal Water Service Profile

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure							
Water Service		Provider(s)		Water Service		Provider(s)	
Retail Water	Direct	Groundwater Recharge	None				
Wholesale Water	None	Groundwater Extraction	Direct				
Water Treatment	Direct	Recycled Water	None				
Service Area Description							
Retail Water	Within the Marysville city limits, excluding the territory outside of the levees.						
Wholesale Water	None						
Recycled Water	None						
System Overview							
Average Daily Demand	3.2 mgd		Peak Day Demand	5.3 mg			
Supply	9.2 mgd (pumping capacity of delivery system in 2005)						
Major Facilities							
Facility Name	Type	Capacity		Condition	Yr Built		
Water Treatment Plant	Treatment	1.5 mgd		Excellent	2006		
Other Infrastructure							
Reservoirs	0		Storage Capacity (mg)	0.8 mg			
Pump Stations	3		Pressure Zones	1			
Production Wells	8		Pipe Miles	55 miles			
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies							
The 2007 DHS annual inspection report found no deficiencies.							
Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration							
Current Practices: None.							
Opportunities: None identified.							
Notes:							
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.							

Continued

Water Demand and Supply								
Service Connections		Total	Inside Bounds	Outside Bounds				
Total		3,744	3,744	0				
Irrigation/Landscape		0	0	0				
Domestic		3,141	3,141	0				
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional		603	603	0				
Recycled		0	0	0				
Other		0	0	0				
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year) ¹								
		1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total		NP	3,141	3,287	3,329	3,384	3,430	3,490
Residential		NP	2,056	2,151	2,179	2,215	2,245	2,285
Commercial/Industrial		NP	834	873	884	898	911	927
Irrigation/Landscape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Sources		Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)						
Source	Type	Average		Maximum ²		Safe/Firm		
North Yuba Groundwater Subbasin	groundwater	3,305		10,330		Unknown		
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year)								
		1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total		NP	3,414	3,573	3,619	3,678	3,728	3,794
Imported		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater		NP	3,414	3,573	3,619	3,678	3,728	3,794
Surface		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycled		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctive Use								
Cal Water does not practice conjunctive use in the Marysville District.								
Supply Constraints								
Precipitation and irrigation water percolate into the groundwater basin with average annual recharge of the entire North Yuba Basin estimated at 11,000 af annually.								
Drought Supply and Plans								
Drought Supply (af)	Year 1:	2,927	Year 2:	2,927	Year 3:	2,927		
Significant Droughts	1976, 1977 and 1987 through 1991, 1993							
Storage Practices	Storage is for short-term emergencies only.							
Drought Plan	During a five to 10 percent shortage there will be an ongoing public information campaign on conservation and educational programs in schools. During a moderate shortage of 10 to 20 percent, CAL Water would continue aggressive public education, and impose voluntary or mandatory 10 to 20 percent reductions in water consumption. A shortage of 20 to 35 percent would require limited landscape irrigation, other water use restrictions such as filling of pools or fountains, monitoring of compliance, and installation of flow restrictors on service lines of non-compliant customers. During a critical shortage of 35 to 50 percent, all previous steps would be taken in addition to more restrictive conditions for landscape irrigation and potential discontinuance of service to consistently non-compliant customers.							
Water Conservation Practices								
CUWCC Signatory	Yes							
Metering	30%							
Conservation Pricing	Yes, on metered connections.							
Other Practices	None							
Notes:								
(1) Demand by connection type calculated by applying percentages of metered connections to total demand.								
(2) Maximum supply is based on a maximum pumping capacity of all wells of 6,400 gpm.								

Water Rates and Financing			
Domestic Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 06-07¹			
Rate Description		Avg. Monthly Charges	Consumption ²
Residential	<i>Metered</i> Flat Monthly: \$10.42 Water Use: \$.84 per ccf <i>Unmetered</i> Flat Monthly: \$33.45 for residential unit and premises less than 6,000 sq. ft.	<i>Metered</i> \$20.50 <i>Unmetered</i> \$33.45	12 ccf/month
Non-Residential			
Retail	Flat Monthly: \$26.05 Water Use: \$.84 per ccf	\$57.97	38 ccf/month
Industrial	Flat Monthly: \$156.28 Water Use: \$.86 per ccf	\$341.18	215 ccf/month
Special Rates			
Rates are the same throughout the Cal Water Marysville District service area.			
Rate-Setting Procedures			
Policy Description	The California Public Utilities Commission reviews and sets water rates when an increase is proposed by the Company.		
Most Recent Rate Change	2008	Frequency of Rate Changes	As needed and approved
Water Development Fees and Requirements			
Connection Fee Approach	The Company does not charge a connection fee if there is a main extended to the property line. The developer pays for the actual cost of infrastructure to meet additional needs of the new development.		
Connection Fee Timing	None		
Connection Fee Amount	None		
Land Dedication Requirements	None		
Development Impact Fee	None		
Water Enterprise Revenues, FY 05-06			Expenditures, FY 05-06
Source	Amount	%	Amount
Total	NP	NP	Total
Rates & charges	NP	NP	Administration
Property tax and assessments	NP	NP	O & M
Grants	NP	NP	Capital Depreciation
Interest	NP	NP	Debt
Connection Fees	NP	NP	Purchased Water
Notes:			
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges.			
(2) Water use assumptions by customer type were used to calculate average monthly bills. Assumed use levels are consistent countywide for comparison purposes. For further details, refer to Chapter TK.			

Continued

Water Service Adequacy, Efficiency & Planning Indicators					
Water Planning		Description		Planning Horizon	
Water Master Plan		None			
UWMP		2005		2011	
Capital Improvement Plan		2008		2012	
Plan Item/Element		Description			
Emergency Response Plan		2006		NA	
Other Plans					
The Company also has a Bio-Terrorism Act Vulnerability Assessment from 2004.					
Service Challenges					
Cal Water identified meeting water quality requirements as a challenge, due to the volume of samples for regulatory compliance.					
Service Adequacy Indicators					
Connections/FTE		624		O&M Cost Ratio ¹ NP	
MGD Delivered/FTE		0.53		Distribution Loss Rate 8%	
Distribution Breaks & Leaks ²		63		Distribution Break Rate ³ 115	
Response Time Policy		ASAP		Response Time Actual 4-12 hours	
Water Pressure		60 to 75 psi, occasionally below 50 psi during peak demand in the summer			
Drinking Water Quality Regulatory Information⁴					
		#		Description	
Health Violations		0			
Monitoring Violations		0			
DW Compliance Rate ⁵		100%			
Employee Indicators					
Total Employees (FTEs)		6		Certified? Yes	
Notes:					
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.					
(2) The Company had 62 service connection leaks and one main leak in 2005.					
(3) Distribution break rate is the number of leaks and pipeline breaks per 100 miles of distribution piping.					
(4) Violations since 1995, as reported by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System.					
(5) Drinking water compliance is percent of time in compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in 2006.					

COUNTY OF YUBA

Yuba County provides law enforcement, animal control, street maintenance, drainage, park, library, and land use planning services to the unincorporated areas of Yuba County. For solid waste collection, the County has entered into a joint powers agreement with Sutter County, which franchises a sole private provider—Yuba-Sutter Disposal Inc. The County also provides countywide services, such as welfare and judicial functions, which are outside the scope of this study.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

Yuba County was formed on February 18, 1850 and is one of the original 27 counties of California.

Local Accountability and Governance

Board members are elected by supervisorial district and serve staggered four-year terms. Current board members are Dan Logue, John Nicoletti, Mary Jane Griego, Donald Schrader, and Harold Stocker. Refer to Table A-43-7 for the representatives and contested election turnout.

Table A-43-7: Supervisorial Election Turnout

District	Representative	Last Contested Election	District Voter Turnout	Countywide Voter Turnout	Countywide Comparison Election
1	Daniel Russell Logue	Nov-06	32%	38%	Sheriff-coroner
2	John Nicoletti	Nov-04	59%	57%	Measure D
3	Mary Jane Griego	Mar-04	40%	40%	Measure A
4	Don Schrader	Mar-00	45%	-	None
5	Hal Stocker	Jun-06	51.28%	40.55%	Sheriff-coroner

The Board meets weekly on Tuesdays. Meetings are held at 9:30 a.m., except on the first Tuesday of the month when held at 6:00 p.m. Board meeting agendas are posted at the Yuba County Government Center, the County Library and on the County’s website. Board meeting minutes are available at the Yuba County Government Center and on the County’s website. The County makes available its budget, general and specific plans, transportation master plan, and other documents on its website.

The County demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO. The County responded to LAFCO’s written questionnaires and cooperated with LAFCO map inquiries and document requests.

With regard to customer service, complaints may be submitted through the website, phone calls, email, letters, and in-person to the Board of Supervisors. Specific complaints may be directed to departmental heads. Citizen complaints regarding the Sheriff’s department can be submitted via telephone, letter, the Department’s website, or in-person. In 2006, the Sheriff’s department received 13 complaints—five for unprofessional conduct of an officer, five for mishandled service calls, one for use of excessive force, and two for vehicle towing. All complaints are directed to the

Undersheriff, who decides if the complaint should be handled administratively or if an in-depth Internal Affairs investigation is warranted.

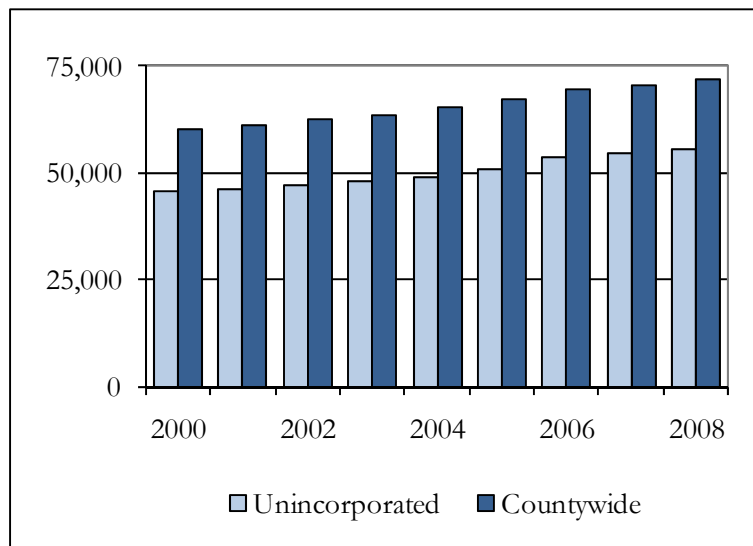
The County updates constituents through regular calendar updates and announcements on the website.

Service Demand and Growth

Population in the unincorporated areas of Yuba County was approximately 45,679, as of the 2000 Census, and grew to 55,700 by January 2008. The population density in the unincorporated areas throughout the county is approximately 114 residents per square mile.

Figure A-43-8: Yuba County Population, 2000-8

The County has experienced significant recent growth and urban development as shown in Figure A-43-8. (The population shown is from the Department of Finance.) Much of this growth is attributable to the major housing developments that have begun construction in the southwest of the County (i.e., in the Plumas Lake and East Linda Specific Plan areas).



The 2005 jobs-housing balance was 0.8 in the unincorporated areas of the County; by comparison, there were 1.4 jobs per housing unit on average in Sacramento area cities, 1.6 jobs per housing unit in the City of Marysville, and 0.6 jobs per housing unit in the City of Wheatland.

