

***CALAVERAS  
LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION***

***DRAFT***

***SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT  
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE***

***February 25, 2013***

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Sphere of Influence Description**

The Commission is charged with developing and updating the Sphere of Influence (SOI) for each city and special district within the county. Once LAFCO has adopted the MSR determinations, it must update the SOI for the San Andreas Sanitary District (SASD).

An SOI is a LAFCO-approved plan that designates an agency's probable future boundary and service area. The definition for a Sphere of Influence in Government Code Section 56076 is a "*Sphere of Influence*" means a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the Commission. 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

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

While SOIs are required to be updated every five years, as necessary, this law does not necessarily define the planning horizon of the SOI. The term or horizon of the SOI is determined by each LAFCO. In the case of Calaveras LAFCO, the Commission's policies state that an agency's near term SOI shall generally include land that is anticipated to be annexed within the next five years, while the agency's long-term SOI shall include land that is within the probable growth boundary of an agency and therefore anticipated to be annexed in the next 20 years.

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 six determinations. The MSR for San Andreas Sanitary District was adopted by Calaveras LAFCO Resolution 2012-02 on June 18, 2012.

### **1.2 Sphere of Influence Requirements**

In determining the Sphere of Influence for each local agency, LAFCO must consider and prepare a statement of determinations with respect to each of the following:

1. The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands
2. The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area
3. The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services which the agency provides, or is authorized to provide
4. The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency
5. For an update of a sphere of influence 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.

Additionally, the CKH Act stipulates several procedural requirements in updating SOIs. It requires that special districts file written statements on the class of services provided and that LAFCO clearly establish the location, nature and extent of services provided by special districts.

By statute, LAFCO must publish a notice and 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 amendments and updates under consideration at least five days before the public hearing.

### **1.3 Calaveras LAFCO Sphere of Influence Policies**

In addition to State requirements for SOIs, Calaveras LAFCO has adopted policies regarding Spheres of Influence in the County and minimum requirements necessary in order to update or adopt an agency's SOI. Six highlighted requirements are summarized as follows:

1. The Sphere of Influence Plan must be consistent with LAFCO's policies, State law, other agencies' SOI plans, the municipal service review, and long range planning goals of the area.
2. LAFCO will not include lands that are unlikely to require the services of the agency or which cannot be feasibly served within a time frame consistent with the sphere plan.
3. Agencies are encouraged to keep the supporting documentation for their SOI plans up to date.

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4. Sphere of Influence Plans have to be updated every five years or more frequently.
5. If an agency is unable to provide an adequate level of service within a portion of its service area boundaries within the time frame provided for that boundary, the Sphere of Influence Plan has to be updated so that the probable service boundaries are consistent with the determinations in the Municipal Service Review.
6. A District Sphere of Influence Plan shall contain the following:

Proof that the territory within the District's SOI is likely to require the district's services and that the district has or will have the capacity to serve the area at the appropriate level.

In the case of multi-service districts, LAFCO has to adopt an SOI plan for each distinct function or class of service provided by a district. These sphere plans may or may not be coterminous. Each sphere shall establish the nature, location, and extent of the functions or classes of services provided by the district.

LAFCO adopts a sphere of influence plan for a newly formed district within two years of the completion of formation proceedings.

Amendment proposals involving sphere expansion to include open space or prime agricultural land will not be approved by LAFCO if there is sufficient alternative land available for annexation within the existing sphere of influence.

#### **1.4 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 for a city or special district that is the same as its existing boundaries. ***This is the recommendation for the San Andreas Sanitary District.***

2) Annexable Sphere:

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

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.

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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 four 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, and
- 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.

7) Sphere Planning Area:

LAFCO may choose to designate a sphere planning area to signal that it anticipates expanding an agency's SOI in the future to include territory not yet within its official SOI.

## **1.5 SOI Options for San Andreas Sanitary District**

Two potential options have been identified with respect to the SASD SOI as follows:

### **1.5.1 Option #1: SOI Expansion**

An SOI expansion would indicate that LAFCO anticipates the annexation of the added areas in the foreseeable future. The Commission may choose to include within the District's SOI 1) the parcels to which the District is providing service outside of its boundaries, and 2) the adjacent proposed development to which the District could potentially provide service.

