

**COLUSA
LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION
(LAFCo)**

DRAFT

***PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW (MSR)
and
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE (SOI)***

August 2016

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Role and Responsibility of LAFCO

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, as amended (“CKH Act”) (California Government Code §§56000 et seq.), is LAFCo’s governing law and outlines the requirements for preparing Municipal Service Reviews (MSRs) for periodic Sphere of Influence (SOI) updates. MSRs and SOIs are tools created to empower LAFCo to satisfy its legislative charge of “discouraging urban sprawl, preserving open-space and prime agricultural lands, efficiently providing government services, and encouraging the formation and development of local agencies based upon local conditions and circumstances (§56301).

CKH Act Section 56301 further establishes that

“one of the objects of the commission is to make studies and to obtain and furnish information which will contribute to the logical and reasonable development of local agencies in each county and to shape the development of local agencies so as to advantageously provide for the present and future needs of each county and its communities.”

Based on that legislative charge, LAFCo serves as an arm of the State; preparing and reviewing studies and analyzing independent data to make informed, quasi-legislative decisions that guide the physical and economic development of the state (including agricultural uses) and the efficient, cost-effective, and reliable delivery of services to residents, landowners, and businesses.

While SOIs are required to be updated every five years, they are not time-bound as planning tools by the statute, but are meant to address the “probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency” (§56076). SOIs therefore guide both the near-term and long-term physical and economic development of local agencies their broader county area, and MSRs provide the near-term and long- term time-relevant data to inform LAFCo’s SOI determinations.

1.2 Purpose of a Municipal Service Review

As described above, MSRs are designed to equip LAFCo with relevant information and data necessary for the Commission to make informed decisions on SOIs. The CKH Act, however, gives LAFCo broad discretion in deciding how to conduct MSRs, including geographic focus, scope of study, and the identification of alternatives for improving the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, accountability, and reliability of public services.

The purpose of a Municipal Services Review (MSR) in general is to provide a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the services provided by local municipalities, service areas, and special districts. A MSR evaluates the structure and operation of the local municipalities, service areas, and special districts and discusses possible areas for improvement. The MSR is intended to provide information and analysis to support a sphere of influence update.

A written statement of the study's determinations must be made in the following areas:

1. Growth and population projections for the affected area;
2. The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence;
3. 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;
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

The MSR is organized according to these determinations listed above. Information regarding each of the above issue areas is provided in this document.

1.3 Purpose of a Sphere Of Influence

In 1972, LAFCOs were given the power to establish SOIs for all local agencies under their jurisdiction. As defined by the CKH Act, "sphere of influence" means a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the commission" (§56076). SOIs are designed to both proactively guide and respond to the need for the extension of infrastructure and delivery of municipal services to areas of emerging growth and development. Likewise, they are also designed to discourage urban sprawl and the premature conversion of agricultural and open space resources to urbanized uses.

The role of SOIs in guiding the State's growth and development was validated and strengthened in 2000 when the Legislature passed Assembly Bill ("AB") 2838 (Chapter 761, Statutes of 2000), which was the result of two years of labor by the Commission on Local Governance for the 21st Century, which traveled up and down the State taking testimony from a variety of local government stakeholders and assembled an extensive set of recommendations to the Legislature to strengthen the powers and tools of LAFCOs to promote logical and orderly growth and development, and the efficient, cost-effective, and reliable delivery of public services to California's residents, businesses, landowners, and visitors.

The requirement for LAFCOs to conduct MSRs was established by AB 2838 as an acknowledgment of the importance of SOIs and recognition that regular periodic updates of SOIs should be conducted on a five-year basis (§56425(g)) with the benefit of better information and data through MSRs (§56430(a)). A MSR is conducted prior to, or in conjunction with, the update of a SOI and provides the foundation for updating it.

LAFCo is required to make five written determinations when establishing, amending, or updating an SOI for any local agency that address the following (§56425(c)):

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 that 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 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 PRINCETON COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

2.1 Princeton History

Princeton is situated 14 miles north of Colusa. A map of the Princeton area is shown at the end of this report. The Colusa County General Plan Background Report¹ describes Princeton (elevation 82) as a 105-acre agriculture and river recreation based residential community of 398 residents. According to the Background Report, Princeton was laid out in the early 1850s on the site of the Sixteen Mile House, a roadside inn which served wagon traffic on the road to the Northern Mines. Princeton became a major steamboat landing on the Sacramento River during the late 1860s and was later served by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The community was also the site of a ferry crossing to the Marysville Road. The ferry was California's first electrically powered river ferry in 1932 and was one of the last ferries to be discontinued.

2.2 Princeton Soils

The soils in the Princeton Area are described in detail in Appendix A at the end of this report. A map of the soils is found at the end of the report. The soils are suitable for development outside of the flood plain of the Sacramento River. The soils types within the District and within the proposed long-term Sphere of Influence are shown below:

Princeton Waterworks District Soils	
Soil Type	Acres
125 Moonbend silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	120.17
170 Vina loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	29.33
185 Riverwash	10.04
652 Water	1.77
Total	*161.31

*This total represents gross acreage and is larger than the area included in the assessor's parcels.

Princeton Waterworks District Proposed Long-term Sphere of Influence Soils	
Soil Type	Acres
125 Moonbend silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	264.26
126 Moonbend silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1.63
130 Corbiere silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	6.22
170 Vina loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.92
Grand Total	*273.04

*This total represents gross acreage and is larger than the area included in the assessor's parcels.

¹ Colusa County General Plan Update Background Report, June 2010, Prepared by DeNovo, Page 1-31.