Significant employers in the County include Beale Air Force Base (5,700 military and civilian jobs), Naumes Inc. (1,200 seasonal jobs), Sleep Train Amphitheatre (650 seasonal jobs), Baldwin Contracting Co. (300 jobs), KBI Norcal Truss (200 jobs), Bishop's Pumpkin Farm (200 seasonal jobs), Yuba River Moulding & Millwork (200 jobs), the Appeal-Democrat (120 jobs), and Shoei Foods (100 jobs). There are a number of farming and ranching operations within the County; major crops produced include rice, walnuts, kiwis, prunes, peaches, olives, grapes, pears, almonds, row crops, irrigated and non-irrigated field crops, and timber.

Significant residential and commercial growth is anticipated within the County in the coming years as planned developments begin and continue construction in the vicinity of the City of Wheatland, and within the East Linda Specific Plan (ELSP), Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) and North Arboga Study Areas (NASA).

There are as many as 85 proposed and planned developments within the County, covering in excess of 23,000 acres, including 1,040 acres of non-residential development, with over 62,470 potential new dwelling units. Proposed and planned residential development projects would add

approximately 183,738 new residents countywide if future households are the same size as existing households.⁸⁰⁶ For a list of all development projects in Yuba County, see Table A-44-1.

In the unincorporated areas outside the cities' existing SOIs, there are approximately 45,637 potential new dwelling units at currently proposed and planned developments.⁸⁰⁷ They would add approximately 134,379 new residents to the unincorporated areas if and when these are developed.

The countywide population would reach 254,483 if and when proposed and planned developments come to fruition;⁸⁰⁸ this does not include any additional development projects that might be proposed in the future. By comparison, official growth projections for Yuba County are substantially lower than proposed and planned development would indicate. SACOG draft projections released in January 2007 predict a total of 139,484 residents within Yuba County by 2035. The Department of Finance projects 168,040 by 2040.

Substantial economic growth is anticipated as well. The County aims to attract non-residential developments in the unincorporated areas outside the cities' existing SOIs to several economic development sites:

- The Yuba County Airport Industrial Park, zoned for industrial use, is 265 acres of land adjacent to the Yuba County Airport and the Union Pacific Railroad Road line. As of the drafting of this report, approximately 210 acres were occupied.
- The Sports/Entertainment Zone is a 1,000-acre planning area located adjacent to SR 65 in the northeast and Forty Mile Road in the west. The Sleep Train Amphitheatre occupies 90 acres in the southernmost portion of the zone. The County aims to attract sports, entertainment and commercial uses to the remaining 343 available acres. A casino has been proposed on a portion of the site.
- The Rancho Road Area, zoned for industrial and commercial use, is 500 acres of land adjacent to the Sports/Entertainment Zone and SR 65. The area offers freeway frontage. Infrastructure has not yet been developed.
- The 2,492-acre Research and Development Park, located east of SR 65 and southwest of Beale AFB. The County aims to attract corporate campuses, office complexes, and other commercial or light industrial ventures to this location.

There are growth constraints and challenges that may delay or limit actual future growth. The housing market slump will certainly delay many of the development plans, although the market will undoubtedly recover in the future. Infrastructure needs and the financing of those needs presents another challenge; additional wastewater, flood control and transportation infrastructure would be

⁸⁰⁶ The average household size in Yuba County was 2.9 in 2008, according to the Department of Finance.

⁸⁰⁷ Specifically, this calculation excludes developments in the existing City of Wheatland SOI and in the existing primary City of Marysville SOI.

⁸⁰⁸ Projected population derived from the 2007 County population reported by DOF plus the planned and proposed dwelling units multiplied by the average household size in Yuba County in 2007.

needed to accommodate proposed and planned development. Finally, growth strategies are in flux and may limit future development. The County is presently updating its General Plan, and developing its growth strategies and land use plans.

Growth Strategies

The primary guiding goals for land use and development in the General Plan include creating and maintaining convenient and centrally located commercial areas and employment centers, economic expansion and diversification, retention of the most productive agricultural lands, and preservation of open space. The 2008 General Plan Update Background Report reiterates these goals, and establishes that any new growth should primarily focus on existing developed areas, such as the communities of Linda, Olivehurst and Plumas Lake. Community input during the General Plan Update Town Hall Forums emphasized the need for more commercial and industrial businesses in Yuba County to provide shopping and employment opportunities that do not require long-distance travel.⁸⁰⁹

The Economic Development Strategic Plan identifies several strategies to provide programs and incentives to retain and expand business activities in the County.⁸¹⁰ Strategies include marketing to promote Yuba County as a preferred place to live, attraction of new business and investment through incentives, retention of existing enterprises, development of commercial and community facilities, education and training programs to provide skilled employees, communication through community outreach, promotion of tourism to bring in out-of-area dollars, and research to maintain a public information database.

Commercial and industrial development in the County will be directed to the industrial parks adjacent to the Yuba County Airport, the Research and Development Park, as well as planned commercial zones in the Plumas Lake Specific Plan, East Linda Specific Plan, North Arboga Study Area and the Olivehurst Avenue Specific Plan. Infrastructure needs necessary for development of the Research and Development Park are yet to be identified.

Current planning and zoning indicates that the commercial areas prioritized by the County are within the Yuba-Sutter Enterprise Zone. The Enterprise Zone includes the communities of Linda and Olivehurst—generally between McGowan Parkway and Simpson Dantoni Road and from Feather River Boulevard east to Mercury Way. The zone was designated by the State in 1986, and renewed in 2006 for 15 years. Incentives include below-market (15 percent) land prices and low-interest financing for new and local businesses.

Management

The County Administrator provides administrative support to the Board and oversees the operations of all departments and agencies under Board control. The Administrator regularly evaluates the administrative procedures of the County and makes recommendations to improve operations, prepares and tracks the budget, and reviews departmental budget requests. He is responsible for management of County staff. There were 1,044 employee positions in FY 06-07.

⁸⁰⁹ Yuba County, *General Plan Update Background Report: Land Use*, 2008.

⁸¹⁰ Yuba County, *Economic Development Strategic Plan & Resource Guide*, 2007.

County management conducts employee performance evaluations annually for all employees, and more frequently for probationary employees. The County conducts productivity and workload monitoring by tracking hundreds of workload indicators, including building permits, crime, 911 calls, response times, code enforcement activities, road miles repaired, animal permits, park acreage maintained, and library visits. Productivity and workload are considered in County budgeting practices. The County practices benchmarking of development-related fees and regularly compares them with surrounding counties.

The Yuba County Sheriff's Department (YCSO) reports that it performs regular overall operation evaluations, including maintaining a strategic plan and evaluating progress at least once per month. Other evaluation measures include the review of crime statistics and other performance measures, which are tracked through quarterly reports. YCSO also maintains inspection matrices for each division to ensure that their process, equipment, facilities, and training are inspected regularly.

Table A-43-9: County Planning Documents

To guide its efforts, the County adopted a General Plan in 1996 that identifies goals for services and planning through 2015 and policies to realize those goals. The County is in the process of updating the General Plan, and projects

Plan	Date	Planning Horizon
Development Impact Fee Nexus Report	2004	2020
Economic Development Plan	2007	2010
General Plan	1996	2014
General Plan Update Background Report	2008	NA
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	2007	NA
Parks Master Plan	2008	2030
Stormwater Management Plan	2004	NA
Transportation Master Plan	2007	2011

it will be completed by spring 2009. In addition, the County has adopted master plans for transportation (2007), stormwater management (2004), a draft plan for parks (2008), and an economic development plan (2007). The County also has adopted a Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2007), which was produced by the Office of Emergency Services through a grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The County has not prepared a capital improvement plan, although capital improvement needs are addressed in many of the master plan documents, in the development impact fee study and on an annual basis in the County budget.

Financial planning efforts include an adopted annual budget and annual financial audits. The most recently completed audit is for FY 06-07. The County most recently updated all of its development impact fees in 2004; the development impact fee nexus study identifies long-term capital improvements. The County updated road and park development impact fees for East Linda and Plumas Lake in 2005.

Yuba County received several awards and honors for its accomplishments between 2002 and 2007. The Yuba County Community Connections Parolee Program received an honorable mention Challenge Award in 2006 from the California State Association of Counties; the program provides resource fairs to assist parolees in re-entering society and is now being used as a model by other counties throughout California. In 2004, the California Counties Information Services Directors Association awarded Yuba and neighboring counties for the best IT collaboration among organizations for its Sutter-Yuba Intergovernmental Fiber Network; through this project, a wide variety of computer resources are being shared between five jurisdictions (two counties and three cities) in highly innovative ways. In 2005, Senator Sam Aanestad (R-Grass Valley) honored achievements of local law enforcement officers. In 2006, the County completed a comprehensive workforce planning study to analyze and address current and future workforce needs.

Financing

The County's financial ability to provide services is constrained by available revenues and legal limitations on revenue increases. The County has managed to provide adequate service levels within these resource constraints with some exceptions. The County has imposed assessments to fund park maintenance in new growth areas; maintenance at existing parks is relatively minimal, but the County is considering assessments to fund service levels. Additional capital financing is needed for street improvements to alleviate highway traffic and associated congestion within unincorporated urban areas. Current financing sources do not appear to be adequate to address needs for internal drainage facilities, particularly in low-lying portions of the Olivehurst area; the County and RD 784 are both considering financing options to improve drainage in such areas. With respect to levee improvements funded through TRLIA, financing sources are adequate to complete levee improvements that are expected to allow the urban area to achieve protection from a 200-year flood event.

The County segregates its financial reporting by various funds. County funds relevant to municipal services include the general fund and road fund. Related internal services funds include fleet management and risk management.

Table A-43-10: County General Fund Revenues, FY 06-07

The County's general fund received \$48.2 million in revenue in FY 06-07. Property taxes, including property taxes in lieu of vehicle license fees, made up 31 percent of revenue. Property tax in lieu of sales tax related to the "triple flip" composes 16 percent, and other sales tax makes up six percent of revenue. Construction permits, vehicle fines, grants, and landfill tipping fees are other significant general fund revenue sources.

Approximately one-third of the general fund is spent on general government activities, including elections, surveyor, information technology and the County Assessor. Approximately one-third is spent on public safety activities, which include not only municipal services, such as law enforcement, code enforcement, library, animal control and building inspection, but also countywide services such as coroner, probation, public defender, and agricultural commissioner. Internal services, such as fleet management and insurance, make up approximately one-sixth of general fund expenditures. Other general fund uses include debt service and other transfers.

	Amount	%
Property taxes	\$15,003,146	31%
Sales tax	2,450,263	5%
Transfer tax	624,919	1%
Fines & forfeitures	1,007,836	2%
Construction permits	1,995,866	4%
Franchise fees	1,036,433	2%
Triple flip	7,814,457	16%
Grants & governmental	5,140,363	11%
Landfill tipping fees	1,098,433	2%
Engineering fees	1,433,044	3%
Capital improvement fees	2,500,000	5%
Other service charges	3,571,870	7%
Transfers in	126,300	0%
TOTAL	48,284,915	
Source: Yuba County Budget FY 2007-08, Schedule 5		

Table A-43-11: County Road Fund Revenues, FY 06-07

The County’s road fund received \$12.5 million in revenue in FY 05-06. The primary funding sources were local fees for construction, State aid for construction and gas tax subventions. The road fund finances street maintenance and construction projects.