The District provides wastewater services to seven residential connections outside of the District's boundaries located on Gold Strike Road. These connections were added between 1991 and 1994. The residents in that area originally wanted to be included within the District's boundaries, but it was determined that annexation was too costly for the connections.<sup>1</sup>

Calaveras Oaks is a proposed development of approximately 130 dwelling units, which is located along West Murray Creek Road. SASD is the only potential provider of wastewater service for the proposed development, because there are no other nearby providers. The development is presently on hold, like many other developments, due to the economic recession. Once the economy has recovered, it is anticipated that the area will be developed within the next five to 10 years.

### **1.5.2 Option #2: Confirm Coterminous SOI**

By retaining the existing coterminous SOI, LAFCO would indicate that the District is not expected to annex or detach territory in the foreseeable future.

### **1.5.3 SOI Options Analysis**

The SOI preferred by LAFCO will greatly depend on how the Commission views extraterritorial service by agencies. District's must apply to LAFCO to provide out-of-bounds service; however, the connections in question were added to the system almost 20 years ago. Because there are only a few connections, the same conclusion would likely be reached by the District and the property owners as 20 years ago—that annexation for a few property owners is prohibitively expensive. However, by including these areas within the District's SOI, LAFCO would be indicating that it anticipates the eventual inclusion of these areas within the District, and annexation may wait until there are other potential customers in the area to share the associated costs.

Although the San Andreas Sanitary District has out-of-district connections, the SOI is recommended to be the same as the District Boundary.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Steve Schimp, District Manager, SASD, April 5, 2010.

### **1.6 SOI Amendments and CEQA**

LAFCO has the discretion to limit SOI updates to those that it may process without unnecessarily delaying the SOI update process or without requiring its funding agencies to bear the costs of environmental studies associated with SOI expansions. Any local agency or individual may file a request for an SOI amendment. The request must state the nature of and reasons for the proposed amendment, and provide a map depicting the proposal.

LAFCO may require the requester to pay a fee to cover LAFCO costs, including the costs of appropriate environmental review under CEQA. LAFCO may elect to serve as lead agency for such a review, may designate the proposing agency as lead agency, or both the local agency and LAFCO may serve as co-lead agencies for purposes of an SOI amendment. Local agencies are encouraged to consult with LAFCO staff early in the process regarding the most appropriate approach for the particular SOI amendment under consideration.

Certain types of SOI amendments are usually exempt from CEQA review. Examples are SOI expansions that include territory already within the bounds or service area of an agency, SOI reductions, and zero SOIs. SOI expansions for limited purpose agencies that provide services (e.g., fire protection, levee protection, cemetery, and resource conservation) needed by both rural and urban areas are typically not considered growth-inducing and are likely exempt from CEQA. Similarly, SOI expansions for districts serving rural areas (e.g., irrigation water) are typically not considered growth-inducing.

*Remy et al. write*

*In City of Agoura Hills v. Local Agency Formation Commission (2d Dist.1988) 198 Cal.App.3d480, 493-496 [243 Cal.Rptr.740] (City of Agoura Hills), the court held that a LAFCO's decision to approve a city's sphere of influence that in most respects was coterminous with the city's existing municipal boundaries was not a "project" because such action did not entail any potential effects on the physical environment.<sup>2</sup>*

The recommendation for the San Andreas Sanitation District is for the Sphere of Influence to remain the same as the District Boundary. This would not require environmental review.

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<sup>2</sup> Remy, Michael H., Tina A. Thomas, James G. Moose, Whitman F. Manley, Guide to CEQA, Solano Press Books, Point Arena, CA, February 2007, page 111.



## **2 SPHERE OF INFLUENCE (SOI) DETERMINATIONS FOR SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT**

San Andreas Sanitary District (SASD) provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services for the unincorporated community of San Andreas and neighboring areas. SASD was formed on July 26, 1946 as an independent special district.<sup>3</sup> The District was formed to provide wastewater services in the community of San Andreas.