2.3 Princeton Land Use and Zoning

Maps showing the General Plan Land Use designations and the Zoning Designations for the Princeton Area are shown at the end of this report. The following tables show the Colusa County General Plan Designations for the Princeton Waterworks District and for the area proposed to be included in the long-term Sphere of Influence. The “Urban Residential” land use designation is “applied to existing and future residential areas where domestic sewer and water systems are available or can be made available.”² The amount of land shown for Urban Residential would allow the population of the District to increase.

Princeton Waterworks District General Plan Designations within District	
Colusa County General Plan Designation	Sum of Acres
AT (Agriculture Transition)	0.13
C (Commercial)	7.63
DF (Designated Floodway)	7.26
I (Industrial)	0.20
PS (Public/Semi-Public Services)	32.74
UR (Urban Residential)	79.16
URA (Urban Reserve Area)	0.03
Total	127.15*

* A net acreage number based on assessor’s parcels.

General Plan Designations for Princeton Waterworks District Proposed Long-term SOI	
Colusa County General Plan Designation	Sum of Acres
C (Commercial)	9.67
DF (Designated Floodway)	0.13
I (Industrial)	0.20
PS (Public/Semi-Public Services)	32.97
UR (Urban Residential)	141.58
URA (Urban Reserve Area)	45.14
Total	229.70*

* A net acreage number based on assessor’s parcels.

The acreage shown above in the proposed Long-term SOI includes the area already within the District. The SOI area outside the District is 102.55 acres.

² Colusa County 2030 General Plan, November 2011, Page 8-6.

In addition to the land use designations the Colusa County General Plan has the following policies and actions for Princeton:³

Policy CC-2-47: Require new residential development in Princeton to connect to the municipal water and wastewater systems.

Policy CC2-48: Support opportunities for tourist-and recreation-serving development and uses in Princeton.

Policy CC2-49: Emphasize the use of riverfront land to increase opportunities for public access to the Sacramento River and provide waterfront amenities, including lodging, dining, and other tourism and entertainment-related commercial activities.

Policy CC2-50: Encourage and facilitate the rehabilitation and beautification of historical properties in the downtown commercial area.

Policy CC2-51: Encourage the development of vacant parcels in the downtown area with resident- and visitor-serving commercial, retail, and service uses.

Policy CC2-52: Support the development of job-generating land uses in Princeton.

Policy CC2-53: Maintain a buffer of lands designated Agriculture Transition (AT), surrounding the lands designated Urban Residential (UR).

Action CC2-H: Explore opportunities to develop the Historic Princeton Ferry Crossing to provide river access and serve as a recreation and tourism supporting use.

Action CC2-I: Seek funding to develop a public boat launch and recreational facilities within lands classified as Designated Floodway (DF) adjacent to the Sacramento River.

The above listed policies and actions from the Colusa County General Plan are ambitious for the Princeton Community but would benefit the community if they can be achieved. The following tables show the zoning for the Princeton Waterworks District and for the area around the District included in the proposed Long-term SOI.

³ Colusa County 2030 General Plan, November 2011, Pages 4-8, 4-9.

Zoning within Princeton Waterworks District	
Zoning Designation	Sum of Acres
AT-20 Agriculture Transition	0.13
C-2, Community Commercial	5.15
C-H, Highway Service Commercial	2.47
E-A, Exclusive Agriculture	0.03
M-1, Light Industrial	0.20
P-F, Public Facilities	32.74
R-1-8, Residential Single Family	61.00
R-2, Residential Two-Family	2.61
R-3, Residential Multiple Family	14.39
R-4, Apartment-Professional	1.16
R-F, River Frontage	7.26
Grand Total	*127.15

* A net acreage number based on assessor's parcels.

Zoning within Princeton Waterworks District Proposed Long-term Sphere of Influence	
Zoning Designation	Sum of Acres
C-2, Community Commercial	5.14
C-H, Highway Service Commercial	4.53
E-A, Exclusive Agriculture	45.14
M-1, Light Industrial	0.20
P-F, Public Facilities	32.97
R-1-8, Residential Single Family	122.98
R-2, Residential Two-Family	2.61
R-3, Residential Multiple Family	14.39
R-4, Apartment-Professional	1.60
R-F, River Frontage	0.13
Grand Total	*229.70

* A net acreage number based on assessor's parcels.

The acreage shown above in the proposed Long-term SOI includes the area already within the District. The SOI area outside the District is 102.55 acres.

2.4 Princeton Demographics

Princeton is a census-designated place (CDP) which means that some census data is available. Princeton's population was 303 at the 2010 US Census. There were 124 households, out of which 32 (25.8%) had children under the age of 18 living in them, 25 households (20.2%) were made up of individuals and 11 (8.9%) had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.44. There were 88 families (71.0% of all households); the average family size was 2.78.

The population was spread out is age as follows:

AGE DISTRIBUTION PRINCETON CALIFORNIA 2010

<u>AGE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Under the age of 18	60 people	19.7%
Aged 18 to 24	23 people	7.6%
Aged 25 to 44	59 people	19.5%
Aged 45 to 64	112 people	37.0%
65 years of age or older	49 people	16.2%
TOTAL	303 people	100.0%

The median age was 47.1 years. For every 100 females there were 103.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 109.5 males.

There were 158 housing units of which 83 (66.9%) were owner-occupied, and 41 (33.1%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.2%; the rental vacancy rate was 4.7%. There were 196 people (64.7% of the population) living in owner-occupied housing units and 107 people (35.3%) living in rental housing units.