Revenue item	Amount	%
Transportation sales tax	\$698,920	6%
Permits	197,792	2%
Fines	40,000	0%
Interest	83,566	1%
Gas tax	1,753,053	14%
Traffic Congestion Relief	985,383	8%
Aid for construction	2,395,513	19%
Local fees	4,845,906	39%
Other	1,472,705	12%
TOTAL	12,472,838	

Source: Yuba County Budget FY 2007-08, Schedule 5

The County had approximately \$9.8 million in long-term debt related to its governmental activities at the end of FY 06-07. Long-term debt was composed primarily of compensated absences payable to County employees. There was \$1 million outstanding in notes payable for road and drainage improvements in the Olivehurst Ave. redevelopment project, and a \$1 million outstanding balance on a 1998 lease revenue bond that financed the 14th Street South Annex and County Library facilities. The County’s underlying credit rating is A-, according to Standard and Poor’s.⁸¹¹

By way of financial reserves, the County general fund had an undesignated fund balance at the end of FY 06-07 of \$11.2 million and a \$1 million balance designated for economic downturn; this amounted to 33 percent of general fund expenditures, or four months of operating reserves. The County’s unrestricted road fund balance could not be identified from the financial statements; however, the fund had an overall balance of \$0.8 million at the end of FY 06-07, which amounted to 6 percent of annual road fund expenditures. The County has no formally adopted policy on target financial reserves for its general and road funds.

The County engages in joint financing arrangements related to pensions, insurance and investments. The County provides retirement-related benefits to its employees through the California Public Employees Retirement System, a multiple-employer defined benefit plan for public employees. The County participates in the State’s Local Agency Investment Fund to pool certain investments of fund balances with other public agencies. The County is a member of the California State Association of Counties Excess Insurance Authority, a risk-sharing pool for excess workers’ compensation, liability, property, and medical malpractice insurance coverage.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Service Configuration

The Yuba County Sheriff’s Department (YCSD) provides police protection services, including law enforcement (traffic enforcement, criminal investigations, marine enforcement, narcotics enforcement), search and rescue, crisis negotiation, emergency dispatch, temporary and long-term holding, and animal care services. In addition, the Department provides more specialized services including a canine unit and various volunteer programs. Countywide services provided by the

⁸¹¹ Standard and Poor’s, *Yuba County Assigned A- Issuer Credit Rating on Property Value Growth*, February 10, 2006.

Sheriff, but not included in the scope of the MSR project, include corrections, civil (i.e., subpoenas and evictions), court bailiff and coroner duties.

Law enforcement services are provided by deputy sheriffs who patrol four beats around the County on an ongoing basis. Approximately 52 deputies are assigned to the four beats, with seven deputies on-duty at any given time. Reserve officers provide additional on-call support to patrol units and other operations, and are compensated at minimum wage.

YCSO provides regular training classes to all sworn officers on topics including firearms, CLETS and chemical agents, as well as others. All sworn officers are required to have completed POST-certified courses. New deputies are assigned to the Field Training Program for 16 weeks of training in addition to the 644 hours received at an academy. YCSO has also provided training to Wheatland PD, in the past, in firearms, tasers, defensive tactics, batons and CLETS at no expense to the City.⁸¹²

The Marine Enforcement Detail patrols lakes and rivers and enforces boating regulations. There are two full-time staff year-round and three during the summer months. A majority of the unit's patrol time is spent at Camp Far West Lake, Bullards Bar Reservoir, Collins Lake, Englebright Lake, and the Yuba and Feather rivers.

The Technical Search and Rescue Team coordinates land and water search and rescue missions. The team is trained in swift-water and underwater rescue and recovery as well as search techniques and strategies. When additional search and rescue support is needed, the Department can call upon the Sheriff's Posse—a group of citizen volunteers. In 2006, the team performed two successful swift-water rescues on the Yuba and Feather rivers.

Through a regional collaborative effort, the Sheriff's department provides narcotics law enforcement. The Department is a member of the Net-5 joint narcotics task force with Marysville PD, Yuba City PD, Sutter County SD, CHP, and the State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement. The task force targets illegal drug use, possession, manufacturing and sales in Yuba and Sutter counties.

YCSO is the main provider of temporary and long-term holding facilities for police providers in Yuba County. YCSO holding facilities are also utilized by Marysville PD and Wheatland PD free of charge, unless the agencies' three-year average of non-felony bookings is exceeded, in which case the County can charge a jail access fee for each booking.⁸¹³ In 2006, there were on average 374 inmates. The Department also provides contract holding services to the U.S. Department of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The Department reported that there are 160 ICE detainees on average per day.

The Animal Care Services Unit provides capture, rescue, complaint and abuse investigation, licensing, quarantine, impound, and adoption services with a staff of four positions. In addition, the Unit administers a rabies control program and a spay/neuter education program for pet owners. On April 1, 2007, the shelter was occupied by 85 cats, dogs and other animals on hand. Throughout the month, 258 animals entered the shelter. Some animal control services are provided by YCSO within

⁸¹² The City reported that it was collaborating with Marysville PD on training events, as of the drafting of this report.

⁸¹³ Government Code §29551.

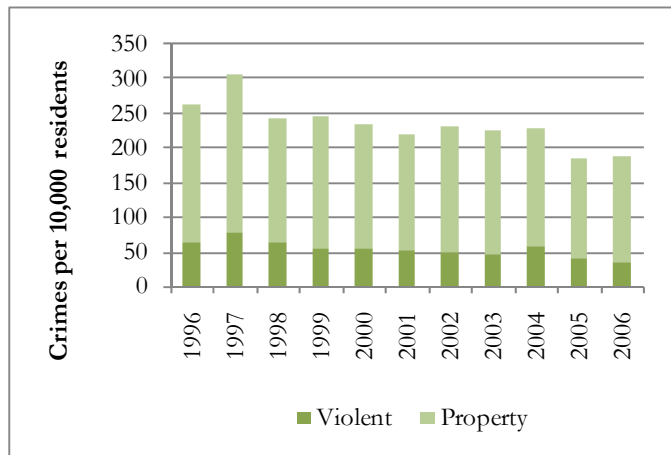
the City of Wheatland, including animal capture and animal shelter services. These services are provided according to an agreement entered into in 2000 between the two parties. YCSD retains all animal licensing fees collected within the City as reimbursement for services.⁸¹⁴

All 911 calls made from land lines in Yuba County are automatically routed to the Yuba County Sheriff's communications unit (the Public Safety Answering Point). Once the County Sheriff dispatcher determines a call requires police response in the unincorporated portions of the county, it directly dispatches Sheriff personnel. Radio dispatch services are provided by the communications unit for the Department, Wheatland PD, Yuba County College, Bi-County Ambulance, Linda FPD, Olivehurst FD, and Wheatland Fire Authority. The fire departments and Yuba County College do not pay for dispatch services. Wheatland PD pays a minimal monthly fee of \$500. Calls from cellular phones are initially routed to the California Highway Patrol (CHP); CHP then relays calls to the Yuba County Sheriff.

Demand

Figure A-43-12: Crime Rate, Unincorporated Yuba County

Similar to the State, there has been a decrease in the number of serious crimes in the unincorporated portions of Yuba County where the Sheriff has jurisdiction. The crime rate, illustrated in Figure A-43-12, shows the occurrence of violent crimes and property crimes (excluding larcenies under \$400) per 10,000 people. Crime generally declined in the unincorporated areas between 1996 and 2006; serious crimes decreased from 262 to 187 reported instances for every 10,000 people. California State as a whole saw a decrease in the serious crime rate in the same time period—from 332 per 10,000 in 1996 to 282 in 2006.



Complaints

Citizen complaints can be submitted via telephone, in-person, letter, or the Department's website. In 2006, the department received 13 complaints—five for unprofessional conduct of an officer, five for mishandled service calls, one for use of excessive force, and two for vehicle towing. All complaints are directed to the Undersheriff, who decides if the complaint should be handled administratively or if an in-depth Internal Affairs investigation is warranted.

Accomplishments

In 2006, the accomplishments of YCSD include the rescue of seven people on the Feather and Yuba rivers and a heart attack victim, and recognition for assistance in a residential fire in Marysville. Nine members of the YCSD jail and medical staff were awarded "Law Enforcement Hero" and "Medical Hero" awards from the American Red Cross for assistance in the fire.

⁸¹⁴ Interview with Dan Boon, Police Chief, City of Wheatland, December 3, 2007.

Location

YCSO provides police protection services to all unincorporated areas within the County, excluding Beale AFB. In addition, YCSO provides back-up services to the federal enforcement officers in Plumas and Tahoe National Forests in the northeastern portion of the County.

California Highway Patrol provides traffic enforcement services on unincorporated roadways within the County, with primary emphasis on SR 20, 65 and 70. Yuba College Police Department provides law enforcement services on the college campus.

Due to proximity, YCSO will provide back-up to calls within the cities of Wheatland and Marysville. In 2006, YCSO responded within the Wheatland city limits on 102 occasions. The City of Marysville was unable to provide comparable data.

This courtesy is reciprocated by the city police departments for some unincorporated areas neighboring the cities. Wheatland PD provided support on 33 occasions outside of the City. The City of Marysville was unable to provide the number of occasions that the City responded in the unincorporated areas.

Infrastructure

Sheriff facilities used to provide police services include the Yuba County Courthouse Sheriff's Office (which houses the Department headquarters, administration offices, dispatch, jail, and coroner office), four substations and the animal care services office. All personnel work out of the headquarters. Community substations are used by staff to take breaks and write reports and promote accessibility of the Sheriff's Office. Some substations are used for equipment storage.

The holding facilities are located next to the courthouse and Sheriff headquarters. The jail was originally built in 1962 and then renovated in 1993. The facility holds a maximum of 428 inmates.

A new animal care services office was completed in 2005 in west Linda which replaced a 50-year old building. The new facilities offer 12 quarantine kennels and 24 general population kennels for dogs, four horse corrals that may also be used for other livestock, and 67 cages for cats and small dogs.

Vehicles used to provide police services, include 78 patrol cars, three patrol boats, four quad runners, and the Yuba County Command Post. The command post is a mobile command post for large emergency events. It is shared by the Sheriff, Wheatland PD, Marysville PD, OES, all county fire districts, and the Office of Health Services.

Patrol cars were recently equipped with Mobile Data Browsers (MDBs), which allows officers to send criminal reports electronically and access the County network, California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS) information and mapping software. In addition, the patrol vehicles have been outfitted with GPS locators, which allow dispatchers and other in-field deputies to know where vehicles are located.

Infrastructure needs identified by the Sheriff's Office include a new station headquarters. In 2004, the Department recognized that the current facility would not meet the County's long-term growth trends projected by Community Development and started reviewing expansion options. The Department is evaluating the feasibility of building a new facility but has not yet brought forward any proposal for Board consideration.