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

#### **2.1.1 Calaveras County General Plan and Zoning for San Andreas Area**

The District bounds encompass 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, 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. As of 2010, the District provided wastewater services to 897 wastewater connections—657 single family residential, 78 multi-family residential, 162 commercial and public, and no industrial connections. The estimated number of residents in 2010 was 1,658, based on analysis of the number of residential connections served. The District's population density was approximately 386 per square mile in 2010, compared with the countywide density of 45 per square mile.

The District reported that there are a total of 351 proposed or planned new dwelling units within or adjacent to the District's boundaries, based on interest indicated by developers. Many of these potential developments are on hold until the economy improves.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> State of California, Board of Equalization.

<sup>4</sup> Calaveras LAFCO, Final Water and Wastewater Municipal Service Review, Adopted June 18, 2012.

**2.1.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for San Andreas Sanitary District**

- 1-1] The District bounds encompass residential, commercial, public, and parks and recreation land uses.
- 1-2] Single family residential land uses are located in the central portion of the District, north and south of Highway 49.
- 1-3] Two-family and multi-family residential land uses are located in the central portion of the District, north of State Highway 49, and in the southern portion of the District, south of Calaveras Road.
- 1-4] Rural residential land uses are located in the northwestern and northeastern portions of the District boundary.
- 1-5] Commercial land uses dominate the Highway 49 corridor that runs through the District.
- 1-6] 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.
- 1-7] 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.
- 1-8] 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 State Highway 12/49 junction.
- 1-9] Commercial development is planned south of Highway 49, east of Pool Station Road, and in the southeastern portion of the District along State Highway 49.
- 1-10] 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.
- 1-11] The future growth area of the District is to the west of the existing boundaries, encompassing the planned multi-family and industrial development areas.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Calaveras County, San Andreas Community Plan Land Use Designations Map, January 2008.

## **2.2 *Municipal Services—Present and Probable Capacity and Need***

### **2.2.1 *Present and Probable Capacity and Need Background***

SASD provides all wastewater services within its bounds, which includes the unincorporated community of San Andreas and some neighboring areas. In addition, the District provides wastewater services to seven residential connections outside of the District's boundaries located on Gold Strike Road. These connections were added between 1991 and 1994. The residents in that area originally wanted to be included within the District's boundaries, but it was determined that annexation was too costly for six connections.

### **2.2.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Probable Capacity and Need for San Andreas Sanitary District***

- 2-1] The estimated number of residents in 2010 was 1,658, based on analysis of the number of residential connections served.
- 2-2] The District reported that it anticipates approximately two to three new connections annually, although this may fluctuate depending on the timing of the completion of proposed developments.<sup>6</sup>
- 2-3] Two to three new connections annually would result in a growth in population of eight percent between 2010 and 2030, which is lower than the countywide projected growth of 40 percent over that period.<sup>7</sup>
- 2-4] However, these projections may be low given the number of developments that showed interest prior to the economic recession.
- 2-5] The District reported that there are a total of 351 proposed or planned new dwelling units within or adjacent to the District's boundaries, based on interest indicated by developers. Build-out of these developments would create a 48 percent growth in population in the District.

## **2.3 *The Present Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services Provided by San Andreas Sanitary District***

### **2.3.1 *Adequacy of Services Provided by San Andreas Sanitary District***

#### **A. *Service Connections***

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

SASD provides all wastewater services within its bounds, which includes the unincorporated community of San Andreas and some neighboring areas. In addition, the District provides wastewater services to seven residential connections outside of the

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<sup>6</sup> Interview with Steve Schimp, District Manager, SASD, April 5, 2010.

<sup>7</sup> State of California, Department of Finance, *Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2000-2050*, July 2007.

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District's boundaries located on Gold Strike Road. These connections were added between 1991 and 1994. The residents in that area originally wanted to be included within the District's boundaries, but it was determined that annexation was too costly for six connections.<sup>8</sup> According to the District's regulations and ordinances, it will not accept any additional connections outside of its boundaries.

