

***Calaveras
Local Agency Formation Commission
(LAFCo)***

DRAFT

***San Andreas Sanitary District (SASD)
San Andreas, California***

Municipal Service Review (MSR)

and

Sphere of Influence (SOI) Update

March 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) History

This report is prepared pursuant to State legislation enacted in 2000 that requires Calaveras LAFCo to complete a comprehensive review of municipal service delivery and update the spheres of influence (SOIs) of all agencies under LAFCo's jurisdiction. This chapter provides an overview of LAFCo's history, powers and responsibilities. It discusses the origins and legal requirements for preparation of a Service Review commonly referred to as a Municipal Service Review (MSR). Finally, the chapter reviews the process for MSR review, MSR approval and SOI updates.

After World War II, California experienced dramatic growth in population and economic development. With this boom came a demand for housing, jobs and public services. To accommodate this demand, many new local government agencies were formed, often with little forethought as to the ultimate governance structures within a given region. A lack of coordination and adequate planning led to a multitude of overlapping, inefficient jurisdictional and service area boundaries, many of which resulted in the premature conversion of California's agricultural and open-space lands and duplication of services.

Recognizing this problem, in 1959, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Sr. appointed the Commission on Metropolitan Area Problems. The Commission's charge was to study and make recommendations on the "misuse of land resources" and the growing complexity of local governmental jurisdictions. The Commission's recommendations on local governmental reorganization were introduced in the Legislature in 1963; resulting in the creation of a Local Agency Formation Commission, or "LAFCo," operating in every county.

LAFCo was formed as a countywide agency to discourage urban sprawl and to encourage the orderly formation and development of local government agencies within its jurisdiction. LAFCo is responsible for coordinating logical and timely changes in local governmental boundaries; including annexations and detachments of territory, incorporations of cities, formations of special districts, and consolidations, mergers and dissolutions of districts, as well as reviewing ways to reorganize, simplify, and streamline governmental structure.

The Commission's efforts are focused on ensuring services are provided efficiently and economically while agricultural and open-space lands are protected or conserved to the extent possible. To better inform itself and the in compliance with the State Law; LAFCo conducts MSR's to evaluate the provision of municipal services for service providers within its jurisdiction.

LAFCo regulates, through approval, denial, conditions and modification, boundary changes proposed by public agencies or individual voters and landowners. It also regulates the extension of public services by cities and special districts outside their boundaries. LAFCo is empowered to initiate updates to the SOIs and proposals involving the dissolution, consolidation or formation of special districts, establishment of subsidiary districts, and any reorganization including such actions. Where LAFCo is not given specific authority, LAFCo actions must originate as petitions from affected voters or landowners, or by resolutions by affected cities or special districts.

A Plan for Services is required in Government Code Section 56653. A Plan for Services must include the following information: An enumeration and description of services to be provided, the level and range of those services, an indication of how those services are to be extended into the territory, an indication of any improvements or upgrading of structures, Information on how the services are to be financed.

1.2 Preparation of the MSR

Research for this Municipal Service Review (MSR) was conducted during the summer of 2018 and updated in 2021.

This MSR is intended to support preparation and update of Spheres of Influence, in accordance with the provisions of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act. The objectives of this Municipal Service Review (MSR) are as follows:

- ✓ To develop recommendations that will promote more efficient and higher quality service options and patterns
- ✓ To identify areas for service improvement
- ✓ To assess the adequacy of service provision as it relates to determination of appropriate sphere boundaries

While LAFCo prepared the MSR document, given budgetary constraints, LAFCo did not engage the services of experts in engineering, hydrology, geology, water quality, fire protection, accounting or other specialists in related fields, but relied upon published reports and available information. Insofar there is conflicting or inconclusive information LAFCo staff may recommend the district retain a licensed professional or expert in a particular field for an opinion.

Therefore, this MSR reflects LAFCo's recommendations, based on available information during the research period and provided by District staff to assist in its determinations related to promoting more efficient and higher quality service patterns; identifying areas for service improvement; and assessing the adequacy of service provision by the San Andreas Sanitary District (SASD). Additional information on local government funding issues in found in Appendix A at the end of this report.

1.3 Role and Responsibility of LAFCo

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCos) in California are independent agencies created by the California Legislature in 1963 for the purpose of encouraging the orderly formation of local government agencies and conserving and preserving natural resources. The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code §56000 et seq.) is the statutory authority for the preparation of an MSR, and periodic updates of the Sphere of Influence (SOI) of each local agency.

LAFCos are responsible for coordinating logical and timely changes in local governmental boundaries, conducting special studies that review ways to reorganize, simplify, and streamline governmental structure, preparing a review of services called a MSR, and preparing a SOI thereby determining the future "probable" boundary for each city and special district within each county.

The Commission's efforts are directed toward seeing that services are provided efficiently and economically while agricultural and open-space lands are protected. Often citizens are confused as to what LAFCo's role is. LAFCos do not have enforcement authority nor do they have the authority to initiate a city or district annexation or detachment proceeding. LAFCos may initiate consolidation or dissolution proceedings; however, these proceedings are subject to the voter approval or denial.

The Legislature has given LAFCos the authority to modify any proposal before it to ensure the protection of agricultural and open space resources, discourage urban sprawl and promote orderly boundaries and the provision of adequate services.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) has issued Guidelines for the preparation of a MSR. This MSR adheres to the procedures set forth in OPR's MSR Guidelines.

A SOI is a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the affected Local Agency Formation Commission (Government Code §56076). Government Code §56425(f) requires that each SOI be updated not less than every five years, and §56430 provides that a MSR shall be conducted in advance of the SOI update.

1.4 Municipal Services Review Requirements

Effective January 1, 2001 and subsequently amended, LAFCo is required to conduct a review of municipal services provided in the county by region, sub-region or other designated geographic area, as appropriate, for the service or services to be reviewed, and prepare a written statement of determination with respect to each of the following six topics (Government Code §56430):

1. Growth and population projections for the affected area
2. The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUC) within or contiguous to the sphere of influence
3. Present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services, including infrastructure needs or deficiencies
4. Financial ability of agencies to provide services
5. Status of, and opportunities for shared facilities
6. Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies

1.5 Municipal Services Review Process

For local agencies, the MSR process involves the following steps:

- Outreach: LAFCo outreach and explanation of the project
- Data Discovery: provide documents and respond to LAFCo questions

- Map Review: review and comment on LAFCo draft map of the agency's boundary and sphere of influence
- Profile Review: internal review and comment on LAFCo draft profile of the agency
- Public Review Draft MSR: review and comment on LAFCo draft MSR
- LAFCo Hearing: attend and provide public comments on MSR

MSRs are exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to §15262 (feasibility or planning studies) or §15306 (information collection) of the CEQA Guidelines. LAFCo's actions to adopt MSR determinations are not considered "projects" subject to CEQA. The MSR process does not require LAFCo to initiate changes of organization based on service review findings, only that LAFCo identify potential government structure options.

However, LAFCo, other local agencies, and the public may subsequently use the determinations to analyze prospective changes of organization or reorganization or to establish or amend SOIs. Within its legal authorization, LAFCo may act with respect to a recommended change of organization or reorganization on its own initiative (e.g., certain types of consolidations), or in response to a proposal (i.e., initiated by resolution or petition by landowners or registered voters).

Once LAFCo has adopted the MSR determinations, it must update the SOI for each jurisdiction. The LAFCo Commission determines and adopts the spheres of influence for each agency. A CEQA determination is made by LAFCo on a case-by-case basis for each sphere of influence action and each change of organization, once the proposed project characteristics are sufficiently identified to assess environmental impacts.

1.6 Sphere Of Influence Update Process

The Commission is charged with developing and updating the Sphere of Influence (SOI) for each city and special district within the county.¹

An SOI is a LAFCo-approved plan that designates an agency's probable future boundary and service area. Spheres are planning tools used to provide guidance for individual boundary change proposals and are intended to encourage efficient provision of organized community services and prevent duplication of service delivery. Territory cannot be annexed by LAFCo to a city or district unless it is within that agency's sphere.

The purposes of the SOI include the following:

- to ensure the efficient provision of services
- to discourage urban sprawl and premature conversion of agricultural and open space lands
- to prevent overlapping jurisdictions and duplication of services

¹ The initial statutory mandate, in 1971, imposed for no deadline for completing sphere designations. When most LAFCos failed to act, 1984 legislation required all LAFCos to establish spheres of influence by 1985.

LAFCo may not directly regulate land use, dictate internal operations or administration of any local agency, or set rates. LAFCo is empowered to enact policies that indirectly affect land use decisions. On a regional level, LAFCo promotes logical and orderly development of communities as it considers and decides individual proposals. LAFCo has a role in reconciling differences between agency plans so that the most efficient urban service arrangements are created for the benefit of current and future area residents and property owners.

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg (CKH) Act requires LAFCos to develop and determine the SOI of each local governmental agency within its jurisdiction and to review and update the SOI every five years, as necessary. LAFCos are empowered to adopt, update and amend a SOI. They may do so with or without an application. Any interested person may submit an application proposing an SOI amendment.

While SOIs are required to be updated every five years, as necessary, this does not necessarily define the planning horizon of the SOI. The term or horizon of the SOI is determined by each LAFCo.

LAFCo may recommend government reorganizations to particular agencies in the county, using the SOIs as the basis for those recommendations. In determining the SOI, LAFCo is required to complete an MSR and adopt the six determinations previously discussed. In addition, in adopting or amending an SOI, LAFCo must make the following five determinations as required in Government Code section 56425(c):

1. Present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open-space lands
2. Present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area
3. Present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public service that the agency provides or is authorized to provide
4. Existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the Commission determines these are relevant to the agency
5. For an update of an SOI of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.²

The CKH Act stipulates several procedural requirements in updating SOIs. It requires cities to file written statements on the class of services to be provided and LAFCo must clearly establish the location, nature and extent of services provided by special districts.

By statute, LAFCo must notify affected agencies 21 days before holding the public hearing to consider the SOI and may not update the SOI until after that hearing. The LAFCo Executive Officer must issue a report including recommendations on the SOI

² California Government Code Section 56425 (e)(5)

amendments and updates under consideration at least five days before the public hearing.

1.7 Possible Approaches to the Sphere of Influence

LAFCo may recommend government reorganizations to particular agencies in the county, using the SOIs as the basis for those recommendations. Based on review of the guidelines of Calaveras LAFCo as well as other LAFCos in the State, various conceptual approaches have been identified from which to choose in designating an SOI. These seven approaches are explained below:

1) Coterminous Sphere:

A Coterminous Sphere means that the Sphere of Influence for a city or special district that is the same as its existing boundaries of the city or district. This is the recommendation in this report since there are no anticipated or contemplated annexations for the District at this time.

2) Annexable Sphere:

A sphere larger than the agency's boundaries identifies areas the agency is expected to annex. The annexable area is outside the district boundaries and inside the sphere of influence.

3) Detachable Sphere:

A sphere that is smaller than the agency's boundaries identifies areas the agency is expected to detach. The detachable area is the area within the agency bounds but not within its sphere of influence.

4) Zero Sphere:

A zero sphere indicates the affected agency's public service functions should be reassigned to another agency and the agency should be dissolved or combined with one or more other agencies.

5) Consolidated Sphere:

A consolidated sphere includes two or more local agencies and indicates the agencies should be consolidated into one agency.

6) Limited Service Sphere:

A limited service sphere is the territory included within the SOI of a multi-service provider agency that is also within the boundary of a limited purpose district which provides the same service (e.g., fire protection), but not all needed services. Territory designated as a limited service SOI may be considered for annexation to the limited purpose agency without detachment from the multi-service provider.

This type of SOI is generally adopted when the following conditions exist:

- a) The limited service provider is providing adequate, cost effective and efficient services
- b) The multi-service agency is the most logical provider of the other services

- c) There is no feasible or logical SOI alternative
- d) Inclusion of the territory is in the best interests of local government organization and structure in the area

Government Code §56001 specifically recognizes that in rural areas it may be appropriate to establish limited purpose agencies to serve an area rather than a single service provider, if multiple limited purpose agencies are better able to provide efficient services to an area rather than one service district.

Moreover, Government Code Section §56425(i), governing sphere determinations, also authorizes a sphere for less than all of the services provided by a district by requiring a district affected by a sphere action to “establish the nature, location, and extent of any functions of classes of services provided by existing districts” recognizing that more than one district may serve an area and that a given district may provide less than its full range of services in an area.