2.5 Princeton Joint Unified School District⁴

Princeton Joint Unified School District is a kindergarten through twelfth grade district with a K-6 elementary school and a 7-12 junior / senior high. Princeton Elementary School was built in 1973. There are six classroom teachers that include a Resource Specialist Program (RSP), an extended kindergarten teacher, and a Title I English Language Development (ELD) teacher. The 2015-16 kindergarten through sixth grade enrollment is 105 students.⁵ The Princeton High School has nine teachers.⁶

Contact information for Princeton Joint Unified School District is as follows:

Princeton Joint Unified School District
P.O. Box 8
473 State Street
Princeton, CA 95970
(530) 439-2261

⁴ Princeton Joint Unified School District, <http://www.pjUSD.org/welcome>, November 28, 2015.

⁵ Princeton Joint Unified School District <http://www.pjUSD.org/es-school-information>, November 28, 2015.

⁶ Princeton Joint Unified School District <http://www.pjUSD.org/hs-staff>, November 28, 2015.

2.6 Princeton Fire Protection District

The Princeton Fire Protection District was formed in 1959. The Princeton Fire Protection District provides fire protection for the community of Princeton and surrounding areas. The Princeton Fire Protection District has fifteen volunteer fire fighters. All fire fighters are qualified for Emergency Medical Service. The District depends on the Enloe Hospital Ambulance Service for Emergency Medical Technician services and patient transport.

The Colusa County Sheriff's Office handles the dispatch service. It takes the fire fighters an average of twenty minutes to answer a call outside the immediate town of Princeton, with an average of five-minutes for calls within the town of Princeton.

2.7 Community Facilities

Princeton has a small but well defined "downtown" occupying a single block along State Highway 45 between Pine and Center Streets. The Library, Irrigation District Office, and Post Office are located in this area as well. There are also several grain storage buildings. The town contains St. Joseph's Catholic Church and a veterans building. Police protection is provided by the Colusa County Sheriff.

3 PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT

3.1 Princeton Waterworks District Background

3.1.1 Princeton Waterworks District History

On June 29, 1922, The Colusa County Board of Supervisors called for an election (held in September 1922) for the formation of a waterworks district in the Princeton area. The District operates under Section 55000 to 55991 of the California Water Code, supplying water and sewer service to the inhabitants in the area of Princeton, California.⁷

3.1.2 Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors for the Princeton Waterworks District are appointed by the Colusa County Board of Supervisors. The Directors are as follows:⁸

<u>Director</u>	<u>Term Start</u>	<u>Term End</u>
Joseph "Andy" Ferrendelli, President	4-30-14	4-29-18
Ed Angus	4-5-16	4-4-19
Moises Rodriguez Chavez	4-30-15	8-10-19
Sharon Lopez	4-28-14	4-29-18
Clinton Willis	4-5-16	4-4-19

The District is fortunate to have a full five-member Board of Directors. Meetings are held as needed at the

3.1.3 Contact Information

Contact information for the Princeton Waterworks District is as follows:

Mail:

Jane Dell, Secretary Manager
Princeton Waterworks District
P O Box 224, Princeton, CA 95970

Phone:

Jane Dell 530-439-2442

District Manager:

Operator: Alan Dell, District Manager
Address: P.O. Box 361, Princeton, CA 95970
Phone Number: (530) 701-8885

⁷ Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 2.

⁸ Colusa County Board of Supervisors, Michelle Ponse, Deputy Board Clerk I, 547 Market Street, Suite 102, Colusa CA 95932, Phone 530-458-0735, E-Mail: mponse@countyofcolusa.org.

3.1.4 Princeton Waterworks District Connections and Fee Schedule

The Princeton Waterworks District has 125 water connections and 115 wastewater connections as of December 31, 2015. This is a lower number than reported for the Audit as of June 30, 2015. The Water Service Fee is \$25.00 per month and the Sewer Service Fee is \$16 per month.

3.2 Princeton Waterworks District Facilities

3.2.1 Water Service Facilities

A. Water Service History

The Princeton Waterworks District has two water pumping sites. One water Pumping site is located at the intersections of Winter Street, Center Street and Commercial Street. It was donated by the Boggs family in the 1920's. The other water pumping site is located on the north end of Commercial Street. It was purchased from Henry E. and Carrie Keeran on March 10, 1958. Each water pumping site has a 10 horsepower pump, a twelve inch well and a 1600 gallon storage tank.⁹

B. Water Service Facilities

The Water System Inspection Report is shown in Appendix "B" at the end of this report. The Report shows the following information about the water system:

Princeton Waterworks District Water System¹⁰					
Well Name	Completed	Well Depth	Well Production	Sanitary Seal	Notes
Well 01 South	1983	200-feet?	200 gpm	50-feet	Turbine pump, Modified to capture shallower water.
Well 02 North	1958	155-feet	150 gpm	none	Turbine pump
			Total 350 gpm		

Treatment: The water system is continuously chlorinated with sodium hypochlorite injected at each well site. Chlorination logs are maintained at the district office for review upon request. There is a continuous chlorine analyzer that records on a strip chart.

Pumping/Pressure Reducing Stations: There are no additional pumping or pressure reducing stations. The system operates on a single pressure zone.

⁹ Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 2.

¹⁰ State of California Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, July 31, 2014 Inspection Report.

Reservoirs/Tanks: There are no storage tanks in the system. Hydropneumatic tanks are located at well sites.

Princeton Waterworks District Water Pressure System¹¹				
Name	Type	Capacity	Zone	Comments
<i>Pressure Vessel 1</i>	<i>Steel</i>	<i>7,500 gallons</i>	<i>Main</i>	<i>Located at Well #1, air recharge by well cycle</i>
<i>Pressure Vessel 2</i>	<i>Steel</i>	<i>5,000 gallons</i>	<i>Main</i>	<i>Located at Well #2, air recharge by well cycle</i>

Distribution System: The distribution system is comprised of 4 to 6-inch asbestos cement (AC) pipe and 2 to 4-inch PVC pipe. The system pressure ranges from 45 to 65 psi. The District has distribution system maps showing the locations of the water mains, valves, and fire hydrants. The system does not have enough valves to isolate individual areas for repairs. Recently a system wide shutdown was conducted to repair several service connections. Reportedly the school has had an ongoing service leak that will require about ¼ of the system to be shut down to repair.