Table A-43-13: Sheriff Service Profile

Police Service			
Service Configuration		Service Demand	
Patrol	Direct	Statistical Base Year	2006
Dispatch	Direct	Total Service Calls ¹	32,202
Search and Rescue	Direct	911 Calls	11,491
Crime Lab	DOJ	Non-Emergency Calls	20,711
SWAT	Direct	% 911 Calls	36%
Temporary Holding	Direct	911 Calls per 1,000 people	219
Bomb Squad	Beale AFB ²	Arrests 2005	3,172
Canine Services	Direct	Citations	NP
Academy Training	Yuba College	Violent Crime Rate per 10,000 ³	40
POST Certified?	Yes	Property Crime Rate per 10,000	146
Service Adequacy		Resources	
Complaints in 2006	13	Total Staff	185
Priority One Response Time	8:59	Full-time Sworn Staff	72
Response Time Base Year	2006	Reserves ⁴	20
Response Time Note	None	Sworn Staff per 1,000 ⁵	1.8
Property Clearance Rate ⁶	7%	Staffing Base Year	2007
Violent Clearance Rate	27%	Marked Police Vehicles	78
Service Challenges			
<p>In the northeastern portion of the County, YCSD identified two areas that are difficult to serve. The area northeast of Clippermills in the community of Strawberry Valley can only be accessed by a single road. The area north and northeast of Bullards Bar Dam, in the community of Camptonville, requires four-wheel drive for dirt roads and when there is snow. Occasionally, the patrol cars will need chains to access particularly snowy areas.</p>			
<p>Notes: (1) Calls do not include any officer initiated activity. (2) Yuba County Sheriff reported that Beale AFB provides ordinance disposal but may not render civilian ordinances safe unless it poses an imminent threat. Sacramento County Sheriff provided bomb disposal service for the most recent incident in the County. Placer and Butte County Sheriff Departments also have bomb disposal units that may be used for service. (3) Crime rates are based on crimes reported in 2005. (4) There are 10 Level 1 reserves that can patrol individually and 10 Level 2 reserves that must be accompanied by another officer. (5) Sworn staff includes full-time sworn staff and reserves. (6) Clearance rates are aggregated for the period between 2000 and 2006.</p>			

Continued

Facilities				
Station	Location	Condition	Other Purpose	Built
Yuba County Courthouse Sheriff's Department	215 5th St., Marysville	Good	Headquarters, jail, coroner	1964
West Linda Substation	Feather River Blvd.	Good	Community substation, boat patrol storage, STARS	NP
Olivehurst Substation	Olivehurst Ave.	Poor	Community substation	NP
Plumas Lake Substation	1765 River Oaks Blvd.	Excellent	Community substation, Linda FD, Command Post storage	2007
Brownsville Substation	16796 Willow Glen Rd.	Good	Community substation, Brownsville FD	1988
District 10 Substation	Woodruff Ln.	Good	Patrol substation	NP
Animal Care Services Office	5245 Feather River Blvd.	Excellent	Animal care administration and shelter	2005
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies				
The Department is currently in the planning stage of building a new station headquarters. The current facility was updated in 1993, but does not have enough capacity for anticipated growth.				
Regional Collaboration				
<p>The Department is a member of the Net-5 joint narcotics task force with Marysville PD, Yuba City PD, Sutter County SD, CHP, and the State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement.</p> <p>The Sheriff is also a member of the Yuba-Sutter Area Gang Enforcement Team (YSAGE) and the Yuba-Sutter Vehicle Theft Suppression Enforcement Team (VSET). The Department recently received a grant to assemble a sexual assault task force and is in the planning stages with the Butte, Sutter and Colusa Sheriff's departments.</p>				
Facility Sharing				
<p>Current Practices: Three substations are located at shared facilities with LFPD, FFPD and CHP. In addition, YCSD shares the Yuba County Command Post with Wheatland PD, Marysville PD, OES, all county fire districts, and the Office of Health Services.</p>				
<p>Opportunities: The Dobbins-Oregon House community is in the process of building a community center and hopes to provide space for a sheriff substation.</p>				

STREET SERVICES

Nature and Extent

The County provides routine road maintenance activities—including patching, ditch grading, drainage improvements, and tree trimming—in addition to major road resurfacing treatments, such as overlays, chip seals and micropaving. Slurry sealing of roads is performed by a private contractor. The County currently provides street sweeping on a bi-weekly basis by contract; although it has indicated a desire to purchase the equipment in order to provide the service directly. Maintenance and repair of County traffic signals are performed by a private contractor. Highways are maintained by Caltrans.

Location

Street services are provided within the unincorporated areas of the County on roads accepted into the County road system. The County does not provide any street services outside its bounds.

Infrastructure

Key infrastructure includes 48 centerline miles of arterial roads, 203 centerline miles of collector roads, 392 miles of local roads, 92 bridges, seven signalized intersections, and 130 street lights. There are no major street structures maintained by the County other than bridges.

Major projects completed in 2006 were the overlaying and chip sealing of various roads, road widening and drainage improvements along Powerline Road, shoulder paving along North Beale Road, cold foam reconstruction of Hammonton Smartville Road, and the installation of a traffic signal at the intersection of SR 70 and Feather River Boulevard.

Between 2007 and 2011, the County plans to conduct street capital improvement projects spanning 85 miles of roadway, at an estimated cost of nearly \$86 million. Major projects include the construction of new interchanges at SR 70 and Feather River Boulevard (\$19 million) and Plumas Lake Boulevard at River Oaks Boulevard (\$15 million), construction of a two lane road from Plumas Arboga Road to Algodon Road (\$4 million), the construction of two lanes of the Yuba River Parkway from the Orchard boundary to Hammonton Smartville Road (\$4 million), and the alignment, widening and reconstruction of Smartville Road south of SR 20 (\$1.2 million).⁸¹⁵ Over this time frame, nearly 60 miles of secondary roads countywide will need some form of maintenance resurfacing, at an estimated cost of \$2.6 million. The Plumas Lake Boulevard Interchange is scheduled for completion in Fall 2008.

The Yuba County General Plan establishes LOS “C” as the minimum standard for traffic flow in the County during peak hours. The 2007 General Plan Update Background Report finds that all County roads operate at LOS “C” or better, with the exception of the Simpson Lane Bridge across the Yuba River, which operates at LOS “D.” The County indicated that it does not anticipate any major corridors or intersections to be at LOS “E” or “F” at build-out, as developers are required to pay development impact fees and provide mitigation to maintain LOS “C” or higher. Planned

⁸¹⁵ Yuba County Department of Public Works, *Transportation Master Plan 2007-2011*, 2007.

infrastructure improvements aimed at increasing LOS include the Yuba River Parkway project (aka the Marysville bypass) to connect SR 20 with SR 65/70 east of Marysville, and the SR 65 Wheatland bypass.⁸¹⁶

The 2007 General Plan Update Background Report also identifies various intersections operating below their established LOS threshold, including SR 70 at McGowan Parkway and Erle Road (LOS “E” and “F”), SR 65 at McGowan Parkway and South Beale Road (LOS “D”), SR 20 at Woodruff Lane (LOS “F”), Erle Road at Lindhurst Avenue (LOS “D”), and Olivehurst Avenue at Chestnut Road (LOS “F”). Planned infrastructure improvements aimed at increasing LOS at intersections include the signalization of McGowan Parkway at SR 65 and 70, and the signalization of River Oaks Boulevard at Plumas Lake Boulevard and Feather River Boulevard.⁸¹⁷

Non-County roads that operate below their established LOS threshold during peak conditions include SR 70 from the Yuba-Sutter County line to Feather River Boulevard (LOS “D”), SR 70 from 1st Street to 10th Street in downtown Marysville (LOS “F”), and the 5th Street Bridge across the Feather River in Marysville (LOS “F”). Segments of SR 20 and 70 through Marysville and SR 65 through Wheatland operate at LOS “D,” however, that is considered acceptable for the segments of those facilities.

There are eight bridges in the County that have been identified for rehabilitation or replacement from 2007-11, at a total cost of \$9 million.⁸¹⁸ These include two bridges at Honcut Creek (on Honcut Road and Los Verjeles Road), two at Deep Ravine (on Timbuctoo Road and Spring Valley Road), and bridges at New York Creek (on La Porte Road), Browns Valley Ditch (on Spring Valley Road), and Dry Creek (on New York House Road). The covered wood bridge on Alleghany Road has also been identified as needing repairs. The County also reports that it is considering the rehabilitation or replacement of the 5th Street Bridge in Marysville, in coordination with local jurisdictions.

⁸¹⁶ General Plan Update Background Report, *Transportation and Circulation*, 2007.

⁸¹⁷ Yuba County Department of Public Works, *Transportation Master Plan 2007-2011*, 2007.

⁸¹⁸ Ibid.

Table A-43-14: County Street Service Profile

Street Service Configuration, Demand & Infrastructure			
Service Configuration			
Street Maintenance	Direct and Contracted	Street Lighting	PG&E and Direct
Street Sweeping	Contracted	Signal Maintenance	Contracted
Sweeping Frequency	Bi-weekly on truck routes only		
Service Demand			
Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel, 2006 ¹	793,940	Service Requests 2006	550
DVMT per street mile, 2006 ²	1,233	Service Calls per Street Mile	0.85
Circulation Description			
<p>State Routes 20, 49, 65, and 70 serve as the major thoroughfares in the County. SRs 65 and 70 provide north-south circulation in the southern and western portions of the County, providing service to residents of Marysville, Wheatland and the unincorporated areas of Linda, Olivehurst and Plumas Lake, in addition to regional commuters from neighboring counties. SR 20 provides east-west circulation through the central portion of the County, from the Yuba-Sutter County line in Marysville to the Yuba-Nevada County line in Smartville. SR 49 provides north-south circulation in the northern portion of the County, from the Yuba-Nevada County line to the Yuba-Sierra County line, through the community of Camptonville.</p> <p>Yuba County is also served by various arterial, collector and local roads. Some of the major arterial and collector roads include North Beale Rd., Erle Rd., McGowan Pkwy., Feather River Blvd., Forty Mile Rd., and Hammonton-Smartville Rd. in the southern portion of the County, and Marysville Rd., Loma Rica Rd. and Willow Glen Rd. in the northern portion of the County.</p>			
Infrastructure			
Street Centerline Miles ³	644	Signalized Intersections	7
Urban minor arterial	13	County-Maintained Bridges	92
Urban collector	24	Street Lights	925
Urban local	100	County Maintained	130
Rural arterial	35	PG&E Maintained	795
Rural collector	180		
Rural local	293		
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
<p>Overlays are needed on various roads throughout the County, including Algodon Rd., Feather River Blvd., Forty Mile Rd., Ostrom Rd., Spring Valley Rd. and Ramirez Rd. Camp Far West Rd. and Plumas Arboga Rd. need rehabilitation and reconstruction. Other maintenance surfacing needs include slurry sealing and micropaving in various locations in Linda and Olivehurst.</p>			
<p>Note:</p> <p>(1) Daily vehicle miles of travel (DVMT) in 2006, according to Caltrans.</p> <p>(2) 2006 DVMT divided by total mileage of County-maintained public road system in 2006.</p> <p>(3) Information provided by Yuba County Public Works, 2007.</p>			

Continued

Street Service Adequacy			
Pavement Condition			
Pavement Management System	Yes ¹	Miles Needing Rehabilitation	320
PMS latest update	2001	% Needing Rehabilitation	49.70%
Pavement Condition Index, 2006	45	Miles Rehabilitated FY 05-06	4.4
Average Street Repair Response Time ²	Not tracked	% Rehabilitated FY 05-06	0.68%
Response Time Policy	No policy	Maintenance Cost per Street Mile ³	\$5,617
Level of Service (LOS)			
Current:	All County roads operate at LOS "C" or better, with the exception of the Simpson Lane Bridge.		
Policy:	LOS "C" is minimum standard for traffic flow during peak hours.		
Build-Out:	LOS "C" or better.		
Planning	Year	Planning Horizon	
Transportation Master Plan	2007	5 years	
Yuba County General Plan	1996	20 years	
Yuba County General Plan Update Background Report	2007	NA	
Regional Collaboration and Facility Sharing			
Collaboration:			
The County participates in regional planning as a member of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments.			
Existing Facility Sharing:			
None identified. In the past the County has shared chip coating equipment with Nevada County.			
Facility Sharing Opportunities:			
The County reported that it wishes to collaborate with Butte County to share striping equipment.			
Service Challenges			
Lack of funding for necessary maintenance and improvements.			
Note:			
(1) The PMS only tracks primary (major) roads. The County has indicated that it is working towards a more comprehensive PMS that will include all County roads.			
(2) Average response time is the time elapsed between receipt of call and the completion of repairs.			
(3) County road maintenance expenditures in FY 05-06 divided by centerline miles of street.			