1.8 Description of the Public Participation Process

The LAFCo proceedings are subject to the provisions of California’s open meeting law, the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code Sections 54950 et seq.). The Brown Act requires advance posting of meeting agendas and contains various other provisions designed to ensure that the public has adequate access to information regarding the proceedings of public boards and commissions. Calaveras LAFCo complies with the requirements of the Brown Act.

The State MSR Guidelines provide that all LAFCos should encourage and provide multiple public participation opportunities in the MSR process.

The San Andreas Sanitary District informs constituents by posting agendas at its office and on its website. Minutes are available by request and at monthly meetings. Additional outreach efforts include notices in bills and separate mailings to customers if necessary. The website contains District information on billing, charges, and District reports and studies.

With regard to customer service, complaints regarding a need for immediate service may be submitted by phone, in-person or via email to the San Andreas Sanitary District. The District reported that staff respond to such service requests as soon as possible. Complaints regarding policy concerns should be submitted in writing to the District Board and are included on the agenda for the next meeting. Complaints are tracked and recorded. The District Manager ensures that complaints are appropriately addressed.³

³ San Andreas Sanitary District, 2021.

2 SAN ANDREAS COMMUNITY

2.1 San Andreas Background

San Andreas is an unincorporated census-designated place and the county seat of Calaveras County, California. The population was 2,783 at the 2010 census, up from 2,615 at the 2000 census. Like most towns in the region, it was founded during the California Gold Rush. The town is located on State Route 49 and is registered as California Historical Landmark #252.⁴ The post office was established in 1854. In 1866, San Andreas became the seat of Calaveras County.⁵

2.2 San Andreas Population Data

The 2010 Census reported that 2,595 people (93.2% of the population) lived in households, 21 (0.8%) lived in non-institutionalized group quarters such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities, and 167 (6.0%) were institutionalized in the County Jail. All together there were 2,783 people in San Andreas.

There were 1,146 households, out of which 314 (27.4%) had children under the age of 18 living in them, 396 households (34.6%) were made up of individuals and 190 (16.6%) had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The remainder of the households had two or more people living together.

The average household size was 2.26. There were 671 families (58.6% of all households); the average family size was 2.84 people.

The total population was spread out in age as follows:

SAN ANDREAS AGE DISTRIBUTION 2010

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Under the age of 18 | 585 people | 21.0% |
| Aged 18 to 24 | 197 people | 7.1% |
| Aged 25 to 44 | 589 people | 21.2% |
| Aged 45 to 64 | 777 people | 27.9% |
| 65 years of age or older | <u>635 people</u> | <u>22.8%</u> |
| TOTAL | 2,783 people | 100.0% |

The median age was 45.7 years. For every 100 females, there were 88.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 85.0 males.

There were 1,311 housing units, of which 1,146 were occupied. There were 632 (55.1%) owner-occupied, and 514 (44.9%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.9%; the rental vacancy rate was 13.3%. There were 1,404 people living in owner-occupied housing units and 1,191 people living in rental housing units.

⁴ San Andreas. Office of Historic Preservation, California State Parks. Retrieved 2012-10-06.

⁵ Durham, David L. (1998). California's Geographic Names: A Gazetteer of Historic and Modern Names of the State. Clovis, Calif.: Word Dancer Press. p. 824. [ISBN 1-884995-14-4](#).

Estimated median household income in 2016: \$44,542 (it was \$32,500 in 2000)⁶

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| San Andreas: | \$44,542 (66%) |
| California: | \$67,739 (100%) |

2.3 San Andreas Schools⁷

Schools rely on a public sewer system. A large concentration of students would be difficult to serve with a septic tank or on-site sewage disposal system.

San Andreas has numerous schools as follows:

1. Calaveras High School, 350 High School Street, San Andreas CA 95279, Public High School Grades 9-12
2. Mountain Oaks School, 150 Old Oak Road, San Andreas, CA 95249, Public Charter Grades K-12
3. San Andreas Elementary School, 255 Lewis Avenue, San Andreas, CA 95249 Public School Grades K-8
4. Calaveras Unified Alternative-Sierra Hills Education Center, 501 Gold Strike Road, San Andreas, CA 95249, Public School Grades K-12
5. Gold Strike High School, 501 Gold Strike Road, San Andreas, CA 95249 Public School, Grades 9-12
6. Calaveras Educational Transitions School, 3304 B Highway 12, San Andreas, CA 95249 Public School Grades 4-8
7. Calaveras River Academy, 150 Old Oak Road, San Andreas, CA 95249 Public School Grades 6-12
8. Oakendell Community School, 3585 Hawver Road, San Andreas, CA 95249 Public School Grades 6-12
9. Zions Preparatory Academy/Nikola Tesla High School 480 Sunset Street, San Andreas, CA 95249 Private K-12

San Andreas also has several preschools as follows:

1. My Own School, PO Box 726, San Andreas, CA 95249, Private Pre-K
2. Valley Springs Head Start, PO Box 567, San Andreas CA 95249, Private Pre-K
3. Growing Together Preschool, PO Box 788, San Andreas CA 95249, Private Pre-K

⁶ <http://www.city-data.com/city/San-Andreas-California.html#b>, August 28, 2018.

⁷ <https://www.greatschools.org/california/san-andreas/schools/>, July 16, 2018.

4. San Andreas St. Charles Center, 598 E. Saint Charles Street, San Andreas CA 95249 Private Pre-K
5. Calaveras Early Head Start Center, PO Box 919, San Andreas CA 95249, Private Pre-K
6. Early Center Head Start, 501 Gold Strike Road, San Andreas CA 95249, Private Pre-K
7. Early San Andreas Head Start, 501 Gold Strike Road, San Andreas, CA 95249, Private Pre-K
8. Resource Connection Head Start, PO Box 567, San Andreas, CA 95249, Private Pre-K

2.4 San Andreas Churches

Churches also rely on access to a public sewer system. The following are churches located in San Andreas:

- San Andreas Community Covenant Church, 261 Treat Ave, San Andreas
- Grace Fellowship Church of San Andreas, 1249 Highway 49, San Andreas
- St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, 414 Oak St. San Andreas
- Seventh-Day Adventist Church, 399 Mariposa St. San Andreas
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 221 Church Hill St. San Andreas

2.5 San Andreas Fire Protection District

San Andreas Fire Protection District (SAFPD) was originally formed as the San Andreas Protective Hook and Ladder Company in 1858 to provide fire protection services to the town of San Andreas and the surrounding area. In 1912, residents of San Andreas elected to form the San Andreas Fire Protection District. The Fire Protection District includes approximately 66 square miles.⁸

2.6 Water Service

The Calaveras Public Utility District (CPUD) was established on January 19, 1934 as a publicly owned utility to provide water to San Andreas, Mokelumne Hill and outlying areas. The boundaries of CPUD extend from Mokelumne Hill in the northwest along the Mokelumne River to Glencoe, extends an eastern arm along Ridge Road toward Railroad Flat, and south to the South Fork Calaveras River including the community of San Andreas. The boundary area includes a non-contiguous area in the community of Paloma. The District has a boundary area of approximately 38 square miles,⁹ much larger than the San Andreas Sanitary District area of 2.2 square miles.¹⁰

⁸ Calaveras LAFCo, Calaveras Fire Protection Districts, Municipal Service Review, April 8, 2013.

⁹ Calaveras LAFCo, Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review, June 18, 2012, Page 167.

¹⁰ Calaveras LAFCo, Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review, June 18, 2012, Page 240.

2.7 San Andreas Plan

The San Andreas Plan in the 2008 Calaveras General Plan includes the following Vision Statement and Guiding Principles:¹¹

Vision: The vision for San Andreas is to be a small, thriving, vibrant foothill town surrounded by rolling oak-studded hills. The town heart includes its historic and well-preserved main street with an inviting entrance.

Guiding Principles:

- *St. Charles Street, the main thoroughfare of San Andreas, retains the rural style and character of our historic heritage and invites a variety of uses with convenient parking, many shade trees, and landscaped median strips. St. Charles Street includes a range of small retail stores and restaurants offering many shopping and culinary options for residents and visitors alike.*

- *Use of an alternate route around town is encouraged for trucks and other through traffic to insure pedestrian safety on St. Charles Street. San Andreas is a pedestrian friendly community that encourages alternative transportation with sidewalks and pathways for pedestrians and bicycles throughout.*

- *Mark Twain Saint Joseph's Hospital provides a state-of-the-art facility that includes a birthing center and a level-one trauma center providing service to the Mother Lode region.*

- *The county seat, surrounding offices, medical buildings and light industry offer social services as well as economic and employment opportunities.*

- *San Andreas protects the health and welfare of its citizens by ensuring clean air and water, and maintaining excellent sewer, public health and safety infrastructures. Our community offers a variety and after school activities for children and families with its well-maintained schools, parks, and playing fields.*

- *San Andreas provides opportunities for higher education eliminating the need for students to commute or relocate to attend college.*

- *San Andreas is a sustainable community encouraging the use of solar and other alternative energy solutions for its power.*

- *San Andreas encourages the concept of Economic Gardening (helping to grow our own economy).*

- *The town center is surrounded by rolling oak-studded hills, transitioning from businesses and homes to rural residential then to farms, ranches and open space. The goal for San Andreas is to preserve the character and contour of the land.*

¹¹ Calaveras County, San Andreas Community Plan/December 29, 2008, Page 3.

• San Andreas encourages rebuilding, reuse, infill and build out within established areas to maintain the viability of existing urbanized areas and discourages sprawl outside the town as a growth philosophy. We encourage the development of a range of housing types, including multi-use (combined residential and commercial) buildings, for all income levels so that no resident is left behind.

• Our farms, ranches and open space are an integral component of the character of the San Andreas community. The goal of San Andreas is to preserve its rural character with minimum loss of farms, ranches, oak woodlands and open space.

Our motto is **PRESERVE OUR RURAL HERITAGE.**

The County is in the process of preparing a new General Plan and area plans.

2.8 Existing and Future Growth Land Use Summary

The following table shows the potential for growth and development in San Andreas:

| San Andreas Existing and Future Growth Land Use Summary¹² | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Land Use | Master Plan Development Phases | | | |
| | Existing Acres* | Near-term Acres | Future Acres | Total Acres |
| Commercial | | | | |
| General Commercial | 80.6 | 26.6 | 47.7 | 154.9 |
| Local Commercial | 11.2 | 0.2 | - | 11.4 |
| Professional Office | 31.7 | 2.5 | - | 34.3 |
| Recreational | 3.0 | - | - | 3.0 |
| Public Services | 133.6 | 83.5 | 7.2 | 224.4 |
| Industrial | | | | |
| Light Industrial | 17.8 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 23.5 |
| General Industrial | 6.4 | - | 20.0 | 26.4 |
| Residential | | | | |
| Rural Residential | 61.7 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 83.6 |
| Single Family Residential | 187.1 | 31.1 | 131.1 | 349.4 |
| Two Family Residential | 37.4 | 18.7 | - | 56.1 |
| Multi-Family Residential | 70.5 | 23.0 | 87.6 | 181.1 |
| Agriculture | 154.8 | - | 15.6 | 170.4 |
| Unclassified | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | 0.5 |
| Total | 796.0 | 199.8 | 322.9 | 1,319.0 |

*Based on net area for currently developed land area within the District sphere of Influence, existing District Sewer Service Area and additional 9 existing service connections outside the SOI.

¹² San Andreas Sanitary District, Collection Plan, 2016, Prepared by Kjeldsen, Sinnock, Neudeck, Inc., 711 N. Pershing Avenue, Stockton, CA 95203, 209-946-0268, March 14, 2016, Page 1-5.

3 SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT (SASD)

3.1 San Andreas Sanitary District Background

3.1.1 San Andreas Sanitary District Formation

San Andreas Sanitary District (SASD) was formed on July 26, 1946 as an independent special district.¹³ The District was formed to provide wastewater services in the community of San Andreas. The principal act that governs the District is the Sanitary District Act of 1923,¹⁴ California Health and Safety Code Section 6512 and following.