The Water System Inspection Report reported that the 2013 Annual Report had not been completed and required a “DBP (Disinfection byproducts) stage 2 monitoring plan”.¹²

3.2.2 Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities

A. Location and Facilities

The Princeton Waterworks District wastewater disposal area is located at the intersection of Boggs and Bush Streets (Argo Road). The site was purchased from Julia Gomes in December 1968.¹³ The Princeton Waterworks District discharges approximately 18,260 gallons per day (gpd) of domestic wastewater to the treatment/disposal facility. The facility was designed to treat 40,000 gpd and consists of an influent pump station, a concrete lined aeration ditch and two evaporation percolation ponds.¹⁴

¹¹ State of California Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, July 31, 2014 Inspection Report.

¹² State of California Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, July 31, 2014 Inspection Report.

¹³ Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 2.

¹⁴ California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region, Order No. 94-13, Waste Discharge Requirements for Princeton Waterworks District Wastewater Treatment Plant, Colusa County, January 28, 1994.

B. Waste Discharge Requirements

1. Findings

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, updated Waste Discharge Requirements issued in 1987 on January 28, 1994 with the following findings:¹⁵

1. *Princeton Waterworks District submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated 16 November 1993, for their wastewater treatment and disposal facility. The property is owned by the District.*
2. *Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 87-122, adopted by the Board on 26 June 1987, prescribes requirements for a discharge from the community of Princeton to an aeration ditch for treatment and evaporation/percolation ponds for disposal.*
3. *Order No. 87-122 is neither adequate nor consistent with current plans and policies of the Board.*
4. *The wastewater facility design flow is 40,000 gpd and consists of an influent pump station, a concrete lined aeration ditch and two evaporation/percolation ponds.*
5. *The District discharges approximately 18,260 gallons per day of domestic wastewater to the treatment/disposal facility.*
6. *The wastewater treatment/disposal facility is in Section 19, T18N, R1W, MDB&M, with surface water drainage to the Sacramento River.*
7. *The Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan, Second Edition, for the Sacramento River Basin (hereafter Basin Plan), which contains water quality objectives for all waters of the Basin. These requirements implement the Basin Plan.*
8. *The beneficial uses of the Sacramento River are municipal, industrial, and agricultural supply recreation; esthetic enjoyment; navigation; groundwater recharge, fresh water replenishment; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources.*
9. *The beneficial uses of underlying ground water are domestic, industrial, and agricultural supply.*
10. *The action to update waste discharge requirements for this facility is exempt from the provision of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 15301.*

¹⁵ California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region, Order No. 94-13, Waste Discharge Requirements for Princeton Waterworks District Wastewater Treatment Plant, Colusa County, January 28, 1994.

11. *This discharge is exempt from the requirements of Title 23, CCR, Section 2510, et seq. (hereafter Chapter 15). The exemption, pursuant to Section 2511(b), is based on the following:*
 - a. *The Board is issuing waste discharge requirements, and*
 - b. *The discharge complies with the Basin Plan, and*
 - c. *The wastewater does not need to be managed according to 22 CCR, Division 4, Chapter 30, as a hazardous waste.*
12. *The Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.*
13. *The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.*
2. *Discharge Prohibitions¹⁶*
 1. *Discharge of waste to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited.*
 2. *Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated waste is prohibited.*
 3. *Discharge of waste classified as “Hazardous” or designated” as defined in Sections 2521(a) and 2522(a) of Chapter 15, is prohibited.*
3. *Discharge Specifications¹⁷*
 1. *The monthly average dry weather discharge flow shall not exceed 0.04 million gallons/day.*
 2. *Objectionable odors originating at this facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the wastewater treatment and disposal areas.*
 3. *As a means of discerning compliance with Discharge Specification No. 2, the dissolved oxygen content in the upper zone (1 foot) of the wastewater in ponds shall not be less than 1.0 mg/l.*
 4. *The treatment and disposal facilities shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.*
 5. *Ponds shall not have a pH less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.*

¹⁶ California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region, Order No. 94-13, Waste Discharge Requirements for Princeton Waterworks District Wastewater Treatment Plant, Colusa County, January 28, 1994.

¹⁷ California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region, Order No. 94-13, Waste Discharge Requirements for Princeton Waterworks District Wastewater Treatment Plant, Colusa County, January 28, 1994.

6. *Ponds shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitos. In particular,*
 - a. *An erosion control program should assure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.*
 - b. *Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, harvesting, or herbicides.*
 - c. *Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.*
7. *Public contact with wastewater shall be precluded through such means as fences, signs and other acceptable alternatives.*
8. *Ponds shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate allowable wastewater flow and design seasonal precipitation and ancillary inflow and infiltration during the nonirrigation season. Design seasonal precipitation shall be based on the total annual precipitation using a return period of 100 years, distributed monthly in accordance with historical rainfall patterns. Freeboard shall never be less than two feet (measured vertically to the lowest point of overflow.)*
9. *On or about 1 October of each year, available pond storage capacity shall be at least equal the volume necessary to comply with Discharge Specification 8.*

4. *Sludge Disposal*

1. *Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with Chapter 15, Division 3, Title 23, of the California Code of Regulations and approved by the Executive Officer.*
2. *Any proposed change in sludge use or disposal practice from a previously approved practice shall be reported to the Executive Officer and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Administrator at least 90 days in advance of the change.*
3. *Use and Disposal of sewage shall comply with existing Federal and State laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 CFR 503.*

If the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards are given the authority to implement regulations contained in 40 CFR 503, this Order may be reopened to incorporate appropriate time schedules and technical standards. The Discharger must comply with the standards and time schedules contained in 40 CFR 503 whether or not they have been incorporated into this Order.