The District reported that there are no areas within the District's boundaries that are served by septic systems.

*B. Wastewater Treatment Plant*

Key SASD wastewater infrastructure includes one wastewater treatment plant, leach fields, 23.5 miles of sewer pipes and 5 lift stations.

Wastewater is treated to tertiary levels, is discharged into an effluent storage reservoir and then pumped to two miles of on-site evaporation, transpiration and percolation ditches. The WWTP was upgraded in 2011.<sup>9</sup> Under the District's former waste discharge requirements permit (R5-2003-0151), treated effluent was discharged exclusively to the percolation ditches during the dry months from May 1 to October 31. During wet weather, from November 1 to April 30, treated effluent was discharged to the land disposal area to the extent possible; however, treated effluent that could not be discharged to the land was discharged into the San Andreas Creek. The former permit required that discharges to the San Andreas Creek, as well as the North Fork Calaveras River, be diluted to a daily average of 20:1 (receiving water flow: treated effluent flow) or receive tertiary treatment after April 1, 2006. SASD has since constructed an outfall pipeline to the North Fork Calaveras River, to discharge excess secondary treated effluent from November 1 to April 30, and has discontinued discharging to San Andreas Creek. 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 2011. The District identified the plant as being in good condition. The WWTP has a design capacity of 0.4 mgd average dry weather flow.<sup>10</sup> While the District's average dry weather flow is .29 mgd or 73 percent of the WWTP's capacity, the District reported that due to high flows during work periods, the WWTP is essentially at capacity.<sup>11</sup> Based on the design capacity of 0.4 mgd, the District can treat approximately 277 gpm; however, during work hours on weekdays the plant treats up to 350 gpm. During evening hours, the Districts flow can be as low as 90 gpm. The District estimates that it can accept a maximum of 22 new connections.<sup>12</sup> Due to limitations on capacity expansion at the existing WWTP, the District reported that it will need a new plant to serve projected growth. The District reported that there is presently no reserve capacity for in-fill development.

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<sup>8</sup> Interview with Steve Schimp, District Manager, SASD, April 5, 2010.

<sup>9</sup> Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., *San Andreas Sanitary District 2008 Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades: Performance Evaluation Certification Report*, September 2011.

<sup>10</sup> CVRWQCB, Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R5-2009-0007, p. F-3.

<sup>11</sup> Interview with Tillman Sherman, SASD Board Member, August 18, 2010.

<sup>12</sup> Interview with Steve Schimp, SASD General Manager, January 5, 2011.

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Due to the presence of contaminants in treated effluent in excess of permitted conditions on several occasions, the WWTP was in need of upgrades to begin treatment at tertiary equivalent standards and bring the District into compliance with discharge limitations to surface waters. During a facility inspection in May 2008, RWQCB identified effluent limitation exceedances for aluminum, diazinon, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and manganese.<sup>13</sup> The RWQCB subsequently adopted an Administrative Civil Liability Order (R5-2009-0524) in April 2009 for 24 violations of effluent limitations, between January 1, 2004 and March 30, 2007. During the same inspection, there were concerns that the District may have been, at times, discharging secondary treated effluent to the North Fork Calaveras River at less than a 20:1 dilution.<sup>14</sup>

*C. Waste Discharge Requirements*

In addition, upon adoption of a new waste discharge permit in 2009 (R5-2009-0007), the District was put into immediate non-compliance of effluent limitations for the following contaminants: ammonia, chlordane, copper, cyanide, diazinon, dichlorobromomethane, iron, and zinc. Consequently, the RWQCB also issued a Time Schedule Order outlining requirements to bring the District into compliance by January 2014.

In order to come into compliance with permit requirements, the District completed improvements to the plant ahead of schedule, and RWQCB signed off on the WWTP upgrade and the District's compliance status in February 2012. Recent improvements to the WWTP cost approximately \$10 million and include the following:

1. Addition of a post-trickling filter extended aeration activated sludge process to reduce ammonia concentrations and increase peak flow capacity of the trickling filter in the plant from 0.9 mgd to 1.5 mgd and increase the maximum wet weather discharge from 1.5 mgd to 1.9 mgd.
2. Addition of effluent filters to treat to tertiary levels for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>), total suspended solids (TSS), and turbidity.
3. Modification of the existing chlorination system to facilitate compliance with total coliform concentration requirements.