The principal act empowers the District to acquire, plan, construct, reconstruct, alter, enlarge, lay, renew, replace, maintain, and operate garbage dumpsites and garbage collection and disposal systems, sewers, drains, septic tanks, and sewerage collection, outfall, treatment works and other sanitary disposal systems, and storm water drains and storm water collection, outfall and disposal systems, and water recycling and distribution systems.¹⁵

Districts must apply and obtain LAFCo approval to exercise services authorized by the principal act but not already provided (i.e., new or different services).¹⁶

3.1.2 San Andreas Sanitary District Boundary

The boundaries of SASD extend along SR 49 from Magers Way to beyond Pool Station Road, north along Gold Strike Road in the east and up to West Murray Creek Road in the West, The District has a boundary area of approximately 1,319 acres or 2.1 square miles.¹⁷ The District's service area is based on the extent of the sanitary sewer services provided by existing facilities. This area is within but not coterminous with the District boundary.

¹³ State Board of Equalization Official Date.

¹⁴ California Health & Safety Code, Div. 6, Pt. 1, §§ 6400-6830.

¹⁵ California Health & Safety Code §6512.

¹⁶ Government Code §56824.10.

¹⁷ Kjeldsen, Sinnock & Neudeck, Inc., San Andreas Sanitary District Collection System Master Plan, 2016.

3.1.3 San Andreas Sanitary District Annexations

The following table of annexations to the San Andreas Sanitary District gives the background on development within the District.

| Boundary Changes to San Andreas Sanitary District¹⁸ | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Project Name | LAFCo Resolution Number | BOE* Effective Date | Change Type | Recording Agency |
| SASD Annexation | 66-02 | 12/14/1967 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |
| SASD Detachment** | 68-03 | - | Detachment | LAFCo |
| No Name | - | 12/27/1971 | - | BOE |
| Desjardin Reorganization #5 | 71-10 | 12/30/1971 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |
| Haight-Sunset Annexation | 71-12 | 4/11/1974 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |
| Lodato-Metzger Annexation | 74-03 | 10/28/74 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |
| Knief-Haight Annexation | 75-02 | 11/18/1975 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |
| Vista De Los Rebels/ Kiernan Annexation** | 80-01 | | Annexation | LAFCo |
| Knief, Jaurez, Gilbeau Annexation | 81-01 | 8/26/1982 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |
| La Tienda-Oak Shadows Annexation | 91-01 | 11/25/1991 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |
| Gold Strike Heights Annexation | 93-05 | 11/19/1993 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |
| SASD Annexation | 94-02 | 7/25/1994 | Annexation | BOE, LAFCo |

*BOE is the California State Board of Equalization. Maps on file with the State Board of Equalization are used to determine where property taxes are assessed.

**While Calaveras LAFCo has records of these boundary changes, there is no Certificate of Completion in LAFCo records to confirm that the change was formally submitted to the State Board of Equalization.

3.1.4 District Activities

The San Andreas Sanitary District website provides the following description of the District:

San Andreas Sanitary District provides wastewater treatment for the San Andreas area, but protecting our local environment from pollution isn't all that we do. San Andreas Sanitary District and its staff are actively engaged in local communities. Upon request, tours of the Treatment Plant are available. Every year, District Staff host an Elementary School field trip, including laboratory demonstrations, plant tour and equipment demonstrations. The District also provides High School outreach

¹⁸ Calaveras LAFCo, Water and Wastewater Municipal Service Review, Prepared by Beverly Burr, Jennifer Stephenson and John Benoit, Adopted June 18, 2012, Page 242.

*programs, such as Science Fair assistance, a Community Job Fair program, and plant tours to students enrolled in local Community College Water Resources courses.*¹⁹

3.2 San Andreas Sanitary District Contact Information

The San Andreas Sanitary District provided the following contact information:²⁰

Contact Person: Hugh Logan, District Manager

Mailing/ Billing Address:

San Andreas Sanitary District
P.O. Box 1630
San Andreas CA 95249

Physical Address:

San Andreas Sanitary District
675 Gold Oak Road
San Andreas CA 95249

Phone Number: 209-754-3281

Fax: 209-754-0778

Email: sasdooffice@comcast.net

Email District Manager: LoganSASD@comcast.net

3.3 San Andreas Sanitary District Board of Directors

The Board of Directors for the San Andreas Sanitary District is as follows:²¹

| Director | Term Expiration |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Terral Dean Strange | 12/02/2022 |
| Michael B. Walker | 12/02/2022 |
| Michelle Rene Wood Turner | 12/03/2024 |
| Erie Donald Young | 12/03/2024 |
| Todd Gordon Fischer | 12/03/2024 |

The Board of Directors meets the second Thursday of each month at six o'clock p.m. at the District Office, 675 Gold Oak Road, San Andreas, California.

3.4 San Andreas Sanitary District Staff

The District's staff consists of the District Manager and 5.5 FTEs (Full Time Equivalents). All of the personnel report to the General Manager who reports to the Board at monthly meetings. All District employees are evaluated in written performance reviews at least

¹⁹ San Andreas Sanitary District, <http://sasanoitary.org/our-community/>, May 30, 2018.

²⁰ San Andreas Sanitary District, Letter to Calaveras LAFCo, July 2, 2018.

²¹ San Andreas Sanitary District, e-mail, February 16, 2021.

annually by the General Manager. Employee workload is monitored through staff timesheets, and individualized check lists of daily tasks to be performed.²²

Overall District performance is evaluated annually in the District's budget and annually audited financial statement. While the Regional Water Quality Control Board does not conduct regular inspections and reports, the Board does monitor district compliance with regulations through district-produced monitoring reports and random inspections. The District does not practice benchmarking with similar service providers.

San Andreas Sanitary District planning tools include a Sewer System Management Plan, a Wastewater Facilities Master Plan, and Collection System Master Plan. The District Master Plans address capital improvements to build-out conditions. Capital improvements are also addressed annually in the District's budget.

Financial planning efforts include annual preparation of budgets (shown below and in Appendix B at the end of this report) and annually audited financial statements.²³ The most recent audited financial statement provided by the District was for FY 2020 and is summarized in Appendix C at the end of this report.

3.5 District Website

Every California independent special district is required to maintain a website by January 1, 2020. Senate Bill 929 added Government Code sections 6270.6 and 53087.8 to provide the public easily accessible and accurate information about the districts. The requirements for the District website are as follows:

- 1) Contact Information
- 2) Current Agenda
- 3) Financial Transaction Reports (as sent to State Comptroller)
- 4) Compensation Reports (as sent to State Comptroller)

The San Andreas Sanitary District has a website: <https://sasanitary.org> and provides the agendas on the website. The District should be sure to keep the website updated and to provide the information required.

3.6 San Andreas Sanitary District Services and Facilities²⁴

3.6.1 Nature and Extent of Services and Facilities

SASD provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to the community of San Andreas and neighboring areas. All services are provide directly by the agency through District staff.

²² Calaveras LAFCo, Water and Wastewater Municipal Service Review, Prepared by Beverly Burr, Jennifer Stephenson and John Benoit, Adopted June 18, 2012, Page 243.

²³ Calaveras LAFCo, Water and Wastewater Municipal Service Review, Prepared by Beverly Burr, Jennifer Stephenson and John Benoit, Adopted June 18, 2012, Page 243.

²⁴ Calaveras LAFCo, Water and Wastewater Municipal Service Review, Prepared by Beverly Burr, Jennifer Stephenson and John Benoit, Adopted June 18, 2012, Page 246-7.

3.6.2 Location of San Andreas Sanitary District Services and Facilities

SASD provides all wastewater services within its boundary, which includes the unincorporated community of San Andreas and some neighboring areas. In addition, the District provides wastewater services to six residential connections outside of the District's boundaries. Four are located on Gold Strike Road, one is at the end of Broadway Street south of Sunset Street, and one is a large agricultural parcel with an existing connection east of Calaveritas Road. These connections were added between 1991 and 1994. According to the District's regulations and ordinances, it will not accept any additional connections outside of its boundaries.

There are a few residences that are served by septic systems within the District's boundaries that are located far enough away from existing sewer facilities to be deemed infeasible or costly to connect at present.

3.6.3 Infrastructure

Key SASD wastewater infrastructure includes one wastewater treatment plant, spray fields, 19.5 miles of sewer pipes and 3 lift stations.

Wastewater is treated to tertiary levels, is discharged into an effluent storage reservoir, Pond D, and then pumped to sprinklers for land disposal or discharged to the North Fork Calaveras River. The WWTP was upgraded in 2010 and is currently completing the upgrades for reliable treatment.²⁵

Under the District's current Waste Discharge Requirements Permit (R5-2014-0104), treated effluent is discharged to a sprinkler land disposal system during the dry months when feasible, or to North Fork Calaveras River from November 1 to April 30. Any effluent that cannot be discharged immediately to the North Fork Calaveras River and/or land is stored in Pond D until it can be discharged. Dried sludge is disposed of at the Forward Landfill.

The WWTP was originally built between 1948 and 1954 and was upgraded in 1975, 1995 and 2010. The District identified the plant as being in good condition. The District is currently completing Phase A of the WWTP improvements outlined in the 2016 Wastewater Facilities Master Plan to provide reliable and lawful service to the existing sewer connections.

The WWTP has a design capacity of 0.3 mgd average dry weather flow. While the District's average dry weather flow is .28 mgd (2013) the WWTP is essentially at or near capacity.²⁶ Based on the design capacity of 0.3 mgd, the District can treat approximately 208 gpm; during work hours on weekdays the plant treats up to 350 gpm. During evening hours, the Districts flow can drop to as low as 90 gpm. The District estimates that it cannot accept any new major developments without additional expansion of its treatment and disposal capacity.

²⁵ Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., *Wastewater Facilities Master Plan*, March 2016.

²⁶ Kjeldsen, Sinnock & Neudeck, Inc., *San Andreas Sanitary District Collection System Master Plan*, 2016.

As of July 6th, 2017, the District estimated that it has 25,000 gpd of remaining capacity available to serve small, new infill connections only. Due to limitations on capacity expansion at the existing WWTP, the District reported that it will need a new plant to serve projected growth.

Phase A improvements to the WWTP in completed in 2010 cost approximately \$10 million and include the following:

1. Two activated sludge aeration basins and the necessary ancillary facilities of aerators, a secondary clarifier, and return activated sludge (RAS) system were added to reduce effluent BOD and ammonia concentrations.
2. Effluent coagulation, flocculation, and filtration facilities were added to insure compliance with secondary treatment standards and facilitate production of equivalent tertiary effluent, or tertiary effluent if/when needed to preserve the ability to discharge effluent to the North Fork Calaveras River under a wide range of possible technical and regulatory conditions.

To maintain compliance with Regional Water Board requirements, specifically for 100-year precipitation conditions, chlorine residual violations, and cyanide requirements, the District has planned for and is currently completing upgrades for the benefit of existing constituency through financing help by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. These upgrade projects include increasing the capacity of Pond D to handle wet weather flows, improving the WWTP hydraulics, automating the chlorination/de-chlorination effluent disinfection system, and conducting a cyanide mixing zone and dilution study.

3.6.4 Wastewater Collection System²⁷

The collection system was originally constructed in the 1950's. There have been significant improvements since then in 1969 and 1982. The system consists of 19.5 miles of pipes ranging in size from 4 to 24 inches in diameter.

The recent Collection System Master Plan identified that upsizing and capacity improvements in some pipelines are necessary to convey any near-term or future new development. These improvements are included as capital improvement projects. An ongoing CCTV inspection and smoke testing program is being implemented to continually identify conditional or operational deficiencies in the collection system. Both programs are to be implemented in 5-year cycles to effectively rehabilitate and maintain the system.

The following three tables summarize the District operations.