4. *The Discharger is encouraged to comply with the State Guidance Manual issued by the Department of Health Services titled Manual of Good Practice for Landspreading of Sewage Sludge.*

5. Ground Water Limitations:

This discharge shall not cause underlying ground water to:

1. *Contain waste constituents in concentrations statistically greater than receiving water limits, where specified below, or background water quality where not specified.*
2. *Contain chemicals, heavy metals, or trace elements in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses or exceed maximum contaminant levels specified in 22 DDR, Division 4, Chapter 15.*
3. *Exceed a most probably number of total coliform organisms of 2.2/100 ml over any seven-day period.*
4. *Exceed concentrations of radionuclides specified in 22 CCR, Division 4, Chapter 15.*
5. *Contain taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.*
6. *Contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that adversely affect agricultural use.*

6. Provisions:

1. *The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 94-013, which is part of this Order, and any revisions thereto as ordered by the Executive Officer.*
2. *The wastewater treatment/disposal plant shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 4, Chapter 14, and State Water Code Section 13627.*
3. *The District shall comply with the "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for Waste Discharge Requirements" dated 1 March 1992, which are attached hereto and by reference a part of this Order. This attachment and its individual paragraphs are commonly referenced as "Standard Provision(s)".*
4. *In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities described herein, the District shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately to this office.*
5. *At least 90 days prior to termination or expiration of any lease, contract, or agreement involving disposal or reclamation areas or off-site reuse of effluent, used to justify the capacity authorized herein and assure compliance with this Order, the District shall notify the Board in writing of the situation and of what*

measures have been taken or are being taken to assure full compliance with this Order.

6. *The District shall use the best practicable cost-effective control technique currently available to comply with salinity limits specified in this order.*
7. *The District must comply with all conditions of this Order, including timely submittal of technical and monitoring reports as directed by the Executive Officer. Violations may result in enforcement action, including Regional Board or court orders requiring corrective action or imposing civil monetary liability, or in revision or rescission of this Order.*
8. *A copy of this Order shall be kept at the discharge facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its contents.*
9. *If reclaimed water is used for construction purposes, it shall comply with the most current edition of "Guidelines for Use of Reclaimed Water for Construction Purposes." Other uses of reclaimed water not specifically authorized herein shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Officer and shall comply with 22CCR, Division 4.*
10. *The Board will review this Order periodically and will revise requirements when necessary.*

C. Monitoring and Reporting Program

Specific sample station locations shall be established under direction of the Board's staff and a description of the stations shall be attached to this Order.

INFLUENT MONITORING

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>	<u>Sample Frequency</u>
Flow	gallons/day	meter	continuous

POND MONITORING

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>	<u>Sample Frequency</u>
Freeboard	Feet	Measure	Monthly
Color	-	observation	Monthly
Odors	-	observation	Monthly
Levee Condition	-	observation	Monthly

REPORTING

In reporting the monitoring data, the District shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner to illustrate clearly the compliance with waste discharge requirements.

Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board by the 20th day of the following month.

The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Board.

D. Enforcement

In 2007, the Princeton Waterworks District had some issues with the Regional Water Quality Control Board as noted below:

Water Code Section 13267 Order for Technical Reports, Princeton Water Works District, Colusa County:

On 24 May 2007, the Executive Officer issued an order for technical reports pursuant to Water Code Section 13267 to the Princeton Water Works District. The Discharger operates a domestic wastewater treatment facility and has failed to submit monitoring reports required by the WDRs despite several enforcement letters in the last seven years. Additionally, the facility does not have a flow meter as required by the WDRs. The order for reports sets forth a time schedule for installation of a flow meter, flow monitoring, submittal of delinquent monitoring reports, and submittal of future monitoring reports. The Order states additional enforcement will be recommended unless full compliance is achieved.¹⁸

In 2016, the District is in compliance with the monitoring requirements of the Waste Discharge Requirements. Guy Childs of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board inspects the Princeton Waterworks District facilities every two years. On his last inspection he noted a few weeds in the treatment ponds but this is not a significant issue.¹⁹

¹⁸ California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region 21/22 June 2007 ITEM: 5
SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report, page 3.

¹⁹ John Benoit, Executive Officer, Colusa LAFCO, January 26, 2016.

3.3 Princeton Waterworks District Finances

3.3.1 Budget

The Princeton Waterworks District Budget for 2014-15 is shown below. The Revenue is shown in the first table, followed by the expenses.

PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT BUDGET 2014-2015				
Number	Category	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Adopted
REVENUE				
Taxes				
410100	Property Tax-Current Secured	5,510	5,387	5,350
4101001	SRAF Prop 1A R&T 100.06			-
4101009	Prop 1A Securitization			-
410150	Prop. Tax-Curr. Supp. Secured	116	32	-
410200	Property Tax-Current Unsecured	464	460	450
410250	Property Tax-Curr. Supp. Unsecured	2	1	-
410300	Property Tax-Past Year Secured		0	-
410320	Prop. Tax-Past Year Supp. Secured	17	6	-
410400	Property Tax-Past Year Unsecured	(3)	1	-
410450	Prop. Tax-Past Yr. Supp. Unsecured			-
410920	County in-Lieu Taxes	2	2	2
Total Taxes		6,108	5,888	5,802
Revenue from use of money				
441900	Interest	2,276	314	300
4419001	Interest Adjustment to Market Value	(221)	250	-
Total Revenue from use of money		2,055	564	300
Aid, Other Agency				
452700	Fish and Game in lieu			-
454510	Homeowners Property Tax	52	52	50
Total Aid, Other Agency		52	52	50
Charges for Current Service				
468010	Water Charges/Hook-ups	36,544	36,843	36,800
468020	Sewer Revenue	23,552	20,871	20,800
Total Charges for Current Service		60,096	57,713	57,600
Other Revenue				
479321	PY Insurance Dividend	59	112	-
479325	Workers Comp. Reimbursement	22		-
479910	Transfer In			-
Total Other Revenue		81	112	-
TOTAL REVENUE		\$68,392	\$64,328	\$63,572