Continued

Street Service Financing			
General Financing Approach			
Gas tax subventions, Traffic Congestion Relief (Prop. 42) and transportation sales tax fund maintenance. Construction of new streets and other major growth-related construction is funded by traffic impact fees. There are additional impact fees if the development is located in a specific plan area, ranging from approximately \$5,000 to \$11,000 per dwelling unit.			
Development Fees and Requirements			
Residential (per unit)	Single Family:	\$2,756	Multi-Family: \$1,929
Non-residential (per 1,000 sq. ft.)	Commercial:	\$11,023	Industrial: \$4,133
Development Requirements	New developments are required to construct all internal street system improvements associated with their projects.		
Streets and Roads Financial Information, FY 05-06¹			
Revenues		Expenditures	
Total	\$11,289,508	Total ⁶	\$11,674,217
Gas Tax	\$1,698,715	Maintenance	\$2,631,422
VLF In-Lieu ²	\$0	Street	\$820,320
Traffic Congestion Relief	\$528,454	Lights & Signals	\$108,755
Other State Revenues	\$2,722,642	Other	\$1,702,347
Federal Revenues	\$97,792	Capital	\$8,029,881
Local Revenues ³	\$0	New Construction ⁷	\$5,346,329
County Revenues	\$6,241,905	Reconstruction	\$2,665,490
Interest	\$36,543	Signals & Lights	\$0
Bond proceeds	\$0	Other	\$18,062
General Fund	\$10,000	Undistributed Costs ⁸	\$431,240
Assessments ⁴	\$0	Plant & Equipment	\$363,268
Other ⁵	\$6,195,362	Other Public Agencies	\$0
Note:			
(1) Financial information as reported in the <i>Annual Street Report</i> to the State Controller.			
(2) Includes motor vehicle license fees used for street purposes and/or being accounted for in a street-purpose fund.			
(3) Includes other funds distributed by the local agencies other than the County and the cities.			
(4) Includes benefit assessments (also called special assessments) collected to finance street improvements and street lighting under the Landscape and Lighting Assessment Act of 1972, the Improvement Act of 1913 and the Street Lighting Act of 1931.			
(5) Includes traffic safety funds, development impact fees, redevelopment agency funds, and miscellaneous local sources. Excludes payments from other governmental agencies for contract services.			
(6) Total before adjustments for reporting changes since prior years.			
(7) Includes new construction and betterment of streets, bridges, lighting facilities, and storm drains, as well as right-of-way acquisitions.			
(8) Engineering costs that are not allocated to other expenditure categories or projects because the work is not specific or such allocation is impractical. Administration cost is an equitable pro rata share of expenditures for the supervision and management of street-purpose activities.			

DRAINAGE SERVICES

Nature and Extent

The County owns, operates and maintains most public drainage facilities in the unincorporated areas, with the exception of some facilities within RD 784 boundaries. Underground drainage facilities, gutters and road side swales within residential subdivisions are maintained by the County. RD 784 maintains major drainage channels, most detention basins, and pumping stations. Water drains from the county-owned infrastructure in subdivisions into district-owned channels and detention basins, and is finally pumped over the levees into the Feather and Bear rivers and the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal.

A majority of drainage improvements are performed by the responsible party (the County or RD 784). The County engages in some drainage improvements jointly with RD 784 through TRLIA, primarily within the RD's boundaries. TRLIA is a joint powers authority formed in 2004 between RD 784 and the County to provide for flood control improvements, including improvements to the levee system and related drainage improvements in the County. TRLIA constructs the new drainage infrastructure and then transfers ownership to the RD or the County. For example the Olivehurst Detention Basin was constructed by TRLIA and transferred to the County for maintenance.

The County has begun preliminary discussions with RD 784 to evaluate how drainage responsibilities to the County can be expedited in a cost-effective manner.

The County, in conjunction with the City of Marysville, is regulated by the general Phase II NPDES permit for small municipalities. RWQCB has issued a general permit to smaller cities that either a) meet the EPA definition of urbanized areas, or b) are designated as regulated areas by RWQCB in light of high population growth, population density, growth potential, and/or discharge levels.

The County, in collaboration with Marysville, has initiated a stormwater management plan to fulfill the requirements of the NPDES permit. According to the permit, the County and Marysville must implement best management practices to achieve the six minimum control measures—to improve 1) public education, 2) public participation, 3) illicit discharge detection, 4) construction site stormwater runoff control, 5) post construction stormwater management, and 6) pollution prevention for municipal operations. The County anticipates that all measures will be implemented by July 2008. Of the six measures, the County reported that none had been fully implemented, as of March 2008.

Location

The County provides drainage services throughout the unincorporated areas of the County, with the exception of some facilities in RD 784 and drainage channels along private roads and driveways.

Infrastructure

County drainage is directed by three watersheds, which flow into the Bear, Yuba and Feather rivers. The rivers all originate in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and flow generally toward the southwest into the valley and eventually join the Sacramento River. Beneficial uses of the three

rivers are municipal and domestic supply, irrigation, stock watering, power, recreation, freshwater habitat, migration and spawning.⁸¹⁹

Areas in the southwest portion of the County around Ostrom and north of Linda are within the 100-year flood plain. In addition, areas surrounding Marysville, in the community of Hallwood and just south of Browns Valley are all in a 100-year flood plain. Designations in the southwest are expected to change, as FEMA has begun revisions of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. In 2006, FEMA released Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps; FEMA has subsequently made modifications to the Linda and Olivehurst maps. As levee and drainage improvements (by TRLIA and RD 784) are completed in the southwest and certified by the Army Corps, FEMA is expected to amend the preliminary map designations.

The County drainage system consists of roads with drainage systems, catch basins, water basins, detention basins, constructed wetland, artificial channels, aqueducts, curbs, gutters, ditches, sumps, pumping stations, storm drain inlets, and storm drains.⁸²⁰ The County was unable to provide the specific quantity and location of the various drainage facilities; however, as part of the measure implementation for the NPDES permit, the County has begun a program to log and map the location of all facilities, which is expected to be completed by July 2008.

During severe storm events, the southwest portion of the County experiences drainage overflow as water backs up into the Feather River, Bear River and finally the WPIC leaving no where for stormwater runoff to flow.⁸²¹ The extent of backups varies by year, depending on the severity of the storm events. The Olivehurst detention basin, constructed by TRLIA, has alleviated some pressure on the system by storing up to 250 af of runoff until after peak flow has subsided. The detention basin will be transferred to the County for maintenance. No further improvements are necessary to resolve this issue, according to the County.

In Olivehurst, runoff collects in yards where the home pads are too low and water ponds when it rains. In order to eliminate the ponding, pad grading, street improvements and culvert upgrades will be necessary.⁸²² In addition, drainage ditches become clogged due to debris build up. The County identified a need to establish a master underground drainage system in Linda and Olivehurst to replace the open road-side swales, which are prone to clogging by debris and eliminate ponding. A plan was prepared for a main backbone drainage system, but there are plans in the immediate future to implement the plan. All improvements to drainage infrastructure are developer driven and funded.

No drainage needs were reported by the County for areas outside of the southwest portion of the County. There are problems with occasional illegal dumping into the stormwater system; however, the County reported that it was not significant. The County would like to expand educational outreach efforts on the stormwater system, but is constrained by financing limitations.

⁸¹⁹ CVRWQCB, 2002, p. II-6.00.

⁸²⁰ County of Yuba, *Stormwater Management*, 2008.

⁸²¹ Interview with Van Boeck, Engineer, County of Yuba, March 12, 2008.

⁸²² Interview with Paul Brunner, Executive Director, TRLIA, October 29, 2007.

PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

Nature and Extent

County-owned public parks are maintained and operated by County public works staff. The County does not provide recreation services. The County is considering a regional agency to provide recreation services, according to the Parks Master Plan.

Location

Park services are provided at eight sites countywide. All parks and sport facilities are available for use by residents and non-residents without fees. Non-county owned parks, located in unincorporated areas of the County, include nine parks (totaling 18.4 acres) that are owned and maintained by Olivehurst Public Utility District.

Infrastructure

The County's park infrastructure includes seven local parks and one regional park facility (Hammon Grove Park). There are no golf courses or community centers owned by the County.

Each County-owned park provides various recreation facilities. Sports facilities such as basketball, baseball and tennis courts are available at Friendship Park, Ponderosa Park and POW-MIA Park. Fernwood Park has a children's playground and picnic tables, and Hammon Grove Park has fishing, hiking, horseshoe pits, barbecues, and stage facilities. Purple Heart Park provides walking trails, and Shad Pad and Star Bend Boat Launch have river access.

The County identified a need for additional park equipment in existing county parks, including tables, benches, water fountains, and other equipment. There is also a need for improved security to prevent ongoing vandalism. The Yuba County Parks Master Plan identifies various infrastructure needs including the development of a new regional park and numerous local parks and improvements to existing facilities.

The County is currently planning three new parks in the East Linda Specific Plan area, including a five-acre school site with a park. In the Spring Valley Specific Plan area, the County is planning a town center park, an equestrian center, and two additional community parks. Yuba County government will take on the operations and maintenance of the parks developed under specific plans.

The County's Park Master Plan identifies at need for a large regional park (50 or more acres) in the southern portion of the County. In addition, the Plan recommends an extensive regional trail network across the County. All recommended County and regional efforts in the Plan were estimated to cost between \$23.8 and \$29.8 million.⁸²³

⁸²³ Yuba County, *Parks Master Plan*, 2008, pp. 65-66.

Community input during the General Plan Update Town Hall Forums emphasized the need for more parks and publicly accessible open spaces, especially those with access to rivers and lakes.⁸²⁴

The County reports it is considering forming a regional park and recreation authority focused on regional-scale park and recreation projects within Yuba County. Control of existing regional parks would be turned over to the regional authority for continued maintenance and management of these facilities. The development of new facilities would be handled through the authority.

⁸²⁴ Yuba County General Plan Update Background Report, *Land Use*, 2008.