²⁷ Calaveras LAFCo, Water and Wastewater Municipal Service Review, Prepared by Beverly Burr, Jennifer Stephenson and John Benoit, Adopted June 18, 2012, Page 248.

| SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER SERVICE CONFIGURATION AND DEMAND | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Service Configuration</i> | | | | |
| Service Type | Service Provider | | | |
| Wastewater Collection | SASD | | | |
| Wastewater Treatment | SASD | | | |
| Wastewater Disposal | SASD | | | |
| Recycled Water | SASD | | | |
| Service Area for Collection and Treatment | | | | |
| Unincorporated community of San Andreas and neighboring areas around SR 49. Recycled Water: none | | | | |
| Sewer Connection Regulatory/Policies | | | | |
| Private septic systems are regulated through the Calaveras County Environmental Health Department. District Regulations prohibit the use of private septic systems, but may be allowed if determined by the District that a public connection is infeasible or uneconomical. | | | | |
| Service Demand - Connections | | | | |
| Type | Total | Inside District | Outside District | Avg. Flow (mgd) |
| Total | 929 | 923 | 6 | 0.28 |
| Residential | 685 | 682 | 6 | 0.15 |
| Commercial | 230 | 230 | 0 | 0.12 |
| Industrial | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Projected Demand (In millions of gallons per day) | | | | |
| | | Near Term | Future | |
| <i>Average dry weather flow</i> | | 0.44 | 0.96 | |
| <i>Peak wet weather flow</i> | | 4.8 | 10.4 | |

SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Infrastructure

System Overview

Treatment Level: Tertiary

Disposal method: Treated effluent is disposed of in a designated land disposal area from May 1 to Oct 31. During the Winter months treated effluent is disposed of into the North Fork of the Calaveras River Dried solids are disposed of on farmland in the lone vicinity.

| Facility Name | Capacity | Condition | Year Built |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| San Andreas WWTP | 0.32 mgd | good | 1954 |
| Effluent storage reservoir | 4.3 mg | good | 1975 |
| Treatment Plant Daily Flow (mgd) | Average Dry | Peak Wet | |
| San Andreas WWTP (2013) | 0.26 | 0.59 | |

Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies

The District needs to increase effluent storage capacity and perform improvements as stated in the Wastewater Facilities Plan to increase capacity to accommodate any future flows.

Collection and Distribution Infrastructure

Sewer Pipe Miles 19.5 Sewage Lift Stations 3

Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies

The District has lines that need rehabilitation. Other lines need upsizing to accommodate any future flows.

Infiltration and Inflow

The District is implementing an ongoing program of 5-year cycles of CCTV inspections and smoke testing to identify and prioritize collection system pipeline rehabilitation, replacement, and improvements to address any I/I issues and accommodate for future flows.

Regional Collaboration n/a

Facility Sharing Practices and Opportunities

The District shares its facilities for training purposes within the California Water Agencies JPIA (Joint Powers Insurance Authority).

**SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT
 WASTEWATER SERVICE ADEQUACY, EFFICIENCY and PLANNING**

Wastewater Operator Certification

Treatment Plant Classification 3

- Grade I Operators 1
- Grade II Operators 1
- Grade III Operators 1
- Grade IV Operators 1
- Grade V Operators 1

Source Control and Pollution Prevention Program

The District has implemented a Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program and SSMP (Sewer System Management Plan) to prevent pollution practices.

Collection System Inspection Practices

The District has implemented continuous 5-year cycles of CCTV (Closed Circuit Television) inspections and smoke testing to identify issues and effectively rehabilitate the collection system.

Services Challenges

The District presently faces a challenge with surface water discharge assimilative capacity and limits with effluent storage Pond D is currently the only storage facility used, and is seeing near capacity storage during wet weather flows with existing connections. These limits prevent the District from accommodating new connections within the District Boundary.

| Plan Horizon | Description | Planning |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Wastewater Master Plan | None | n/a |
| Capital Improvement Plan | Minimal lists of projects/costs | n/a |
| Sanitary Sewer Management Plan | Timeline, goals and organization | n/a |
| Emergency Plan | None | n/a |

3.6.5 Facilities Summary

The San Andreas Sanitary District has the following facilities to collect and treat wastewater:²⁸

- Nineteen and a half miles of sewer pipeline (4-24 inch diameter) and 3 lift stations.
- A Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) capable of producing secondary or equivalent tertiary effluent with primary sedimentation, trickling filters, aerations basins and chlorination processes.
- An unlined pond.
- A Dedicated Land Disposal Area (DLDA) Land disposal sprinkler system over a thirty acre area.
- Twelve-inch diameter effluent pipeline from the WWTP to the North Fork Calaveras River.

3.6.6 Collection System Summary

The sewer collection system is described in the Collection Plan 2016. The Plan estimates the following growth for the San Andreas area:

*Development within the District's existing service area is expected to result in an increase in population of approximately 1,942 and have a resulting increase in average sewer flow of 0.26 Mgal/d, resulting in a total near-term development based flow of 0.56 Mgal/d. Buildout within the District boundary consistent with the General Plan is expected to result in a total population of 11,042 and a resulting average flow of 0.98 Mgal/d. The actual timing of development is not known and will depend on local and regional economic factors.*²⁹

The Collection Plan 2016 conclusion is as follows:

*The existing District sewer network has sufficient capacity to convey all existing and committed flows, but should be inspected regularly to identify potential improvements and a program of system replacement implemented to address condition deficiencies. At the time that any proposed development occurs, the development will be responsible for the recommended capacity-related capital improvements to allow the District facilities to continue to serve existing and new users at or above the current level of service.*³⁰

²⁸ San Andreas Sanitary District, Letter to Calaveras LAFCo, July 2, 2018.

²⁹ San Andreas Sanitary District, Collection Plan, 2016, Prepared by Kjeldsen, Sinnock, Neudeck, Inc., 711 N. Pershing Avenue, Stockton, CA 95203, 209-946-0268, March 14, 2016, Page ES-3.

³⁰ San Andreas Sanitary District, Collection Plan, 2016, Prepared by Kjeldsen, Sinnock, Neudeck, Inc., 711 N. Pershing Avenue, Stockton, CA 95203, 209-946-0268, March 14, 2016, Page 2-15

3.6.7 Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)³¹

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (Order R5-2018-0075 allows 0.4 Mgal/d average dry weather flow.

Discharges to the North Fork Calaveras River are generally constrained to the following:

- a. Discharge cannot exceed 1/20th of the River flow (as a daily average);
and
- b. The average daily discharge cannot exceed 1.5 Mgal/d.

Discharge to the Dedicated Land Disposal Area (DLDA) is generally constrained as follows: Application to the DLDA is to be at reasonable irrigation rates designed to minimize runoff.

3.6.8 Waste Discharge Options

The waste discharge options for the District are described in the 2016 Master Plan as follows:³²

The District is permitted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to dispose treated wastewater (termed “effluent”) by two means:

- 1) *Effluent may be discharged to North Fork (NF) Calaveras River (termed “the receiving water”) if certain conditions are met, and*
- 2) *Effluent is discharged to District-owned land whenever feasible (with feasibility being determined primarily by rainfall and soil moisture conditions).*

Any effluent that cannot be discharged immediately to North Fork Calaveras River and/or land for any reason is stored in Pond D until it can be discharged by either of these means. All discharges of effluent to surface waters (such as North Fork Calaveras River) are regulated by federal NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System) permits. NPDES permits may also regulate effluent discharges to land. This is the case with the District’s NPDES permit: it covers both effluent discharges to North Fork Calaveras River, and effluent discharges to land.

³¹ San Andreas Sanitary District, Letter to Calaveras LAFCo, July 2, 2018.

³² San Andreas Sanitary District, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016 Update, Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., March 14, 2016, Page 3.12.

3.6.9 Proposed Projects³³

The Master Plan lists the following projects which should be done by the District:

1. **Highest Priority Projects (Needs Directly Related to Immediate Compliance Issues)**

- a. *Pond D needs to be expanded to a volume of at least 7.2 Mgal.*
- b. *Hydraulic conveyance capacities need to be increased: from Pond D back to the WWTP, and from the WWTP facilities to the land disposal area. Aspects of this work are on-going by District staff, but additional improvements are needed.*
- c. *The chlorination/de-chlorination effluent disinfection system needed to be automated. Aspects of this work are on-going by District staff, but additional improvements are needed. This work has since been completed.*
- d. *A Mixing Zone and Dilution Study needs to be conducted in NF Calaveras River, specifically to address cyanide issues at this time.*

2. **High Priority Projects (Near-Term Needs)**

- a. *The 60-year old anaerobic digester needs to be replaced*
- b. *Older electrical gear and control systems at the effluent pumping station should be replaced.*
- c. *The presence or absence of ammonia-sensitive mollusks in NF Calaveras River needed to be determined by field survey of the dry river bed in late summer. This item has been completed.*

3. **Desirable Projects (“Should do” projects)**

- a. *The 60-year old headworks should be replaced.*
- b. *Older electrical gear and control systems at the headworks should be replaced.*
- c. *Ponds B and C should be modified to facilitate their use during WWTP maintenance activities.*

3.6.10. Service Demand and Growth

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

The District includes residential, commercial, public, and parks and recreation land uses. Single family residential land uses are located in the central portion of the District, north and south of Highway 49. Two-family and multi-family residential land uses are located in the central portion of the District, north of Highway 49, and in the southern portion of the District, south of Calaveras Road.

³³ San Andreas Sanitary District, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016 Update, Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., March 14, 2016, Page 4.32.

Rural residential land uses are located in the northwestern and northeastern portions of the District boundary. Commercial land uses dominate the Highway 49 corridor that runs through the District. Public land uses include the Calaveras County Government Center, San Andreas Elementary School, Calaveras High School, the Peoples Cemetery, Calaveras County Jail and the San Andreas Sanitary District facilities. Park and recreation facilities within the District include Nielsen Park and the baseball fields at Park Drive, south of Mountain Ranch Road, and tennis courts adjacent to Gold Hunter Road.

In addition to the typical commercial businesses located in the District, local business activities include the County's offices, a hospital, a California Highway Patrol office, a Department of Forestry station, and two hotels. Since San Andreas is the county seat of Calaveras County and has a high school, there is a substantial influx in population during the day, resulting in increased demand for wastewater services.

The District considers its customer base to be the wastewater connections served and the residents within the District boundaries. As of 2016 (Collection System Master Plan), the District provided wastewater services to 929 wastewater connections—495 single family residential, 190 multi-family residential, 230 commercial and public, 5 industrial connections, and 9 unclassified connections.

The estimated number of residents in 2016 was 2,643, based on analysis of the number of residential connections served. The District reported that there are a total of 555 near-term potential new dwelling units within the District's service area, and an additional 1,845 new dwelling units within the District boundary/SOI, based on the 2014 Calaveras County General Plan land use designations and potential development.

In terms of planned development, new multi-family units within the District are planned south of Highway 49, west of Russell Road, and north of Highway 49, along Main Street and along Gold Strike Way. Multi-family units are also planned west of the existing SASD boundaries, in the vicinity of the Highway 12/49 junction.

Commercial development is planned south of Highway 49, east of Pool Station Road, and in the southeastern portion of the District along Highway 49. Industrial areas are planned west of Angels Road and along Airport Road, in the south of the District, and to the west of the existing SASD boundaries along Highway 49.³⁴

3.7 San Andreas Sanitary District Financial Information

3.7.1 Rate Study and Fee Schedule

The San Andreas Sanitary District had a Rate Study prepared by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. in 2016.³⁵ The Rate Study concluded the following:

Through this rate analysis it was determined that current sewer rates are insufficient to fund the on-going operating and maintenance expenses as

³⁵ San Andreas Sanitary District, Draft Wastewater Rate Study, Prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc., G. Aronow Consulting, October 3, 2016.

*well as provide funding for the District's proposed WWTP Upgrade Project. It is recommended that the District change the commercial rate structure to provide revenues that are equitable and adequate to fund on-going operating and maintenance expenses, and, to support existing and future debt service from the proposed Project.*³⁶

In 2018, the District adopted the fee schedule shown below.

The San Andreas Sanitary District charges residential customers \$66.75 per EDU (Equivalent Dwelling Unit), per month. The commercial rates are as follows:

| San Andreas Sanitary District Commercial Fee Schedule July 1, 2018* | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Group | Strength/Flow | Example Industry Categories | Fee |
| 1 | Low Strength/ Low Flow | Retail, Offices, Beauty Shop, Churches, Parks | \$72.57 fixed (includes 1000 gallons of water usage) \$4.51 variable per 1,000 gallons |
| 2 | Medium Strength/ Low Flow | Gas Stations, Markets, Auto Repair, Doctor Offices, Community Centers, Restaurants, Car Wash, Light Industrial, Motel, Government Services | \$92.53 fixed (includes 1000 gallons of water usage) \$5.28 variable per 1,000 gallons |
| 3 | Medium Strength/ Medium Flow | Hotel, Medical Office Building, Laundromat, Retirement Home, Continuation and Charter Schools | \$390.84 fixed (includes 1000 gallons of water usage) \$5.33 variable per 1,000 gallons |
| 4 | Medium Strength/ High Flow | Mixed Use, Government Centers | \$1,322.05 fixed (includes 1000 gallons of water usage) \$5.42 variable per 1,000 gallons |
| 5 | High Strength/ Low Flow | Mortuary | \$201.37 fixed (includes 1000 gallons of water usage) \$6.74 variable per 1,000 gallons |
| 6 | High Strength/ High Flow | Hospitals | \$4,294.81 fixed (includes 1000 gallons of water usage) \$6.08 variable per 1,000 gallons |
| 7 | Schools | Elementary and High Schools | \$1,364.50 fixed (includes 1000 gallons of water usage) \$5.26 variable per 1,000 gallons |

*Adopted by San Andreas Sanitary District Board 4/12/18, Board Order 2018-01.