As with most special districts, the majority of the revenue is from the fees charged for the water and sewer service. The property taxes are a minor part of the revenue stream providing less than ten percent of the budget.

PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT BUDGET 2014-2015				
Number	Category	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Adopted
EXPENSES				
Salaries and Benefits				
51010	Salaries and Wages	13,810	17,220	17,220
51011	Extra Help			-
51015	Fees			-
51022	OASDI	1,057	1,317	1,320
51023	Unemployment Insurance	306	355	350
51035	Workers' Compensation	832	498	850
Total Salaries and Benefits		16,005	19,391	19,740
Services and Supplies				
53050	Clothing and Personal Supplies	5		50
53060	Communications		130	130
53090	Household Expense	7		10
53100	Insurance	200	200	200
53103	Liability Insurance			-
53120	Maintenance-Equipment	3,458	2,187	2,500
53130	Maintenance-Structure, Imp. Grounds	4,949	1,418	2,000
53150	Memberships	333	343	350
53160	Miscellaneous Expense	20		25
53163	Finance/Late Charges	36	32	-
53170	Office Expense	530	856	900
53180	Professional/Specialized Services	9,411	3,146	3,150
53200	Rents and Leases Equipment			-
53220	Small Tools and Instruments	386		-
53230	Special Department Expenses	6,813	10,309	8,650
53231	Software	490		-
53250	Transportation and Travel	225		-
53260	Utilities	14,662	15,632	16,000
Total Services and Supplies		41,525	34,253	33,965
Other Charges				
55290	Redemption of Bonds	6,000	6,000	6,000
55300	Interest On Bonds	4,200	3,900	3,600
Total Other Charges		10,200	9,900	9,600
Fixed Assets				
57011	Computer Equipment <\$5,000	585		-
57014	Printers <\$5,000	290		-
57360	Structures and Improvements			-
Total Fixed Assets		875		-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/APPROPRIATIONS		68,605	63,544	63,305
Net Cost		212	(785)	(447)

Although the Budget shows a negative balance, the District has sufficient funds to meet the budget.

3.3.2 Audit

The budget is a plan for spending. The audit shows funds actually spent. The Audit showed the as follows:

Princeton Waterworks District Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2015²⁰			
ASSETS	SEWER	WATER	TOTAL
Cash on deposit with County Treasurer 03420	95,786	(45,220)	50,566
Cash on deposit with County Treasurer 03423		9,820	9,820
TOTAL CASH IN TREASURY	95,786	(35,400)	60,386
Gain/Loss Investment-Market Value GASB 31	6	9	15
Accounts Receivable (sewer=39% water=61%)	330	514	844
Equipment	1,274	1,952	3,226
Structures and Improvements	206,838	173,827	380,665
Land	4,089	366	4,455
TOTAL ASSETS	\$308,323	\$141,268	\$449,591
LIABILITIES			
Warrants Payable	0	0	0
Short Term FmHA Bond Payable	0	6,000	6,000
Long Term 40 yr. FHA Water Revenue Bond	0	63,000	63,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	0	69,000	69,000
EQUITY			
Gain/Loss Investment-Market Value on 7-1-14	7	10	17
Add (Deduct) thru 6-30-15	(1)	(1)	(2)
Fund Balance Unavailable on 6-30-15	6	9	15
Fund Balance Unavailable on 7-1-14 03420	0	0	0
Add (Deduct) thru 6-30-15	0	0	0
Fund Balance Unavailable on 6-30-15	0	0	0
Fund Balance Available on 7-1-14 03420	85,463	(32,912)	52,551
Add (Deduct) thru 6-30-15	10,323	(12,308)	(1,985)
Fund Balance Available on 6-30-15	95,786	(45,220)	50,566
Reserve for USDA Rural Dev. Loans 03422+23	0	9,820	9,820
Add (Deduct) thru 6-30-15	0	0	0
Fund Balance Unavailable on 6-30-15	0	9,820	9,820
Reserve for Accounts Receivable on 7-1-14	330	514	844
Add (Deduct) thru 6-30-15	0	0	0
Reserve for Accounts Receivable on 6-30-15	330	514	844
Fixed Assets Investment on 7-1-14	212,201	176,145	388,346
Add (Deduct) thru 6-30-15	0	0	0
Fixed Assets Investment on 6-30-15	212,201	176,145	388,346
Reserve for Bonds/Loans on 7-1-14	0	(75,000)	(75,000)
Add (Deduct) thru 6-30-15	0	6,000	6,000
Reserve for Bonds/Loans on 6-30-15	0	(69,000)	(69,000)
TOTAL EQUITY	308,323	72,268	380,591
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$308,323	\$141,268	\$449,591

²⁰ Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 4.

The above Balance Sheet shows the overall financial picture for the District including the value of the land and facilities and the amount of debt repayment required.

The table below shows the changes in equity for the sewer and water services separately. The water service is in the process of loan repayment to the USDA Rural Development.