Table A-43-15: County Park Service Profile

Park and Recreation Service Configuration				
Service Configuration				
Park Maintenance	Direct	Local Parks		7
Recreation	None	Regional Parks		1
Senior Centers	None	Golf Courses		None
Service Demand				
Park Frequent Visitor Population ¹		Park Visitors per Year		Not tracked
Children	14,160	Annual Recreation Participant Hours		0
Seniors	4,842			
Service Adequacy				
Developed Park Acres per Thousand ²	2.9	Recreation Center Hours per Week		0
Park Maintenance FTE ³	1	Recreation FTE per 1,000 Residents		0
Recreation FTE	0	Maintenance Cost per Acre FY 05-06		\$339
Service Challenges				
Lack of funding for necessary maintenance activities.				
Park Planning		Year	Planning Horizon	
Park Master Plan		2008	2030	
General Plan		1996	2016	
General Financing Approach				
Maintenance is provided through general fund revenues. New facilities are financed through development impact fees.				
Developer Fees and Requirements				
Development Impact Fee Approach		Development impact fees are levied by the County for residential and non-residential construction. The distribution to the park fund is equal to 2.84% of the total facility impact fee for the given classification. There may be additional impact fees if the development is located within a specific plan area.		
Fee - Residential (per unit)	Single-Family	\$74.21	Multi-Family	\$69.26
Fee - Non-residential (per acre)	Retail ⁴	\$49.36	Office ⁵	\$116.00
	Industrial ⁶	\$49.36		
Land Dedication Requirement	5 acres per 1,000 people.			
In-Lieu Fees	The fee is based on an average of .005 acres of parkland per resident multiplied by the average occupancy of a dwelling unit, the fair market value per dwelling unit, and the number of dwelling units, plus 20 percent.			
Notes:				
(1) From 2000 Census, children are age 18 and under, senior residents are age 65 and over.				
(2) Developed acres of County-owned parks per 1,000 residents based on 2000 census. For the purpose of this calculation, four acres of developed parkland were used for both Friendship Park and Fernwood Park, and two acres were used for Purple Heart Park.				
(3) County road maintenance workers dedicate 10 to 20 hours per week to mowing the lawns. A seasonal employee works 10 to 20 hours a week.				
(4) Based on the County impact fee park fund distribution for the "commercial strip retail" classification.				
(5) Based on the County impact fee park fund distribution for the "commercial office" classification.				
(6) Based on the County impact fee park fund distribution for the "light industry" classification.				

Continued

Park and Recreation Facilities				
Park Acreage				
Total	150.9	Developed Parks	124	
Local Parks	107.3	Regional Parks	43.6	
Recreation Facilities and Parks¹				
Name	Location	Condition	Year Built	Acres
Fernwood Park (East Linda Park)	5871 Grove Ave.	Fair	NP	7.7
Friendship Park (West Linda Park)	5660 Alicia Ave.	Fair	NP	22.2
Ponderosa Park	17103 Ponderosa Way, Brownsville	Good	NP	37.6
POW-MIA Park	Edgewater Circle at Oakwood Dr.	Excellent	2007	7.8
Purple Heart Park	West Side of Rupert Ave.	Good	2007	6.8
Shad Pad	Shad Road	Fair	NP	16.0
Star Bend Boat Launch	2034 Feather River Blvd.	Fair	NP	9.2
Hammon Grove Park (Regional)	5560 Hwy 20	Excellent	NP	43.6
Facility Needs/Deficiencies				
The County identified a need for additional park equipment including tables, benches, water fountains, and other equipment. There is also a need for improved security to prevent vandalism, an additional regional park, and various local parks.				
Facility Sharing				
The County is not currently sharing facilities with other agencies but has considered forming a regional park authority specifically focused on the park and recreation needs of Yuba County residents and visitors.				
Note:				
(1) Park facilities and acreages are based on the 2008 Draft Parks Master Plan.				

LIBRARY SERVICES

Nature and Extent

The County provides library services from its main facility located in Marysville; there are no branch libraries. Services provided by the library include public access to books and other print, video and audio materials as well as various electronic resources and databases, inter-library loans, children's programs, literacy programs, and research assistance. The library also offers 28 computers for public use.

Yuba County operates a bookmobile Monday through Thursday. It has a rotating schedule to serve Wheatland, Olivehurst, Linda, and the rural foothill communities, such as Browns Valley and Loma Rica, providing three hours of service weekly in each area. The bookmobile also provides one wireless computer used to help patrons, but is not for patron use. Wireless access is possible everywhere except Oregon House/Dobbins and Challenge bookmobile stops.

Location

The Yuba County Library's service area includes all of Yuba County. The County does not directly provide library service outside its bounds, although all California residents and people serving in the Armed Forces stationed within Yuba County are allowed to use library services and apply for library cards free of charge.

Infrastructure

The County's infrastructure includes one library facility and one bookmobile. The library facility is a single-story 23,990 square-foot masonry building, with an adjacent parking facility. The location covers nearly an entire city block in downtown Marysville.

The Yuba County Library has been awarded a \$130,000 grant from the State, funded federally through the Library Services and Technology Act Grant Program, to beta test an automatic library machine. The machine, to be located in the Wheatland Community Center, is a fully-functional stand-alone library branch, with a storage capacity of up to 500 books. Patrons use their standard library card to check out and return books, with the transactions automatically registered in the central library computer system. The machine is scheduled to be installed and functioning by summer 2008.

Table A-43-16: County Library Service Profile

Library Service Configuration, Demand, and Adequacy			
Service Configuration			
Library Operations Provider	Direct	Number of Libraries	1
Library Facilities Provider	Direct	Number of Bookmobiles	1
Facilities Name	Location	Condition	Year Built
John Packard Library	303 2nd St., Marysville, CA 95901	Fair	1977
Bookmobile	Schedule Varies	Good	2001
Service Demand		Materials	
Borrowers	22,661	Book Volumes	128,000
Total Annual Circulation	128,999	Audio	3,000
Circulation/1,000 residents	1,843	Video	4,000
Attendance/1,000 residents	1,714	Periodicals	115
Service Adequacy, FY 06-07			
Average Weekly Hours/Branch	40	Population per Librarian FTE	35,000
Book Volumes Per Capita	2.04	Circulation per FTE	12,899
Expenditures per Capita	\$10.02		
Planning	Year	Planning Horizon	
General Plan	1996	2016	
Library Master Plan	None	NA	
Capital Improvement Plan	None	NA	
Service Challenges			
<p>The service provider faces challenges in providing an adequate service level in outlying areas due to financing constraints and lack of facilities. Limited operational and capital financing resources are available. Countywide service is currently provided by a single branch and one bookmobile; the bookmobile provides three hours of service weekly in each outlying area.</p>			
Infrastructure Needs/Deficiencies			
<p>1) Library facilities and a greater service level are needed throughout the County, including in Plumas Lake Wheatland and the foothill communities. Various options for enhancing service levels in these areas, including new branches, enhanced bookmobile service, or new technology will depend on patterns of urbanization.</p> <p>2) Infrastructure needs include new carpet, paint, landscaping, repair or replacement of irrigation systems, and parking lot controls to prevent cars from driving onto the landscaped area. The main library facility needs electrical improvements to accommodate additional computer resources for library patrons.</p> <p>3) The bookmobile is a 2001 vehicle, and its repair needs are expected to increase in the future.</p>			
Facility Sharing			
<p>The library uses a database application in conjunction with Yuba College to track and maintain library resource inventory. The Yuba County Library is a member of the Mountain-Valley Library System that provides inter-library sharing. There are facility sharing opportunities related to development of new facilities jointly with school districts. For example, there may be an opportunity to develop a joint use facility in the Plumas Lake area with Marysville USD.</p>			

DRY CREEK MUTUAL WATER CO.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

Dry Creek Mutual Water Company (DCMWC) provides retail water for agricultural irrigation purposes to 8.2 square miles to the southwest of SR 65 and the City of Wheatland.

The area was originally part of the Wheatland Water District, but landowners detached from the District and formed DCMWC in 1991 as a member unit of the Yuba County Water Agency (YCWA). In 1996, the Company signed a water service agreement with YCWA to receive a base supply of 13,682 af of surface water annually from the Yuba River.⁸²⁵ YCWA conveys the water to the Company through The South Yuba Canal, also called the Main Canal, to just north of the Company's service area.

NATURE AND EXTENT

The Company provides surface water to irrigation customers in the service area. Irrigation water is used primarily for walnut orchards south of Dry Creek and pasture and rice crops north of Dry Creek.

The Company's annual water supply through its contract with YCWA is 16,743 af, of which 13,682 af is the base amount and the remainder is supplemental supply. DCMWC estimates that it uses up to 14,000 af of water annually, and occasionally sells the unused portion. The Company reports that groundwater is used for domestic purposes within its service area.

Water rates are determined based on acres cultivated, crop and facility type used. Water demand per acre depends upon the crop being cultivated. Walnut orchards use on average three acre-feet per acre per year, while rice requires approximately five acre-feet per acre, according to the Company.

DCMWC participates in various regional plans, including the Yuba County Integrated Water Management Plan, the Lower Yuba River Accord and the Yuba Groundwater Management Plan. The Company has signed a conjunctive use agreement with YCWA as part of the Lower Yuba River Accord.

LOCATION

The Company's service area generally encompasses the area west from the Wheatland City boundaries, Oakley Lane and SR 65 to Forty Mile Road and Dry Creek and from Morrison Road in the north to the Bear River in the south, including a small area of Sutter County between the Yuba-Sutter county line and the Bear River. The Company does not provide services outside of this area.

⁸²⁵ The base annual contractual supply of surface water is 13,682 af, with a supplemental supply of 3,061 af. The supplemental supply is subject to availability after YCWA considers water needs for storage, environmental purposes, regulatory requirements, and prudent operation.

Approximately 3,379 of the 5,223 acres in the boundary area purchased surface water, as of early 2008.⁸²⁶

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure maintained by the Company includes a distribution system that was constructed between 1996 and 1998. The system consists of one pumping plant on Sorreno Lane and pipeline and earthen irrigation ditches. As the system was constructed within the last ten years, it is in good condition. The system was completed and became fully operational in FY 02-03. YCWA funded the water distribution system; half of the capital costs related to the YCWA South Yuba Canal were granted by YCWA and the remainder loaned. The Company's debt with YCWA was \$1.9 million at the end of FY 05-06.

HALLWOOD IRRIGATION COMPANY

Hallwood Irrigation Company (HIC) delivers irrigation water to approximately 115 agricultural users in the community of Hallwood northeast of the City of Marysville.

NATURE AND EXTENT

The Company diverts Yuba River surface water, and delivers it to farmers in the area for irrigation and rice decomposition. The Company's service area covers approximately 12,000 acres with rice and pasture in the northern portion of the territory, alfalfa and wheat in the south, and orchards (walnuts, peaches, prunes, kiwis, almonds, cherries, and pluots) along the Yuba River.⁸²⁷

In 2005, 50,466 af of surface water from the Yuba River was diverted for use by the Company. Operations are seasonal with most usage occurring between May and September. Significant changes in water demand are not anticipated in the coming years.

HIC participates in various regional plans, including the Yuba County Integrated Water Management Plan, the Lower Yuba River Accord and the Yuba Groundwater Management Plan. The Company has signed a conjunctive use agreement with YCWA as part of the Lower Yuba River Accord.

LOCATION

HIC delivers irrigation water to agricultural users in the community of Hallwood. The Company's service area generally encompasses the area east of the Western Pacific Railroad, from the Marysville city limits north to approximately Woodruff Lane. HIC provides water outside of its service area to approximately 70 acres adjacent to the Company's service area but within Cordua

⁸²⁶ Areas not presently purchasing surface water include 1,294 acres scattered throughout the boundary area, as depicted in the Company's contract with YCWA, Exhibit A. In addition, there are 550 acres presently using groundwater, as reported by Jack Gilbert of DCMWC on May 19, 2008.

⁸²⁷ YCWA, *Draft IRWMP*, 2008, p. 2-9.

Irrigation District's (CID) boundaries. The Company reported that due to infrastructure configuration and water flow it is easier for HIC to provide water to the area than for CID to provide service there.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes approximately 30 to 40 miles of gravity flow earthen distribution canals and ditches.