³⁶ San Andreas Sanitary District, Draft Wastewater Rate Study, Prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc., G. Aronow Consulting, October 3, 2016, Page 35.

3.7.2 San Andreas Sanitary District Budget

The following table shows the San Andreas Sanitary District Budget for revenue. The expenses are shown in a separate table.

| San Andreas Sanitary District Budget 2020-2021, Approved 1-14-2021 | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| INCOME | | |
| 1.0 | Service Revenue | 1,624,664 |
| | 1.1 Sewer Service Charges | 0 |
| | 1.5 Late Fees | 7,100 |
| | Total 1.0 Service Revenue | 1,631,764 |
| 2.0 | Other Revenue | |
| | 2.1 Tax Revenue | 58,000 |
| | 2.2 In Lieu Taxes | 600 |
| | 2.3 Interest Revenue | 1,000 |
| | 2.4 Rental Income | 1,640 |
| | 2.8 Admin/Lien Fees | 0 |
| | 2.9 Surplus/Salvage Sales | 0 |
| | 2.10 Teeter | 14,800 |
| | 2.11 Public Outreach Sponsors | 3,700 |
| | Total 2.0 Other Revenue | 79,740 |
| | Total Income | \$1,711,504 |

As shown above, the District depends much more on fees for sewer service than on tax revenue to fund the District operations.

The expenses are shown in the following table. More detailed information on expenses can be found in Appendix B at the end of this report. The details shown in Appendix B provide information on the activities of the District and the materials needed.

| San Andreas Sanitary District Budget 2020-2021 O&M Expenses | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 3.0 | Employees | \$925,500 |
| 4.0 | Administration | 147,200 |
| 5.0 | Membership/Training | 21,180 |
| 6.0 | Plant Supplies | 55,000 |
| 7.0 | Chemicals | 77,080 |
| 8.0 | Utilities | 64,074 |
| 10.0 | Small Equipment and Tools | 9,960 |
| 11.0 | Plant Maintenance/Fleet | 56,300 |
| 12.0 | Contract Services | 10,950 |
| 13.0 | Professional Services | 183,000 |
| | TOTAL EXPENSE | \$1,550,744 |
| | Net Ordinary Income (Total Income less Expense) | \$160,760 |
| 14.0 | Small Capital | 135,600 |
| 15.0 | Debt Service | 194,705 |
| | Total Other Expense | \$330,305 |
| Total Net Income: (Net Ordinary Income Less Other Expense) | | -\$169,545 |
| SRF*/USDA** Project Revenue | | |
| 16.1 Grant Revenue | | |
| | SRF Grant (FY 20/21)*** | 1,700,000 |
| | USDA Grant (FY20/21) | 700,000 |
| 16.3 LAIF**** Interest | | 25,000 |
| Total Grant Revenue | | \$2,425,000 |

*SRF is the State Revolving Fund. *To preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources and drinking water for the protection of the environment, public health, and all beneficial uses, and to ensure proper water resource allocation and efficient use, for the benefit of present and future generations.*³⁷

** United States Department of Agriculture

***Grant Income = Project Expense for purposes of fiscal year budgeting.

****Local Agency Investment Fund

3.7.3 San Andreas Sanitary District Audit

A budget is a plan for spending but an audit shows actual expenses and revenue. The San Andreas Sanitary District Audit for the year ending June 30, 2020 is shown in Appendix C at the end of this report.

3.7.4 Financing Summary

The District reported that the current financing level is adequate to deliver services, as it recently completed a rate update and the rates can be adjusted annually for inflation over the next five years. In addition, the District has received significant financing from the SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board) for wastewater treatment plant financing. Similar to other districts, potential developments that could bring additional revenue have been put on hold; however, the District reported that the existing level of

³⁷ https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf, February 13, 2021

demand is sufficient for adequate revenues. The District operates out of a single enterprise fund for its daily operational activities.

District planning tools include a sewer system management plan, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan, and Collection System Master Plan. Capital improvements are addressed in the master plans and annually in the District's budget.

The District has quantified capital improvement needs in its Wastewater Facilities Master Plan and Collection System Master Plan and annually adopted budget. Planned collection system improvement projects total \$4.8 million. A minimum of \$150,000 annual sewer system replacement cost is recommended and planned to achieve these improvements. An annual cost of \$23,000 is planned for CCTV inspection and smoke testing. Planned WWTP facility improvement projects total \$10.9 million. Significant capital outlays have been financed in the past with reserves, loans, bonds and by developers.

The District is a member of the California Public Employees' Retirement System, which is an investment pool for public employers within California. Long-term obligations of the District are summarized below:

| San Andreas Sanitary District Long-Term Obligations June 30, 2020³⁸ | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Balance July 1, 2019 | Additions | Retirements | Balance June 30, 2020 | Due within one year |
| Compensated absences | 16,304 | 14,426 | | 30,730 | 15,365 |
| OPEB-retiree health | 986,852 | 42,573 | | 1,029,425 | |
| Net pension liability | 728,877 | 36,255 | | 765,132 | |
| State revolving fund loan | 2,889,959 | | (118,095) | 2,771,864 | 119,275 |
| Certificates of participation | 760,850 | | (13,000) | 746,950 | 14,500 |
| TOTAL | \$5,382,842 | \$93,254 | \$(131,995) | \$5,344,101 | \$149,140 |

Although the District has significant long-term obligations, the payments are within the budget for each year.

³⁸ San Andreas Sanitary District Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020, Prepared by Larry Bain, CPA, 2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA, 916.601-8894, September 21, 2020, Page 13.

4 SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

4.1 Growth and Population Projections for the San Andreas Sanitary District Area³⁹

Purpose: To evaluate service needs based on existing and anticipated growth patterns and population projections.

4.1.1 District Area Population Projections

The San Andreas area is expected to grow as Calaveras County grows because it is the County Seat. Because San Andreas is the County Seat of Calaveras County and has a high school there is a substantial influx in population during the day, resulting in increased demand for wastewater services.

The 2010 Census reported 1,146 occupied residential units in San Andreas. The 2018 Budget for the San Andreas Sanitary District shows 1,167 residential connections, an increase of 21 over eight years. This would indicate a slow residential growth rate for the District. This was the amount of growth projected in the previous MSR.

In addition to residential and commercial customers, the District also serves institutions such as the County Jail and the Hospital.

The San Andreas Sanitary District 2016 Collection Plan⁴⁰ predicts a potential increase in population for the District as follows:

| San Andreas Sanitary District Land Based Potential Dry Weather Flow⁴¹ | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Condition | Future Residential EDU | Residential Population | ADWF (Mgal/d) | Cumulative Total (Mgal/d) |
| Existing Capacity Commitment ^a | | 2,643 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Near-Term Development Potential ^b | 555 | 4,585 | 0.26 | 0.56 |
| Future Development | 1,845 | 11,042 | 0.52 | 0.98 |

[a] Existing estimated capacity commitments including allocation to the County Jail.

[b] Incremental flow increase based on average wastewater generation rate of 1,300 gal/acre-day

The Plan describes the potential for growth and development as follows:

Future connections could occur through development on currently unoccupied parcels within the District’s sewer service area or from new development that could occur on parcels located outside of the existing service area but within the District Boundary. Most, but not all, future connections would be subject to additional land use approvals, such as approval of land subdivisions or more involved special use permitting.

³⁹ California Government Code Section 56430. (a) (1)

⁴⁰ San Andreas Sanitary District, Collection Plan, 2016, Prepared by Kjeldsen, Sinnock Neudeck, Inc., 711 N. Pershing Avenue, Stockton, CA 95203, 209-946-0268, March 14, 2016, Table ES-1.

⁴¹ San Andreas Sanitary District, Collection Plan, 2016, Prepared by Kjeldsen, Sinnock Neudeck, Inc., 711 N. Pershing Avenue, Stockton, CA 95203, 209-946-0268, March 14, 2016, Table ES-1.

Within the current District Boundary, the District has a potential to expand the service area up to an approximate total of 1,319 acres, or an addition of approximately 523 acres.⁴²

4.1.2 MSR Determinations on Growth and Population Projections for the San Andreas Sanitary District Area

- MSR 1-1) The San Andreas Sanitary District is expected to grow slowly as the County Seat for Calaveras County.
- MSR 1-2) Institutions such as schools, churches, offices, the hospital and the County Jail will continue to require sewer services in the future.
- MSR 1-3) The San Andreas Sanitary District is not a land use authority. The District should maintain close communication with the Calaveras County Planning Department regarding land use plans and future development.

4.2 Location and Characteristics of any Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUC) within or Contiguous to San Andreas Sanitary District⁴³

Purpose: To comply with the State Law to examine any unincorporated areas which could be provided with better services by annexing to an adjacent city.

4.2.1 Determination of District Area Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status

SB 244 defines disadvantaged unincorporated community as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median.

SB 244 also requires LAFCos to consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities when developing spheres of influence. Upon the next update of a sphere of influence on or after July 1, 2012, SB 244 requires LAFCo to include in an MSR (in preparation of a sphere of influence update):

- 1) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere; and
- 2) The present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services and infrastructure needs or deficiencies including needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any disadvantaged unincorporated community within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

⁴² San Andreas Sanitary District, Collection Plan, 2016, Prepared by Kjeldsen, Sinnock Neudeck, Inc., 711 N. Pershing Avenue, Stockton, CA 95203, 209-946-0268, March 14, 2016, Page ES-2.

⁴³ California Government Code Section 56430. (a) (2)

In determining spheres of influence, SB 244 authorizes LAFCo to assess the feasibility of and recommend reorganization and consolidation of local agencies to further orderly development and improve the efficiency and affordability of infrastructure and service delivery.

4.2.2 MSR Determinations on Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities near San Andreas Sanitary District

MSR 2-1) The estimated median household income in 2016⁴⁴ for San Andreas and California was as follows:

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| San Andreas: | \$44,542 (66%) |
| California: | \$67,739 (100%) |

The San Andreas area is considered to be disadvantaged; however, a detailed household income survey would be required to determine the extent and degree of poverty.

4.3 Capacity and Infrastructure

*Purpose: To evaluate the present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies including needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any disadvantaged, unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.*⁴⁵

4.3.1 Infrastructure

The infrastructure for the San Andreas Sanitary District is described above in this report. The District serves both residential customers and numerous institutions such as schools, offices, the County Jail, and the hospital.

4.3.2 MSR Determinations on Infrastructure for San Andreas Sanitary District

MSR 3-1) The San Andreas Sanitary District has a recent study on the wastewater collection system which states that the system is adequate for present needs and provides guidance for future improvements.⁴⁶

MSR 3-2) The San Andreas Sanitary District is in the process of upgrading the wastewater treatment plant according to the 2016 Master Plan⁴⁷

⁴⁴ <http://www.city-data.com/city/San-Andreas-California.html#b>, August 28, 2018.

⁴⁵ California Government Code Section 56430. (a) (3)

⁴⁶ San Andreas Sanitary District, Collection Plan, 2016, Prepared by Kjeldsen, Sinnock Neudeck, Inc., 711 N. Pershing Avenue, Stockton, CA 95203, 209-946-0268, March 14, 2016, Page 2-15

⁴⁷ San Andreas Sanitary District, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016 Update, Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., March 14, 2016.

4.4 Financial Ability to Provide Services⁴⁸

Purpose: To evaluate factors that affect the financing of needed improvements and to identify practices or opportunities that may help eliminate unnecessary costs without decreasing service levels.

4.4.1 Financial Considerations for San Andreas Sanitary District

The rates, budget and audit for the San Andreas Sanitary District are described above in this report.