The SWRCB has provided \$10.6 million in financing for these upgrades under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, and SASD completed the work under budget by \$0.9 million. The stimulus money consisted of a \$5.8 million grant and a \$3.7 million loan (at one-percent interest).

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid, p. F-9.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, p. F-10.

*E. Collection System*

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 23.5 miles of pipes ranging in size from four to 24 inches in diameter. The District identified the collection system as being generally in fair condition.

The District reported a problem with infiltration and inflow, as peak wet weather flows exceed permitted wet weather capacity of the plant of 0.9 mgd and permitted wet weather discharge of 1.5 mgd. A storm by-pass device allows the diversion of excess storm inflow to a high-flow treatment system and storage reservoir, which has a capacity of six million gallons. However, in 2005, during a 40-year rain event, the District experienced a peaking factor of 12. Since then, the District has replaced approximately 600 feet of main which has corrected those areas with the most significant infiltration and inflow problems.

The District has purchased a CCTV camera, and plans to inspect the entire collection system by the end of 2014 to prioritize replacement needs. As of the drafting of this report the District had completed surveillance of 10,000 feet of pipes out of the District's 122,554 linear pipe feet. Approximately, 2,000 feet have been identified for replacement. The District also has plans to upgrade four of the system's five lift stations for roughly \$0.1 million. According to the District, lift station improvements were to have been completed by the end of 2010.

**2.3.2 SOI Determinations on Adequacy of Services Provided by San Andreas Sanitary District**

- 3-1] The District's average dry weather flow uses 73 percent of the WWTP's capacity; however due to a substantial influx of people during weekdays, the WWTP is essentially at capacity.
- 3-2] The District will need a new WWTP to serve any additional development in the area.
- 3-3] Wastewater services offered by the District appear to be minimally adequate with a recent Civil Liability Order, the highest overflow rate and highest peaking factor among the providers.
- 3-4] It is anticipated that due to completion of the improvements, that the District's level of service will improve.

## **2.4 Social or Economic Communities of Interest**

### **2.4.1 *San Andreas Community Background***

San Andreas is an unincorporated census designated place and the county seat of Calaveras County. 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 originally founded during the California Gold Rush. The town is located on State Highway 49 and is registered as California Historical Landmark #252.<sup>15</sup>

### **2.4.2 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for San Andreas***

- 4-1] Communities of interest within the District's boundary and SOI includes the unincorporated community of San Andreas.
- 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.
- 4-3] These communities are not divided by the District's boundaries or SOI.

## **2.5 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status**

### **2.5.1 *Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities***

In addition to a consideration of population growth, the State Law requires LAFCO to consider whether or not an area is a Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community (DUC). A DUC is an area where the Median Household Income is less than 80% of the State of California Median Household Income. For 2009 the Median Household Income for San Andreas was \$41,096. Since 80% of the \$58,931 State of California Median Household Income for 2009 is \$47,145;<sup>16</sup> the San Andreas area is a DUC. However, there is no incorporated city for this area to be annexed into.

### **2.5.2 *San Andreas and Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status***

- 5-1] The San Andreas area is a disadvantaged unincorporated community because the median household income is below 80% of the State median household income; however, there is no incorporated area for this community to join.

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<sup>15</sup> State of California, Office of Historical Preservation, California State Parks.  
<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/Detail.aspx?num=252>. Retrieved 2012-10-06.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.city-data.com/city/San-Andreas-California.html>, February 10, 2013.

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

BOD <sub>5</sub>	biochemical oxygen demand
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CKH Act	Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000
District	San Andreas Sanitary District
DOF	Department of Finance (California)
DUC	Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
MSR	Municipal Service Review (LAFCO)
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SASD	San Andreas Sanitary District
SOI	Sphere of Influence (LAFCO)
TSS	total suspended solids
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant



SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT  
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE

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