HIC diverts water from the Yuba River through the Hallwood-Cordua Canal (North Canal), located on the north abutment of Daguerre Point Dam. The canal flows through the HIC service area into the Cordua Irrigation District bounds and terminates within the Ramirez Water District bounds.

The Company holds pre-1914 appropriative water rights to divert 150 cfs from the Yuba River and a post-1914 appropriative water right to divert 100 cfs. In a 1971 settlement agreement with YCWA, HIC agreed to receive a base water allocation of 78,000 af a year from the Yuba River through the diversion point at Daguerre Point Dam.⁸²⁸ The District is limited to diversions from April through October and may divert up to 275 cfs.

The Company jointly maintains a fish screen at the Yuba River diversion point with Cordua Irrigation District. The fish screen was replaced in 2001 at a cost of \$360,000. HIC contributes approximately 45 percent of maintenance costs annually depending on water usage during the year. The Company identified challenges maintaining the fish screen up to Department of Fish and Game standards.

PLUMAS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Plumas Mutual Water Company delivers irrigation water to four agricultural users in the central portion of the Plumas Lake specific plan area. The boundary area extends south to the Bear River, east to Algodon Slough, north to the vicinity of Plumas Arboga Road, and west to the Feather River.⁸²⁹

NATURE AND EXTENT

The Company diverts Feather River surface water, and delivers it to irrigation users in the area. In 2004, 7,355 af of surface water were delivered to the Company.⁸³⁰ Usage was historically about 10,000 af. A rice farm was subdivided in 2003, with water demand declining to approximately 7,500 af, as of early 2008. The developer installed a groundwater well to serve 3-4 of the Company's

⁸²⁸ YCWA, *Draft IRWMP*, 2008, p. 2-9.

⁸²⁹ Agreement between California Department of Water Resources and Plumas Mutual Water Company, May 28, 1971, Exhibit A.

⁸³⁰ California Department of Water Resources, *Management of the California State Water Project: Bulletin 132-05*, December 2006, Table 9-4.

customers in that area. Operations are seasonal with most usage occurring between May and September. There are four ranches served, all are orchards. The Company does not anticipate subdivision of the orchards or significant changes in water demand in the coming years.

LOCATION

Plumas Mutual Water Company delivers irrigation water to agricultural users in the Plumas Lake area. The Company reported that about 2,500 acres were receiving surface water, as of early 2008. The Company's service area in Yuba County overlaps the OPUD service area, where OPUD delivers municipal water.

The Company does not presently transfer water to other users.⁸³¹ Its 1971 contract with the State precludes water transfers outside its service area without State consent.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Key infrastructure includes a pump station and irrigation piping. Plumas Mutual Water Company diverts water from the Feather River downstream of the confluence of the Yuba and Feather rivers.⁸³² The Company pumps into a canal that feeds into Clark Slough, and from there pumps to the four ranches.⁸³³

The Company holds post-1914 appropriative water rights to 14,000 af of Feather River surface water, which is transported through State Water Project facilities.⁸³⁴ The water rights may be used between April and October for irrigation purposes. DWR has contractual obligations to serve Feather River water to the Company, along with other water districts, as a result of settlement agreements stemming from the construction of Oroville facilities.⁸³⁵

Some of the company's piping infrastructure is being relocated as part of the levee improvement project conducted by Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority in 2007 and 2008. Phase 4 of the levee project includes removing and reconstructing Plumas Mutual Water Company water pipelines, including removal of abandoned pipelines of the company along Segment 1 of the project.

⁸³¹ Interview with PWMC representative Dick Onyett, May 19, 2008.

⁸³² *Proposed Lower Yuba River Accord Draft EIR/EIS*, June 2007, p. 5-5.

⁸³³ Interview with Dick Onyett, Plumas Mutual Water Company, November 2007

⁸³⁴ Agreement between California Department of Water Resources and Plumas Mutual Water Company, May 28, 1971.

⁸³⁵ DWR, *Draft Environmental Impact Report: Oroville Facilities Relicensing-FERC Project No. 2100*, May 2007, p. 3.2-8.

REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

The Regional Waste Management Authority (RWMA) was formed to jointly address the provision of waste management services in the Counties of Yuba and Sutter. The Authority is an agreement between Yuba City, Live Oak, Marysville, and Wheatland along with Yuba and Sutter Counties. In 1994, the City of Gridley, located in Butte County, also joined the Regional Waste Management Authority, but opted out in 2001 to join a different waste management system.⁸³⁶

The RWMA is governed by a six-member Board of Directors. Directors are appointed from the two counties' boards of supervisors and the city councils in Live Oak, Marysville, Wheatland and Yuba City.

Solid waste management in Yuba and Sutter Counties is conducted under Federal and State regulations enforced and implemented by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).⁸³⁷

NATURE AND EXTENT

The RWMA jointly addresses the provision of waste management services for all six jurisdictions in the Counties of Yuba and Sutter.⁸³⁸ Each of the six jurisdictions individually contracts with Yuba-Sutter Disposal, Inc. for residential, commercial and debris box collection, recycling and disposal services. The RWMA is the owner and operator of the Yuba-Sutter Household Hazardous Waste Facility in Yuba City which serves all of the RWMA member jurisdictions. Yuba-Sutter Disposal, Inc. is the contract operator of this facility.

In 2004, waste generation in the Counties of Yuba and Sutter was comprised of 43 percent residential and 57 percent non-residential.⁸³⁹

LOCATION

The RWMA serves all of the cities and unincorporated areas in Yuba and Sutter Counties.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There are a total of five active, public-accessible solid waste facilities in the RWMA: two are transfer and processing facilities, one is a disposal facilities (a landfill), and two are composting

⁸³⁶ Sutter County General Plan, 1993.

⁸³⁷ Ibid.

⁸³⁸ Ibid.

⁸³⁹ CIWMB, "Jurisdiction Profile for Yuba-Sutter Regional Waste Management Authority," 2007.

facilities. There are no existing permitted solid waste facilities in the cities of Live Oak, Wheatland, Yuba City, or throughout the unincorporated area of Sutter County.⁸⁴⁰

The Ostrom Road Landfill, located in the City of Wheatland, opened in 1995. The current owner/operator is Norcal Waste Systems Ostrom Road LF, Inc. Its maximum permitted throughput is 3,000 tons per day, and its disposal acreage is 225 acres. Ostrom Road landfill's estimated closure date is December 31, 2066.⁸⁴¹ The landfill provides disposal services to municipal and commercial customers in Yuba (including Beale Air Force Base), Sutter, Butte, Nevada, and Colusa Counties. It is allowed to accept the following types of waste: municipal solid waste, waste water treatment sludge, construction and demolition debris, green waste and food waste, contaminated soils, non-friable asbestos and other designated wastes approved by specified acceptance criteria.⁸⁴²

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) provides fire prevention, fire suppression, public open space, and recreation programming within national forest land in Yuba County.

NATURE AND EXTENT

USFS manages public lands in national forests and grasslands across the Country. It was established in 1905 as an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The USFS' mission is "to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations."

The Tahoe and Plumas National Forests reach into Yuba County, together covering over 56,000 acres in the County.⁸⁴³ Plumas National Forest covers 1.1 million acres, including land within Butte, Lassen, Sierra, Yuba, and Plumas counties. Lassen and Tahoe National Forests border Plumas National Forest on the north and south, respectively. The forest is open year-round. Activities in the forest include hiking, fishing, hunting, camping, boating and white-water rafting. Fee campgrounds are open from April through October; there are 46 developed campgrounds in the forest. Those at higher elevations open in mid- to late-May. Winter activities include snowmobiling and skiing.

Tahoe National Forest is just south of Plumas National Forest. This forest covers 832,511 acres across multiple counties. Activities include camping, hiking, snowmobiling, biking, canoeing, hunting, and fishing. There are about 67 developed campgrounds in this forest.

USFS provides water and sewer services to select campground areas.

⁸⁴⁰ Sutter County General Plan, 1993.

⁸⁴¹ Ibid.

⁸⁴² Norcal Waste Systems Ostrom Road Landfill, Inc., 2007.

⁸⁴³ Yuba County General Plan Public Services and Utilities Element, 1994, p. 13-19.

LOCATION

Both national forests extend into the northeast portion of the County.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Plumas National Forest is divided into three ranger districts: Mt Hough, Feather River, and Beckwourth. Ranger stations are located in the cities of Blairsden, Oroville and Quincy, respectively. The Plumas Forest Headquarters is located in the City of Quincy.

Tahoe National Forest is divided into four ranger districts, which are located in Truckee, Foresthill, Sierraville, and Camptonville. The headquarters is located in Nevada City.

YUBA-SUTTER DISPOSAL INC.

Yuba-Sutter Disposal, Inc. (YSDI) provides long-term waste management services in Yuba and Sutter Counties.⁸⁴⁴

NATURE AND EXTENT

YSDI provides recycling, yard waste and garbage collection in the counties of Yuba and Sutter. Recycling and collection programs are tailored to the needs of the community.⁸⁴⁵

YSDI serves over 30,000 residential customers and 5,000 commercial customers, and collects more than 100,000 tons of materials a year, according to the company.

LOCATION

YSDI provides recycling, yard waste and garbage collection services to the cities of Live Oak, Marysville, Wheatland, Knights Landing, and Yuba City, Beale Air Force Base, and Yuba and Sutter Counties.⁸⁴⁶

INFRASTRUCTURE

YSDI operates a material recovery facility (MRF) that extracts recyclables from the waste stream, a transfer station, a household hazardous waste collection facility, a buy-back center, and a composting facility.⁸⁴⁷ The MRF is a large-volume transfer/processing facility in the City of Marysville. The permitted waste types at the MRF are: construction/demolition, mixed municipal,

⁸⁴⁴ Yuba-Sutter Disposal Inc., 2007.

⁸⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁷ Ibid.

tires, green materials, and wood waste. The maximum permitted throughput is 1,080 tons per day.⁸⁴⁸ The MRF and transfer station are part of the same facility, located on seven acres of land.

YSDI owns and operates an additional transfer station, the Ponderosa Transfer Station. This second facility is a medium-volume transfer/processing facility located in Brownsville. It is open to the public three days per week. Its maximum permitted through-put is 60 tons per day. It covers one acre

The Yuba-Sutter Household Hazardous Waste collection facility, located in Yuba City, is available only for Yuba and Sutter County residents. It accepts such waste types as cleaning products, batteries, medicines, oils, and other flammable, poisonous, and toxic materials.⁸⁴⁹ Electronic waste can be dropped off at the YSDI Transfer Station in Marysville, and at the Household Hazardous Waste collection facility in Yuba City.⁸⁵⁰ Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators of hazardous waste (non-households) are also served at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility by appointment.

YSDI Greenwaste Composting is a green waste composting facility located in the City of Marysville. It accepts green materials, and has a maximum permitted throughput of 400 tons per day. The facility occupies 15 acres of land.⁸⁵¹

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT

Yuba-Sutter Transit (YST) is a Joint Powers Authority that provides public transit services. It was formed by Yuba and Sutter Counties and the City of Marysville and Yuba City in 1975. The Authority is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of two elected representatives from each of the four member entities (Yuba City, Marysville, Linda, and Olivehurst).⁸⁵²

NATURE AND EXTENT

YST provides bus transportation services. In FY 07, 56 percent of the operation was expected to be provided as urban fixed route service and 28 percent as urban Dial-A-Ride service.⁸⁵³

In FY 07, the Transit Authority expected to operate for approximately 6,250 hours each month, which would be a 10 percent increase from FY 02. Ridership has increased 27 percent over the same time period.⁸⁵⁴

⁸⁴⁸ CIWMB, "SWIS Database," 2007.