4.4.2 MSR Determinations on Financing for San Andreas Sanitary District

- MSR 4-1) The San Andreas Sanitary District had a Rate Study prepared in 2016.⁴⁹ The Study recommended that the commercial rates be raised and this was done by the District in 2018.
- MSR 4-2) The San Andreas Sanitary District works with the County of Calaveras and has an annual audit prepared by an independent auditor.
- MSR 4-3) The District participates in CalPERS retirement system and this may cause financial problems for the District in the future. This is a common problem for many districts in California.

4.5 Status of and Opportunities for Shared Facilities⁵⁰

Purpose: To evaluate the opportunities for a jurisdiction to share facilities and resources to develop more efficient service delivery systems.

4.5.1 Facilities

The facilities for the San Andreas Sanitary District are described above in this report.

4.5.2 MSR Determinations on Shared Facilities for San Andreas Sanitary District

- MSR 5-1) The San Andreas Sanitary District is located too far from any other sanitary district to share facilities such as the wastewater treatment plant.
- MSR 5-2) The San Andreas Sanitary District does work with the County of Calaveras Auditor on financial matters including tax collection and budgets.

⁴⁸ California Government Code Section 56430. (a) (4)

⁴⁹ San Andreas Sanitary District, Draft Wastewater Rate Study, Prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc., G. Aronow Consulting, October 3, 2016.

⁵⁰ California Government Code Section 56430. (a)(5)

4.6 Accountability for Community Service Needs, Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies⁵¹

Purpose: To consider the advantages and disadvantages of various government structures that could provide public services, to evaluate the management capabilities of the organization and to evaluate the accessibility and levels of public participation associated with the agency's decision-making and management processes.

4.6.1 Government Structure

The government for the San Andreas Sanitary District is described above in this report.

4.6.2 MSR Determinations on Local Accountability and Governance

- MSR 6-1) The District is fortunate to have five citizens willing to serve on the Board of Directors.
- MSR 6-2) The District maintains a website available to the public.
- MSR 6-3) The Board of Directors holds regular meetings open to the public and advertised according to the Brown Act.
- MSR 6-4) The District cooperated with Calaveras LAFCo in providing information for this report.
- MSR 6-5) The District personnel maintain the proper certifications to operate the wastewater treatment plant.

⁵¹ California Government Code Section 56430. (a)(6).

5 SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE

5.1 Recommendation for San Andreas Sanitary District Sphere of Influence

The recommendation for the San Andreas Sanitary District Sphere of Influence is that it be the same as the District Boundary and including the nine additional properties using the system. If additional areas want to annex to the District a Sphere Amendment would be required. This would provide opportunity for the proposed annexation area to show how the additional wastewater would be transported and treated by the District.

5.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the San Andreas Sanitary District Area, Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

5.2.1 Calaveras County General Plan and Zoning for San Andreas Sanitary District SOI Area

The District boundary includes residential, commercial, public, and parks and recreation land uses. Single family residential land uses are located in the central portion of the District, north and south of Highway 49. Two-family and multi-family residential land uses are located in the central portion of the District, north of Highway 49, and in the southern portion of the District, south of Calaveras Road.

Rural residential land uses are located in the northwestern and northeastern portions of the District boundary. Commercial land uses dominate the Highway 49 corridor that runs through the District. Public land uses include the Calaveras County Government Center, San Andreas Elementary School, Calaveras High School, the Peoples Cemetery, and the San Andreas Sanitary District facilities. Park and recreation facilities within the District include Nielsen Park and the baseball fields at Park Drive, south of Mountain Ranch Road, and tennis courts adjacent to Gold Hunter Road.

Local business activities include the County's offices, a hospital, a California Highway Patrol office, a Department of Forestry station, the County Jail and two hotels. Because San Andreas is the county seat of Calaveras County and has a high school, there is a substantial influx in population during the day, resulting in increased demand for wastewater services.

The District considers its customer base to be the wastewater connections served and the residents within the District boundaries.

5.2.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for San Andreas Sanitary District Area

SOI 1-1] The San Andreas Sanitary District is not a land use authority. The District should maintain close contact with Calaveras County Planning Department regarding present and planned land uses.

SOI 1-2] The San Andreas Sanitary District has very limited capacity for expansion at this time. The District should maintain communication with commercial users regarding expansion of facilities and offices which may require additional wastewater treatment capacity.

SOI 1-3] The possibility of growth in the service area, as planned by the County, does not create any material financial liability for the District or its constituency.⁵² The District wants new development to pay the cost of wastewater collection and treatment as part of the approval process.

SOI 1-4] The District has a realistic plan for serving both near-term and long-term growth, if/when it occurs, according to the Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016.⁵³

5.3 Present and Probable Need for Public Facilities and Services in the San Andreas Sanitary District Area

5.3.1 Municipal Service Background

The San Andreas Sanitary District is vital to the functioning of the San Andreas community. The community could not function and provide services with the wastewater collection and treatment service provided by the San Andreas Sanitary District.

5.3.2 SOI Determinations on Facilities and Services Present and Probable Need for San Andreas Sanitary District

SOI 2-1] The San Andreas Sanitary District not only provides wastewater collection and treatment services to the residents of San Andreas but also to many offices and institutions which could not function without this service.

⁵² San Andreas Sanitary District, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016 Update, Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., March 14, 2016, Page 2.2.

⁵³ San Andreas Sanitary District, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016 Update, Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., March 14, 2016, Page 2.10.

5.4 Present Capacity of Public Facilities Present and Adequacy of Public Services

5.4.1 Capacity Background

The wastewater treatment plant has to provide treatment for the wastewater from the District and also to meet the standards of the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Federal NPDES permit. The Master Plan 2016 describes the discharge as follows:

The District is permitted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to dispose treated wastewater (termed “effluent”) by two means:

1) Effluent may be discharged to North Fork (NF) Calaveras River (termed “the receiving water”) if certain conditions are met, and

2) Effluent is discharged to District-owned land whenever feasible (with feasibility being determined primarily by rainfall and soil moisture conditions).

Any effluent that cannot be discharged immediately to NF Calaveras River and/or land for any reason is stored in Pond D until it can be discharged by, either of these means.

All discharges of effluent to surface waters (such as NF Calaveras River) are regulated by federal NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System) permits.

NPDES permits may also regulate effluent discharges to land. This is the case with the District’s NPDES permit: it covers both effluent discharges to NF Calaveras River, and effluent discharges to land.⁵⁴

5.4.2 SOI Determinations on Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity for San Andreas Sanitary District

SOI 3-1] The San Andreas Sanitary District works with the employees to maintain required certifications and works with the State and Federal agencies to meet the waste discharge requirements.

SOI 3-2] The San Andreas Sanitary District does not have excess capacity for future development, only limited new infill connections, The District policy is that future development should pay for any improvements or facilities required at the time of development.

⁵⁴ San Andreas Sanitary District, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016 Update, Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., March 14, 2016, Page 3.12.

5.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest for San Andreas Sanitary District

5.5.1 District Community Background

San Andreas includes many of the institutions and facilities of a small city. The community would not function as the County Seat and economic and medical center that it is without the service provided by the San Andreas Sanitary District.

5.5.2 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for San Andreas Sanitary District

- SOI 4-1] Communities of interest within the District's boundary and SOI include the unincorporated community of San Andreas.
- SOI 4-2] Economic communities of interest include the businesses concentrated along State Highway 49 and the landowners within the District that pay a portion of their property tax to SASD.
- SOI 4-3] These communities are not divided by the District's boundaries or SOI.

5.6 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status

5.6.1 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

SB 244 defines disadvantaged unincorporated community as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median.

5.6.2 San Andreas Sanitary District Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status

- SOI 5-1] The estimated median household income in 2016⁵⁵ for San Andreas and California was as follows:

San Andreas: \$44,542 (66%)
California: \$67,739 (100%)

Thus, the San Andreas area could be considered disadvantaged; however, a detailed household income survey would be needed to document the extent of poverty.

⁵⁵ <http://www.city-data.com/city/San-Andreas-California.html#b>, August 28, 2018.

APPENDIX A LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING ISSUES

1 Municipal Financial Constraints

Municipal service providers are constrained in their capacity to finance services by the inability to increase property taxes, requirements for voter approval for new or increased taxes, and requirements of voter approval for parcel taxes and assessments used to finance services. Municipalities must obtain majority voter approval to increase or impose new general taxes and two-thirds voter approval for special taxes.

Limitations on property tax rates and increases in taxable property values are financing constraints. Property tax revenues are subject to a formulaic allocation and are vulnerable to State budget needs. Agencies formed since the adoption of Proposition 13 in 1978 often lack adequate financing.

1.1 California Local Government Finance Background

The financial ability of the cities and special districts to provide services is affected by financial constraints. City service providers rely on a variety of revenue sources to fund city operating costs as follows:

- Property Taxes
- Benefit Assessments
- Special Taxes
- Proposition 172 Funds
- Other contributions from city or district general funds.

As a funding source, property taxes are constrained by statewide initiatives that have been passed by voters over the years and special legislation. Seven of these measures are explained below:

A. Proposition 13

Proposition 13 (which California voters approved in 1978) has the following three impacts:

- Limits the ad valorem property tax rate
- Limits growth of the assessed value of property
- Requires voter approval of certain local taxes.

Generally, this measure fixes the ad valorem tax at one percent of value; except for taxes to repay certain voter approved bonded indebtedness. In response to the adoption of Proposition 13, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 8 (AB 8) in 1979 to establish property tax allocation formulas.

B. AB 8

Generally, AB 8 allocates property tax revenue to the local agencies within each tax rate area based on the proportion each agency received during the three fiscal years preceding adoption of Proposition 13. This allocation formula benefits local agencies, which had relatively high tax rates at the time Proposition 13 was enacted.

C. Proposition 98

Proposition 98, which California voters approved in 1988, requires the State to maintain a minimum level of school funding. In 1992 and 1993, the Legislature began shifting billions of local property taxes to schools in response to State budget deficits. Local

property taxes were diverted from local governments into the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) and transferred to school districts and community college districts to reduce the amount paid by the State general fund.

Local agencies throughout the State lost significant property tax revenue due to this shift. Proposition 172 was enacted to help offset property tax revenue losses of cities and counties that were shifted to the ERAF for schools in 1992.

D. Proposition 172

Proposition 172, enacted in 1993, provides the revenue of a half-cent sales tax to counties and cities for public safety purposes, including police, fire, district attorneys, corrections and lifeguards. Proposition 172 also requires cities and counties to continue providing public safety funding at or above the amount provided in FY 92-93.

E. Proposition 218

Proposition 218, which California voters approved in 1996, requires voter- or property owner-approval of increased local taxes, assessments, and property-related fees. A two-thirds affirmative vote is required to impose a Special Tax, for example, a tax for a specific purpose such as a fire district special tax.

However, majority voter approval is required for imposing or increasing general taxes such as business license or utility taxes, which can be used for any governmental purpose. These requirements do not apply to user fees, development impact fees and Mello-Roos districts.

F. Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 allows any county, city, special district, school district or joint powers authority to establish a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District (a "CFD") which allows for financing of public improvements and services. The services and improvements that Mello-Roos CFDs can finance include streets, sewer systems and other basic infrastructure, police protection, fire protection, ambulance services, schools, parks, libraries, museums and other cultural facilities. By law, the CFD is also entitled to recover expenses needed to form the CFD and administer the annual special taxes and bonded debt.

A CFD is created by a sponsoring local government agency. The proposed district will include all properties that will benefit from the improvements to be constructed or the services to be provided. A CFD cannot be formed without a two-thirds majority vote of residents living within the proposed boundaries. Or, if there are fewer than 12 residents, the vote is instead conducted of current landowners.

In many cases, that may be a single owner or developer. Once approved, a Special Tax Lien is placed against each property in the CFD. Property owners then pay a Special Tax each year.

If the project cost is high, municipal bonds will be sold by the CFD to provide the large amount of money initially needed to build the improvements or fund the services. The Special Tax cannot be directly based on the value of the property. Special Taxes instead are based on mathematical formulas that take into account property characteristics such as use of the property, square footage of the structure and lot size. The formula is

defined at the time of formation, and will include a maximum special tax amount and a percentage maximum annual increase.

If bonds were issued by the CFD, special taxes will be charged annually until the bonds are paid off in full. Often, after bonds are paid off, a CFD will continue to charge a reduced fee to maintain the improvements.