Princeton Waterworks District Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2015						
Changes in Equity as of June 30, 2015²¹						
	Bond Reserve Unavailable	Reserve Accounts Receivable	Invest Fixed Assets	Fund Balance Unavailable	Fund Balance Available	TOTAL
SEWER						
Balance 7-1-14	0	330	212,201	7	85,463	298,001
Add/ (Deduct)	0	0	0	(1)	10,323	10,322
Balance 6-30-15	0	330	212,201	6	95,786	308,323
WATER						
Balance 7-1-14	(75,000)	514	176,145	9,830	(32,912)	78,877
Add/ (Deduct)	6,000	0	0	(1)	(12,308)	(6,309)
Balance 6-30-15	(69,000)	514	176,145	9,829	(45,2200)	72,268
TOTAL EQUITY	(\$69,000)	\$844	\$388,346	\$9,835	\$50,566	\$380,591

As shown above, sewer service facilities are much more expensive than water service facilities.

²¹ Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 5.

The following table is shown in two parts, Revenue and Expenses, to show the actual expenses for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2015.

PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT (0342-03423)		
Summary of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements and Cash Balances for the		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015²²		
Available Cash in Colusa County Treasury, July 1, 2014		\$62,388
REVENUE	ACTUAL	
Current Secured	5,457	
Current Supplemental Secured	83	
Current Unsecured	494	
Current Supplemental Unsecured	0	
Prior Year Secured	(1)	
Prior Year Supplemental Secured	4	
Prior Year Unsecured	4	
Prior Year Supplemental Unsecured	0	
County In-Lieu Taxes	2	
TOTAL TAXES	6,043	
Interest	273	
Interest Adjusted to Market Value GASB 34	(2)	
Homeowners Property Tax Relief (HOPTR)	49	
Water Charges/Hook-ups	36,552	
Sewer Revenue	20,769	
PY Insurance Dividend	82	
TOTAL REVENUE	63,766	

This table is continued on the following page to show the actual disbursements and the total cash in the Colusa County Treasury on June 30, 2015 compared to the beginning cash amount shown above.

²² Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 6.

PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT (0342-03423)		
Summary of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements and Cash Balances for the		
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2015²³		
DISBURSEMENTS	ACTUAL	
Salaries and Wages	17,220	
OASDI	1,318	
Unemployment Insurance	313	
Worker's Compensation Insurance	1,237	
TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS	20,088	
Communications	105	
Liability Insurance	400	
Maintenance of Equipment	5,303	
Maintenance of Structures/Grounds-Admin.	653	
Maintenance of Structures/Grounds-Water Treatment	973	
Memberships-CA Rural Water Association-Admin	0	
Office Expense	387	
Professional & Special Services Admin	280	
Professional & Special Services-Water Monitoring	2,453	
Small Tools and Instruments	0	
Special Department Expense-Administration	1,760	
Special Department Expense-State Waste Water Fee	836	
Special Department Expense-State Water Fee	7,464	
Special Department Expense-Water Monitoring	0	
Transportation and Travel	0	
Utilities	15,451	
Redemption of Bonds	6,000	
Interest on Bonds	3,600	
Equipment	0	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	65,753	
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements		(\$1,987)
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE IN THE COLUSA COUNTY TREASURY		\$60,401
6-30-15 (Includes Reserve of \$0)		

Although the District finished the year with a negative balance, there were sufficient funds available to maintain a positive balance for the District. The following table shows similar information according to the actual receipts and disbursements for the District.

²³ Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 6.

PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT (03420-03423)			
Statement of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements and Cash Balances for the			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015²⁴			
	Sewer	Water	Total
Available Cash in County Treasury 7-1-14*	85,470	(23,082)	62,388
RECEIPTS			
Taxes and Assessments	2,840	3,203	6,043
Interest	129	144	273
Interest Adjusted to Market Value GASB 34	(1)	(1)	(2)
Homeowners Property Tax Relief	23	26	49
Water and Sewer charges	20,769	36,552	57,321
PY Insurance Dividend	39	43	82
TOTAL RECEIPTS	23,799	39,967	63,766
DISBURSEMENTS			
Salaries and Wages	8,093	9,127	17,220
OASDI	619	699	1,318
Unemployment Insurance	147	166	313
Worker's Compensation Insurance	581	656	1,237
Total Salaries and Benefits	9,440	10,648	20,088
Communication	49	56	105
Household Expense	0	0	0
Liability Insurance	188	212	400
Maintenance of Equipment	0	5,303	5,303
Maintenance of Structures/Grounds-Admin.	0	653	653
Maint. of Structures/Grounds-Water Treatment	0	973	973
Memberships-CA Rural Water Assoc.-Admin		0	0
Office Expense	182	205	387
Professional & Special Services Admin	132	148	280
Prof. & Special Services-Sewer +Water Treat.	0	2,453	2,453
Small Tools and Instruments	0	0	0
Special Department Expense-Administration	827	933	1,760
Spec. Dept. Exp.-Water/Waste Water Agency Fee	836	7,464	8,300
Special Department Expenses-Water Treatment	0	0	0
Transportation and Travel	0	0	0
Utilities	1,823	13,628	15,451
Redemption of Bonds	0	6,000	6,000
Interest on Bonds	0	3,600	3,600
Equipment	0	0	0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	13,477	52,276	65,753
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements 03420	10,322	(12,309)	(1,987)
Available Cash in Colusa County Treasury, 6-30-15	95,792	(35,391)	60,401

* Because the Water Fund has a negative balance, it may indicate that the water fees should be raised.

²⁴ Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 7.