⁸⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁰ Yuba-Sutter Disposal Inc., 2007.

⁸⁵¹ CIWMB, "SWIS Database," 2007.

⁸⁵² Yuba-Sutter Transit, *Annual Board Report, FY 07*, 2007.

⁸⁵³ Ibid.

LOCATION

Operations in Yuba County include four local routes, two regional routes and two rural routes. Local routes consist of a Yuba City to Yuba College route, an Olivehurst to Yuba College route, a Marysville loop, and a Linda shuttle. The regional routes include service to Sacramento as part of a commuter and midday express service from Marysville and Linda. Rural routes serve the foothill communities of Challenge, Brownsville and Dobbins providing roundtrip service from Marysville on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and the City of Wheatland to Linda and Marysville on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Five scheduled stops are made in the City of Wheatland as part of the rural service; other stops, or service to the foothill communities, are provided by advance reservation.⁸⁵⁵

INFRASTRUCTURE

Currently Yuba-Sutter Transit has a fleet of 40 buses that range in capacity from 14 to 45 passengers.⁸⁵⁶

SERVICE FINANCING

The operating budget for Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority in FY 07 was \$3,993,100 with 27 percent of the budget coming from the Federal Transit Administration, 49 percent from state and regional agencies under the Transportation Development Act, 21 percent from fares, and three percent miscellaneous income from leases, special grants, interest, advertising, and contract service payments. Funding for major expenditures such as facilities and buses are received on a matching basis from federal (80 percent) and local sources (20 percent).⁸⁵⁷

⁸⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁵ Yuba-Sutter Transit, Agency Website, 2007.

⁸⁵⁶ Yuba-Sutter Transit, *Annual Board Report, FY 07*, 2007.

⁸⁵⁷ Yuba-Sutter Transit, "Annual Board Report, FY 07," 2007.

44. DEVELOPMENT BY AGENCY

Table A-44-1 provides a listing of development projects that were actively proposed or planned during the course of the MSR study (i.e., in 2007 or 2008). This list illustrates the approximate extent and location of possible future growth in the coming years, and should not be interpreted as definitive. During the course of the MSR study, there was a significant slowdown in the housing market; as a result, some of the potential developments were in a state of dormancy by the time the MSR was published. Many of the potential developments have not been approved by the respective land use authority.

Table A-44-1: Yuba County Development Projects

Development	Developer	Agency ¹	Acres	Total Dwelling Units	Non-Residential Acres ²
15 E 12th Street	Larjer Inc.	City of Marysville	0.5	12	0.0
325 A Street	Jack Munds	City of Marysville	0.2	6	0.0
Almond Estates	K. Hovnanian Homes	City of Wheatland Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	42.9	169	0.0
Alpha Group	Alpha Group	Olivehurst Public Utilities District	4.0	19	NR
Alvarado Estates	KOA Ventures	Olivehurst Public Utilities District	2.8	11	NR
Beale Estates	Kelly Bumpus	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	14.8	59	NR
Bear River	Gerry N. Kamilos	Linda Fire Protection District Reclamation District 784	549.9	2,123	31.1
Bishop Ranch	Concept Studios	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	80.0	255	0.0
Blue Gravel	Blue Mountain Land	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District	8.7	35	NR
Blue Mountain Land	Blue Mountain Land	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District	10.0	44	NR
Butte View Townhouses	William & Toni Vance	Olivehurst Public Utilities District	2.2	20	NR
Chippewa	RAH Development	Brophy Water District Plumas Brophy FPD Wheatland Cemetery District	368.0	1,398	0.0
Cobblestone	KB Homes	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	535.0	1,973	NR
College View	NP	CSA 67 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	9.2	71	NR
Country Club Estates	JTS Communities	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	577.1	1,681	2.4
Country Club Townhomes	DRC Builders	Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	1.7	42	NR
Creeside Village	Cresleigh Homes	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	44.9	159	NR

DEVELOPMENT BY AGENCY

Development	Developer	Agency ¹	Acres	Total Dwelling Units	Non-Residential Acres ²
Dantoni Ranch Estates	Reynen & Bardis	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	44.4	183	NR
Draper Ranch	Draper Ranch Development	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	63.6	565	NR
Draper Ranch South	Draper Ranch Development	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	150.1	444	0.0
Eagle Meadows I	Eagle Meadows Development	City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	130.3	737	0.0
Eagle Meadows II & III	Eagle Meadows Development	City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	299.2	1,632	10.0
Eagle Meadows at The Orchard	Eagle Meadows Development	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	17.5	79	NR
Eastside Ranch Estates	David W. Lanza	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	61.4	184	NR
Edgewater	Reynen & Bardis	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District Reclamation District 784	389.7	1,358	NR
Enterprise Rancheria Casino	Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe	Plumas Brophy FPD South Yuba Water District Wheatland Cemetery District	40.0	NA	40.0
Excelsior	Klein Robinson	Smartville Cemetery District Smartville Fire Protection District	880.0	70	11.0
Fairway North	Aldora Enterprises	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	58.0	236	0.0
Fairway West	Aldora Enterprises	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	22.4	44	NR
Farrell Way Townhomes	Dustin Jinks	Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	1.4	23	NR
Feather Creek	Sage Communities	Plumas Brophy FPD South Yuba Water District Wheatland Cemetery District	701.0	2,945	2.0
Feather Glen	Crossroad Homes	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	36.0	141	NR
Feather Glen 2	Ward Farms	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	91.8	383	NR
Feather River Estates	NP	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	75.0	365	0.0
Franks	James & Esther Franks	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	10.8	38	NR
Griffith Avenue	Griffith Development	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	7.3	22	NR

YUBA COUNTY MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

Development	Developer	Agency ¹	Acres	Total Dwelling Units	Non-Residential Acres ²
Hansen Ranch Estates	Larry Ellis	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District	13.0	66	NR
Hawes Ranch	KB Home North Bay	CSA 66 Olivehurst Public Utilities District	37.7	183	NR
Heritage Oaks Estates-East	Premier Homes	City of Wheatland Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	176.1	604	19.1
Heritage Oaks Estates-West	Devalentine Family Partnership	City of Wheatland Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	59.7	174	NP
Jensen Ranch	Perfect Solution	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District	10.3	44	NR
Jim Raney	Jim Raney	City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 817 Wheatland Cemetery District	74.0	444	NP
Jim Raney	Jim Raney	City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	16.9	85	NP
Johnson Rancho	AKT/RiverWest	Camp Far West Irrigation District City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District Wheatland Water District	3,371.0	9,200	300.0
Jones Ranch	Lakemont Communities	City of Wheatland Reclamation District 817 Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	190.8	552	2.5
Koehler	Wilmar J. Koehler, Jr.	Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	1.2	12	NR
Kumar	Alka & Lucy Kumar	Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	2.4	11	NR
Landmark-Dale	Landmark Development	City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	57.7	390	NP
Magnolia Ranch	Montna Farms	Plumas Brophy FPD Wheatland Cemetery District Wheatland Water District	1,028.0	5,001	219.8
Maple Estates Townhouses	Byron Maples	Olivehurst Public Utilities District	2.0	27	NR
Marysville Hotel	Feather River Plaza LLC	City of Marysville	0.4	70	0.0
Meadows	Gilbert Retail Holdings LLC	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	124.6	383	NR
Montrose	Woodside Homes	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	108.1	209	NR
Nichols Grove	Designer Properties	City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District Wheatland Water District	485.0	1,609	11.4

DEVELOPMENT BY AGENCY

Development	Developer	Agency ¹	Acres	Total Dwelling Units	Non-Residential Acres ²
North Point	Lennar Communities	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	67.0	184	NR
Palma D'Or	Omar M. Khairi	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	4.9	20	NR
Pheasant Point	Tejinder & Maninder Maan	CSA 22 CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Reclamation District 784	29.4	119	NR
Quail Valley Estates	Foster Development Group	North Yuba Water District Loma Rica Browns Valley CSD Peoria Cemetery District	1,500.0	300	0.0
Rideout Memorial Hospital	Fremont-Rideout Health Group	City of Marysville	5.0	NA	5.0
Rio Del Oro	Beazer/US Home	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	474.5	1,581	NR
Rio Del Oro Phase 2	Gerry N. Kamilos	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	143.7	317	NR
River Glen	KB Homes	CSA 66 Olivehurst Public Utilities District	67.1	274	NR
River Oaks East	Lennar Renaissance	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	122.3	290	NR
River Oaks North	Lennar Renaissance	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	42.1	107	NR
River Oaks South	Nelson Properties	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	66.0	259	2.7
Riverside Meadows	California Homes	Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District CSA 66 Reclamation District 784	206.2	599	NR
Roddan Ranch	Weststar Land Holdings, LLC	City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	98.7	377	0.0
Ross Ranch	Armada LLC	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	254.5	617	0.0
Sawyer's Landing	Robert B. DeValentine	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	53.8	215	0.0
Sierra Vista	Nor-Cal Investments	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	28.5	108	NR

YUBA COUNTY MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

Development	Developer	Agency ¹	Acres	Total Dwelling Units	Non-Residential Acres ²
Spring Valley	Axel Karlshoej	Browns Valley Cemetery District Browns Valley Irrigation District Loma Rica Browns Valley CSD Peoria Cemetery District	2,450.0	3,500	27.5
Staas	NP	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	19.3	76	NR
Terra Linda	Danna Investment Co. and Scott Family Trust, et al.	Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	450.0	1,787	24.5
The Greens (Plumas Lake Estates)	Yuba Investors and Plumas Lake Joint Ventures	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	30.5	60	0.0
The Orchard	JMC Homes	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	129.7	527	17.5
Thoroughbred Acres	David W. Lanza	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	110.6	445	0.0
University Estates	Tejinder & Maninder Maan	CSA 52 Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District	10.9	49	NR
Wheatland Hop Farm	Premier Homes	Camp Far West Irrigation District City of Wheatland SOI Plumas Brophy FPD Reclamation District 2103 Wheatland Cemetery District	132.0	700	NP
Wheeler Ranch	DR Horton, Forecast Homes and K. Hovnanian	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	795.3	1,142	12.6
Wheeler Ranch North	Foothill Partners	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	19.1	101	NR
White Cedar	Bellecci & Associates	Linda County Water District Linda Fire Protection District Reclamation District 784	15.6	100	NR
Woodbury	Reynen & Bardis	Brophy Water District Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Plumas Brophy FPD	1,633.0	6,321	217.6
Woodside Village	Cresleigh Homes	CSA 66 Linda Fire Protection District Olivehurst Public Utilities District Reclamation District 784	159.7	603	NR
Yuba County Office of Education		City of Marysville	0.3	2	0.0
Yuba Highlands ³	Gary Gallelli	Smartville Fire Protection District	2,900.0	5,100	84.0

Notes:
 (1) Developments with no city listed are located outside of city SOI areas. Agencies that span a majority of the County (YCWA, RCD, CSA 70, etc.) are not included.
 (2) Non-residential acres exclude parks and open space.
 (3) The Yuba Highlands development plan was voted down by Yuba County voters on 2/5/08. The developer has indicated that he intends to revise the development plan and continue to pursue developing the area.