G. Development Impact Fees

A county, cities, special districts, school districts, and private utilities may impose development impact fees on new construction for purposes of defraying the cost of putting in place public infrastructure and services to support new development.

To impose development impact fees, a jurisdiction must justify the fees as an offset to the impact of future development on facilities. This usually requires a special financial study. The fees must be committed within five years to the projects for which they were collected, and the district, city or county must keep separate funds for each development impact fee.

1.2 Financing Opportunities that Require Voter Approval

Financing opportunities that require voter approval include the following five taxes:

1. Special taxes such as parcel taxes
2. Increases in general taxes such as utility taxes
3. Sales and use taxes
4. Business license taxes
5. Transient occupancy taxes

Communities may elect to form business improvement districts to finance supplemental services, or Mello-Roos districts to finance development-related infrastructure extension. Agencies may finance facilities with voter-approved (general obligation) bonded indebtedness.

1.3 Financing Opportunities that Do Not Require Voter Approval

Financing opportunities that do not require voter approval include imposition of or increases in fees to more fully recover the costs of providing services, including user fees and Development Impact Fees to recover the actual cost of services provided and infrastructure.

Development Impact Fees and user fees must be based on reasonable costs, and may be imposed and increased without voter approval. Development Impact Fees may not be used to subsidize operating costs. Agencies may also finance many types of facility improvements through bond instruments that do not require voter approval.

Water rates and rate structures are not subject to regulation by other agencies. Utility providers may increase rates annually, and often do so. Generally, there is no voter approval requirement for rate increases, although notification of utility users is required. Water providers must maintain an enterprise fund for the respective utility separate from other funds, and may not use revenues to finance unrelated governmental activities.

2 Public Management Standards

While public sector management standards do vary depending on the size and scope of an organization, there are minimum standards. Well-managed organizations do the following eight activities:

1. Evaluate employees annually.
2. Prepare a budget before the beginning of the fiscal year.
3. Conduct periodic financial audits to safeguard the public trust.
4. Maintain current financial records.
5. Periodically evaluate rates and fees.
6. Plan and budget for capital replacement needs.
7. Conduct advance planning for future growth.
8. Make best efforts to meet regulatory requirements.

Most of the professionally managed and staffed agencies implement many of these best management practices. LAFCo encourages all local agencies to conduct timely financial record-keeping for each city function and make financial information available to the public.

3 Public Participation in Government

The Brown Act (California Government Code Section 54950 et seq.) is intended to insure that public boards shall take their actions openly and that deliberations shall be conducted openly.

The Brown Act establishes requirements for the following:

- Open meetings
- Agendas that describe the business to be conducted at the meeting
- Notice for meetings
- Meaningful opportunity for the public to comment

Few exceptions for meeting in closed sessions and reports of items discussed in closed sessions.

According to California Government Section 54959:

Each member of a legislative body who attends a meeting of that legislative body where action is taken in violation of any provision of this chapter, and where the member intends to deprive the public of information to which the member knows or has reason to know the public is entitled under this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 54960 states the following:

- (a) The district attorney or any interested person may commence an action by mandamus, injunction or declaratory relief for the purpose of stopping or preventing violations or threatened violations of this chapter by members of the legislative body of a local agency or to determine the applicability of this chapter to actions or threatened future action of the legislative body

APPENDIX B BUDGET EXPENSE DETAILS

The San Andreas Sanitary District Budget includes the following expenses:

| San Andreas Sanitary District*** 2021 Budget*** 3.0 Employee Expense | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 3.11 | Salaries-Regular | 470,000 |
| 3.12 | Salaries-On Call Services | 14,000 |
| 3.13 | Salaries-Temporary Extra Hires | 15,000 |
| 3.14 | Salaries-Overtime | 17,000 |
| | Total 3.1 Salaries | 516,000 |
| 3.2 | Payroll Taxes and Unemployment | 44,000 |
| 3.3 | PERS* Retirement Contributions | 146,000 |
| 3.41 | Active Employee Health Benefits | 166,000 |
| 3.42 | Retiree Health Benefits | 36,000 |
| 3.5 | Worker's Comp Insurance | 15,500 |
| | Total 3.0 Employees | \$925,500 |

*PERS is the Public Employee Retirement System, also known as CalPERS.

| San Andreas Sanitary District ***2021 Budget*** 4.0 Administration Expense | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 4.1 | Legal | 38,000 |
| 4.2 | Insurance Non Personal | 22,600 |
| 4.3 | Postage | 7,200 |
| 4.4 | Director Fees and Board Meetings | 5,000 |
| 4.5 | Outside Printing/Signs | 1,500 |
| 4.6 | Public Outreach | 7,500 |
| 4.7 | Permit Fees NPDES*/WDR** | 15,000 |
| 4.8 | Software and Warranties | 3,500 |
| 4.9 | County Fees | 1,200 |
| 4.10 | Bank Maintenance Fees | 2,700 |
| 4.11 | Staff training/Appreciation | 1,500 |
| 4.12 | Water Data Collection Fees | 1,500 |
| 4.13 | Easement Payments (TCE) | 40,000 |
| | Total 4.0 Administration | \$147,200 |

*NPDES is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System created by the Federal Clean Water Act.

**WDR is Waste Discharge Requirements set by the State Regional Water Quality Control Board

| San Andreas Sanitary District***2021 Budget***5.0 Membership/Training | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 5.1 | ACWA, Association of California Water Agencies (Annual Fee) | 8,650 |
| 5.2 | WEF*/CWEA** | 2,300 |
| 5.3 | Certifications/Exams/Renewals | 2,400 |
| 5.4 | WUUA/Wester Underground | 600 |
| 5.5 | Newspaper | 180 |
| 5.6 | Training-Management | 1,500 |
| 5.7 | Training Process Control | 3,000 |
| 5.8 | Safety Training | 1,800 |
| 5.9 | Training Resources | 750 |
| | Total 5.0 Membership/Training | \$21,180 |

*WEF, Water Environment Federation.

** CWEA, California Water Environment Association

| San Andreas Sanitary District***2021 Budget*** 6.0 Plant Supplies | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6.1 | Safety Supplies | 3,500 |
| 6.2 | Office (not computer) | 7,500 |
| 6.3 | Sewer/collections | 7,000 |
| 6.4 | Lab | 9,500 |
| 6.5 | Landscape Maintenance | 4,500 |
| 6.6 | Boots/Uniforms | 3,000 |
| 6.7 | Road Base, Gravel, Sand Bags | 12,500 |
| 6.8 | Treatment Plan Process Supplies | 8,000 |
| | Total 6.0 Plant Supplies | \$55,500 |

| San Andreas Sanitary District***2021 Budget*** 7.0 Chemicals | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 7.1 | Caustic (Sodium hydroxide) | 33,600 |
| 7.2 | Hypo (sodium thiosulphate) | 26,000 |
| 7.3 | Bisulfite | 10,000 |
| 7.4 | Polymer | 6,530 |
| 7.5 | Lime | 950 |
| | Total 7.0 Chemicals | \$77,080 |

| San Andreas Sanitary District***2021 Budget*** 8.0 Utilities | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 8.1 | Communications | 4,500 |
| 8.2 | Electricity | 51,000 |
| 8.3 | Gas | 1,500 |
| 8.4 | Garbage | 1,824 |
| 8.5 | Pest Control | 250 |
| 8.6 | Answering Service | 1,900 |
| 8.7 | Fire and building alarm Monitoring | 1,900 |
| 8.8 | Water | 1,200 |
| | Total 8.0 Utilities | \$64,074 |

| San Andreas Sanitary District***2021 Budget***11.0 Plant Maintenance and Fleet | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 11.1 | Electrical Maintenance | 9,000 |
| 11.2 | Machine and Welding | 4,000 |
| 11.3 | HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning) | 1,000 |
| 11.4 | Computer Maintenance | 750 |
| 11.5 | Maintenance Supplies | 8,000 |
| 11.6 | Parts | 10,500 |
| 11.7 | External Shops | 15,000 |
| 11.8 | Fuel | 7,500 |
| 11.9 | Waste Oil | 200 |
| 11.10 | Propane | 350 |
| | Total 11.0 Plant Maintenance/Fleet | \$56,300 |

| San Andreas Sanitary District***2021 Budget***12.0 Contract Services | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 12.1 | Copier | 450 |
| 12.2 | Biosolids Disposal | 7,000 |
| 12.3 | Folding/Postage Machine | 3,500 |
| | Total 12.0 Contract Services | 10,950 |

| San Andreas Sanitary District 13.0***2021 Budget*** Professional Services | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| 13.0 | Professional Services | |
| | 13.1 Engineering (Non SRF/Non USDA)* | |
| | 13.10 On-Call Engineering Support | 40,000 |
| | 13.11 Source Control Program | 15,000 |
| | 13.12 Easements | 25,000 |
| | 13.13 Sewer System Support | 10,000 |
| | 13.14 Process Control Support | 7,500 |
| | 13.15 SCADA/PLC Maintenance** | 18,000 |
| | 13.16 Groundwater Monitoring | 4,500 |
| | 13.17 Grease Interceptor Review | 3,000 |
| | 13.18 Customer Application Review | 4,000 |
| | 13.20 NPDES*** Permit Renewal | 10,000 |
| | Total 13.1 Engineering (Non SRF) | 137,000 |
| | 13.2 Accounting, Audit (GASB, OPEB) | 22,000 |
| | 13.4 External Lab | 24,000 |
| | Total 13.0 Professional Services | \$183,000 |

*SRF State Revolving Fund, USDA United States Department of Agriculture

** SCADA, Supervisory control and data acquisition; PLC, Programmable Logic Controller

***NPDES, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**** GASB, Government Accounting Standards Board, OPEB, Other post-employment benefits.

APPENDIX C AUDIT

| San Andreas Sanitary District Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020⁵⁶ | |
|---|---------------------|
| Assets Current Assets | |
| Cash and investments | \$2,494,930 |
| Accounts receivable | 145,155 |
| Grants receivable | 586,040 |
| Prepaid expense | 78,268 |
| Interest receivable | 5,967 |
| Total current assets | 3,310,360 |
| Noncurrent Assets Restricted cash and investments | |
| | 194,684 |
| Capital assets Nondepreciable capital assets | |
| Land | 665,327 |
| Construction in progress | 639,142 |
| Depreciable capital assets | |
| Collection | 2,577,498 |
| Disposal | 20,353,642 |
| General plant and administrative | 2,302,101 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (6,776,762) |
| Total depreciable capital assets-net | 18,456,479 |
| Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) | 19,760,948 |
| Total noncurrent assets | 19,955,632 |
| Total assets | \$23,265,992 |
| Deferred Outflows of Resources | |
| GASB* 75-OPEB (Other Post-Employment Benefits) | 99,469 |
| GASB* 68-pensions | 188,531 |
| Total deferred outflows of resources | 288,000 |
| Liabilities Current Liabilities | |
| Accounts payable | 612,805 |
| Accrued payroll | 13,518 |
| Accrued interest | 22,978 |
| Customer prepayments | 669 |
| Due within one year | 149,140 |
| Total current liabilities | 799,110 |
| Long-Term Liabilities Due in more than one year | 5,194,961 |
| Total liabilities | 5,994,071 |
| Deferred Inflows of Resources GASB 68-Pensions | |
| | 28,064 |
| Net Position | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 16,242,134 |
| Net position-restricted | 194,684 |
| Net position-unrestricted | 1,095,039 |
| Total Net Position | \$17,531,857 |

*GASB is the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the acknowledged standard setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting standards followed by governmental entities in the USA.

⁵⁶ San Andreas Sanitary District Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020, Prepared by Larry Bain, CPA, 2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA, 916.601-8894, September 21, 2020, Page, 3.

| San Andreas Sanitary District | |
|---|---------------------|
| Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position | |
| for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020⁵⁷ | |
| Operating Revenue | |
| Sewer service charges | \$1,562,442 |
| Total operating revenues | \$1,562,442 |
| Operating expenses | |
| Collection | 116,368 |
| Treatment | 341,714 |
| Disposal | 159,201 |
| General and administration | 836,089 |
| Depreciation | 517,667 |
| Total operating expenses | 1,971,039 |
| Operating income (losses) | (408,597) |
| Nonoperating revenue (expenses) | |
| Interest income | 33,445 |
| State Grant Revenue | 3,559,659 |
| Rents and Leases | 1,640 |
| In lieu taxes | 736 |
| Other | 7,642 |
| Sale of assets | (11,981) |
| Property tax | 59,931 |
| Capacity fees | 108,835 |
| Interest expense | (61,037) |
| Nonoperating revenue (expenses) | 3,698,869 |
| Change in net position | 3,290,272 |
| Net position, beginning of fiscal year | 14,401,142 |
| Prior period adjustment* | (159,557) |
| Net position, end of fiscal year | \$17,531,857 |

*Beginning net position was decreased \$159,577 to remove the prior year SRF (State Revolving Fund) grant receivable related to anticipated reimbursable expenditures for the pipeline project. As of June 30, 2020, the District did not have a signed funding agreement with the State Water Control Board for the project and therefore there was no legally enforceable claim for reimbursement of these expenditures.⁵⁸

Net position comprises the various net earnings from operating income, non-operating revenues and expenses and capital contributions.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ San Andreas Sanitary District Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020, Prepared by Larry Bain, CPA, 2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA, 916.601-8894, September 21, 2020, Page 4.

⁵⁸ San Andreas Sanitary District Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020, Prepared by Larry Bain, CPA, 2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA, 916.601-8894, September 21, 2020, Page 22.

⁵⁹ San Andreas Sanitary District Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020, Prepared by Larry Bain, CPA, 2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA, 916.601-8894, September 21, 2020, Page 9.

| San Andreas Sanitary District Statement of Cash Flows June 30, 2020⁶⁰ | |
|--|--------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | |
| Cash receipts from customers | \$1,621,083 |
| Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services | (983,416) |
| Cash payments to employees for services and benefits | (910,694) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | (273,027) |
| Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: | |
| Property taxes received | 59,931 |
| Other | 8,378 |
| Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities | 68,309 |
| Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: | |
| Additions to capital assets | (4,296,671) |
| Capacity fees | 108,835 |
| Capital grants | 4,380,120 |
| Principal paid on capital debt | (131,995) |
| Interest paid on capital debt | (61,881) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities | (1,592) |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | |
| Interest received on investments | 34,891 |
| Rental income | 1,640 |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | 36,531 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (169,780) |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | 2,859,394 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | \$2,689,614 |
| Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the balance sheet: | |
| Cash and investments | \$2,494,930 |
| Restricted cash and investments | 194,684 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, June 30 | \$2,689,614 |
| Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: | |
| Operating Income (Loss) | (\$408,597) |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: | |
| Depreciation | 517,667 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | |
| Accounts receivable | 58,641 |
| Prepaid expense | (3,054) |
| Accounts payable | (546,074) |
| OPEB-retiree health (Other Post-Employment Benefits) | 41,954 |
| Accrued payroll | 3,995 |
| Customer deposits | |
| Net pension liability and related deferred items | 48,015 |
| Compensated absences | 14,426 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$(273,027) |

⁶⁰ San Andreas Sanitary District Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020, Prepared by Larry Bain, CPA, 2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA, 916.601-8894, September 21, 2020, Page 5.

The following table shows new construction added to the San Andreas Sanitary District Capital Assets and also the retirements.

| San Andreas Sanitary District Capital Assets June 30, 2020⁶¹ | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Balance July 1, 2019 | Additions | Retirements/ Adjustments | Balance June 30, 2020 |
| Capital Assets not being depreciated | | | | |
| Land | \$665,327 | | | \$665,327 |
| Construction in Progress | 2,804,5645 | 278,298 | (2,443,720) | 639,142 |
| Total Capital Assets not being depreciated | 3,469,891 | 278,298 | (2,443,720) | 1,304,469 |
| Capital Assets being depreciated | | | | |
| Collection Facility | 2,577,498 | | | 2,577,498 |
| Disposal System | 13,945,971 | 6,447,617 | (39,946) | 20,353,642 |
| General plant and administration | 2,287,625 | 14,476 | | 2,302,101 |
| Total Capital Assets being depreciated | 18,811,094 | 6,462,093 | (39,946) | 25,233,241 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | (6,287,059) | 517,667 | 27,964 | 6,776,762 |
| Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net | 12,524,035 | 5,944,426 | (11,982) | 18,456,479 |
| Total Capital Assets, net | \$15,993,926 | \$6,222,724 | (\$2,455,702) | \$19,760,948 |

The San Andreas Sanitary District has a number of changes to the capital assets of the District due to improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment system.

⁶¹ San Andreas Sanitary District Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020, Prepared by Larry Bain, CPA, 2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA, 916.601-8894, September 21, 2020, Page 13.

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------------|--|
| ACWA | Association of California Water Agencies |
| ADWF | Average Dry Weather Flow |
| BOD ₅ | biochemical oxygen demand |
| CCTV | Closed Circuit Television |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFD | Community Facilities District |
| CKH Act | Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 |
| COD | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| County | Calaveras County |
| CPA | Certified Public Accountant |
| CPUD | Calaveras Public Utility District (Water Service) |
| CWEA | California Water Environment Association |
| District | San Andreas Sanitary District |
| DLDA | Dedicated Land Disposal Area |
| DO | Dissolved Oxygen |
| DOF | Department of Finance (California) |
| DUC | Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community |
| EDU | Equivalent Dwelling Unit |
| ERAF | Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund |
| FTE | Full-time Equivalent |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GASB | Government Accounting Standards Board |
| HVAC | Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning |
| IRWM | Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program |
| JPIA | Joint Powers Insurance Authority |
| LAFCo | Local Agency Formation Commission |
| LAIF | Local Agency Investment Fund (State of California) |

**Calaveras Local Agency Formation Commission
San Andreas Sanitary District MSR and SOI**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Mgal/d, mgd | Million gallons per day |
| MPN | Most Probable Number |
| MSR | Municipal Service Review (LAFCo) |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |
| OPEB | Other post-employment benefits (healthcare for retirees) |
| OPR | Office of Planning and Research (California) |
| PLC | Programmable Logic Controller |
| RAS | Return Activated Sewage |
| RUS | USDA Rural Utilities Service |
| RWQCB | Regional Water Quality Control Board |
| SAFPD | San Andreas Fire Protection District |
| SASD | San Andreas Sanitary District |
| SCADA | Supervisory control and data acquisition |
| SOI | Sphere of Influence (LAFCo) |
| SR | State Route |
| SRF | State Revolving Fund (USDA) |
| TSS | total suspended solids |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| WDR | Waste Discharge Requirements |
| WEF | Water Environment Federation |
| WWTP | Wastewater Treatment Plant |

DEFINITIONS

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A State Law requiring State and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project.

Community Facilities District: Under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Section 53311, et seq.) a legislative body may create within its jurisdiction a special tax district that can finance tax-exempt bonds for the planning, design, acquisition, construction, and/or operation of public facilities, as well as public services for district residents. Special taxes levied solely within the district are used to repay the bonds.

California Water Environment Association: Founded in 1927, the California Water Environment Association is a not-for-profit public benefit association of 10,000-plus water quality professionals who work for public agencies and collection systems, engineering firms, and equipment and service suppliers. CWEA members are responsible for cleaning California's water and returning it safely to the environment. CWEA educates and certifies water quality professionals, disseminates technical information, and promotes sound policies to benefit society through protection and enhancement of our water environment.⁶²

Disinfected secondary-2.2 recycled water: recycled water that has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria in the disinfected effluent does not exceed a most probable number (MPN) of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period.⁶³

Disinfected tertiary recycled water: a filtered and subsequently disinfected wastewater that meets the following criteria:

a) The filtered wastewater has been disinfected by either:

1) A chlorine disinfection process following filtration that provides a CT (the product of total chlorine residual and modal contact time measured at the same point) value of not less than 450 milligram-minutes per liter at all times with a modal contract time of at least 90 minutes, based on peak dry weather design flow; or

2) A disinfection process that, when combined with the filtration process, has been demonstrated to inactivate and/or remove 99.999 percent of the plaque forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration.

b) The median concentration of total coliform bacteria measured in the disinfected effluent does not exceed an MPN of 2.2 per 100 milliliters utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed and the number of total coliform bacteria does not exceed an MPN of 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample in any 30 day period. No sample shall exceed an MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 milliliters. Tertiary effluent is required to irrigate parks, school yards, food crops, etc.⁶⁴

⁶² California Water Environment Association, <http://www.cwea.org/about.shtml>, August 29, 2018.

⁶³ San Andreas Sanitary District, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016 Update, Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., March 14, 2016, Page 3.25.

⁶⁴ San Andreas Sanitary District, Wastewater Facilities Master Plan 2016 Update, Prepared by: Stantec Consulting Services Inc., March 14, 2016, Page 3.26.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR): A report required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area, determines what effects or impact will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action, and identifies alternatives or other measures to avoid or reduce those impacts. (See California Environmental Quality Act.)

Infrastructure: Public services and facilities such as sewage-disposal systems, water-supply systems, and other utility systems, schools and roads.

Inhabited territory: Inhabited territory means territory within which there reside 12 or more registered voters. The number of registered voters as determined by the elections officer, shall be established as of the date a certificate of filing is issued by the executive officer. All other territory shall be deemed "uninhabited."⁶⁵

IRWM: The Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program is a competitive grant program first created under the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50) with continuing funding provided by the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coast Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84). Complementary funding was also provided by the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act or 2006 (Proposition 1E) for Stormwater Flood Management Grant Program.

The program is administered by the Department of Water Resources to award funds to local public agencies and non-profit organizations, for projects and programs to improve water supply reliability and improve and protect water quality. Such projects and programs must be consistent with an adopted IRWM Plan.⁶⁶

Land Use Classification: A system for classifying and designating the appropriate use of properties.

Leapfrog Development: New development separated from existing development by substantial vacant land.

Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo): A five-or seven-member commission within each county that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts, and merger of districts with cities. Each county's LAFCo is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals. The LAFCo members generally include two county supervisors, two city council members, and one member representing the general public. Some LAFCOs include two representatives of special districts.

Proposition 13: (Article XIII A of the California Constitution) Passed in 1978, this proposition enacted sweeping changes to the California property tax system. Under Prop. 13, property taxes cannot exceed 1% of the value of the property and assessed valuations cannot increase by more than 2% per year. Property is subject to reassessment when there is a transfer of ownership or improvements are made.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ California Government Code Section 56046

⁶⁶ State of California,

<http://bondaccountability.resources.ca.gov/Program.aspx?ProgramPK=14&Program=Integrated%20Regional%20Water%20Management&PropositionPK=4>, May 30, 2018.

⁶⁷ http://www.californiataxdata.com/A_Free_Resources/glossary_PS.asp#ps_08

Proposition 218: (Article XIII D of the California Constitution) This proposition, named "The Right to Vote on Taxes Act", filled some of the perceived loopholes of Proposition 13. Under Proposition 218, assessments may only increase with a two-thirds majority vote of the qualified voters within the District. In addition to the two-thirds voter approval requirement, Proposition 218 states that effective July 1, 1997, any assessments levied may not be more than the costs necessary to provide the service, proceeds may not be used for any other purpose other than providing the services intended, and assessments may only be levied for services that are immediately available to property owners.⁶⁸

Sanitary Sewer: A system of subterranean conduits that carries refuse liquids or waste matter to a plant where the sewage is treated, as contrasted with storm drainage systems (that carry surface water) and septic tanks or leech fields (that hold refuse liquids and waste matter on-site).

Sphere of Influence (SOI): The probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) of the county.

Urban: Of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city. Urban areas are generally characterized by moderate and higher density residential development (i.e., three or more dwelling units per acre), commercial development, and industrial development, and the availability of public services required for that development, specifically central water and sewer service, an extensive road network, public transit, and other such services (e.g., safety and emergency response). Development not providing such services may be "non-urban" or "rural". CEQA defines "urbanized area" as an area that has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile (Public Resources Code Section 21080.14(b)).

Urban Services: Utilities (such as water, gas, electricity, and sewer) and public services (such as police, fire protection, schools, parks, and recreation) provided to an urbanized or urbanizing area.

Water Environment Federation: The Water Environment Federation is a not-for-profit association that provides technical education and training for thousands of water quality professionals who clean water and return it safely to the environment.⁶⁹

Zoning: The division of a city by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, that specify allowable uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies of the general plan.

⁶⁸ http://www.californiaataxdata.com/A_Free_Resources/glossary_PS.asp#ps_08

⁶⁹ Water Environment Federation, <https://wef.org>, August 29, 2018.

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MAP