3.3 Audit Summary²⁵

On January 15, 1968, Princeton Waterworks District issued \$110,000 of 4% Bonds to Farmers Home Administration to construct a sewer system. The principal amount of \$4,000 is paid annually and the interest is paid semi-annually. As of June 30, 2008, the \$110,000 bond issue has been fully redeemed.

On June 24, 1983, Princeton Waterworks District issued water Revenue Bonds of \$168,500 at 5% interest for forty years. The principal is paid annually and the interest is paid semi-annually. As of June 30, 2015, the principal payment paid was paid in 2014-15 and \$93,500 has been redeemed.

On June 30, 2015, the District had \$60,386 cash on deposit with the County Treasurer, which included reserves for USDA Rural Development water system improvement loans held in Princeton Waterworks District Fund #03423 in the amount of \$9,820. The USDA Rural Development loan reserve equals the average loan payment amount which meets the Bond Covenant requirement.

The District maintained a record of their customer's accounts. The District's customers were billed either monthly or annually. A monthly ledger of each customer's account was maintained which included the amount billed, the amount collected, and the amount delinquent. The amount delinquent as of June 30, 2015 was \$844.

Revenue received at the District level was for the collection of water and sewer services provided by the District. The amount collected from the District's customers was deposited into the County Treasury monthly.

As of June 30, 2015, the District had the following connections:

Princeton Waterworks District Connections June 30, 2015		
	Water	Sewer
Commercial	0	0
Residential/Other	134	132

The District maintained a record of the payment of outstanding bills. Tests revealed that all expenditures were properly supported by the necessary documents and were signed by the authorized directors.

As the accounting controls of the District's funds were maintained by the County Auditor, the internal audit for the District was accomplished at the County level.

The Annual Report of Financial Transactions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015 and the Local Government Compensation Report for the calendar year ending December 31, 2014 were prepared by the County Auditor and forwarded to the State Controller.

²⁵ Colusa County Auditor-Controller, Annual Audit for the Princeton Waterworks District for the period ended June 30, 2015. Prepared by Janet S. Dawley, Special District Auditor, November 24, 2015, page 3.

3.3.4 Insurance

The District's insurance was reviewed and coverage was as follows:

Bookkeeper Bond: Hawkins, Hutson & NYE Insurance, Policy No. 923304910

Worker's Compensation: State Compensation Fund, Policy No. 10189579-15

The Auditor notes that "Liability Insurance is required by USDA Rural Development. Director Errors and Omissions Liability Insurance is recommended." Many area districts belong to the Golden State Risk Management Association (GSRMA) for insurance at a reasonable rate.

4 SEWER AND WATER COST COMPARISONS

4.1 Comparison of Water Service Rates

The following table is included to compare the cost of water rates from different districts in Northern California. It is difficult to compare one district with another because the base rates include different amounts of water. Where the base amount of water is low, the average bill will almost always be higher than the base fee shown.

COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE RATES NORTHERN CALIFORNIA		
District/County	Number of Connections	Monthly Water Rate (Base Rate)
Arbuckle PUD/Colusa	792 (mostly unmetered) ²⁶	\$15.00 ²⁷
Artois CSD/Glenn	59 metered ²⁸	\$39.00 (16,000 gallons)
Butte City CSD/Glenn	48 unmetered	\$20 per month
Clear Creek CSD/Lassen	156 unmetered ²⁹	\$27.00 ³⁰
CSA 1 Century Ranch/Colusa	112 metered	\$39.22 (8,000 gallons) ³¹
CSA 2 Stonyford/Colusa	91 metered	\$45.58 (10,000 gallons) ³²
Elk Creek CSD/Glenn	90 metered ³³	\$44.00 (14,961 gallons)
Maxwell PUD/Colusa	400 (meters, not read)	\$32.00 (unlimited) ³⁴
Lassen Co. Waterworks 1, Bieber/Lassen	172 metered ³⁵	\$35.00 (40,000 gallons) ³⁶
Little Valley CSD/Lassen	50 unmetered	\$23.00 ³⁷
Princeton Waterworks Dist.	125 unmetered	\$25.00 per month³⁸
Westwood CSD/Lassen	765 metered	\$35.78 (30,000 gallons) ³⁹
City of Colusa/Colusa	2088 metered	\$21.76 (300 cubic feet*) ⁴⁰
City of Corning/Tehama	2267 metered	\$16.21 (4,000 gallons) ⁴¹
City of Orland/Glenn	2615 metered	\$14.93 (15,000 gallons) ⁴²
City of Williams/Colusa	1321	\$15.72 (500 cubic feet) ⁴³

*(100 cubic feet of water = 748 gallons)

Areas that are served by the California Water Service (a public utility) usually have higher fees than those areas served by a government facility. For example, in the City of

²⁶ Arbuckle PUD, Small Water System 2011 Annual Report to the Drinking Water Program for year Ending Dec. 31, 2011.

²⁷ Arbuckle PUD, Water Rates as of January 1, 2009.

²⁸ Artois Community Services District, Jack Cavier, Jr., President, March 1, 2012.

²⁹ Clear Creek CSD, Pat Mudrich, Manager, August 22, 2012

³⁰ Clear Creek CSD, Lassen LAFCO Questionnaire June 6, 2012.

³¹ Colusa County Ordinance No. 673, An Ordinance of the Colusa County Board of Supervisors Increasing water service Fees; authorizing administrative Fees; providing for the Collection of Delinquent Charges; and Directing That No New Water Hook-ups Be Permitted for County Service Area Number 1-Century Ranch, March 16, 2004.,

³² Colusa County Ordinance No 674, An Ordinance of the Colusa County Board of Supervisors Increasing Water Service Fees; Authorizing Administrative Fees; Providing for the Collection of Delinquent charges; and Directing That No New Water Hook-ups be permitted for County Service Area Number 2-Stonyford, March 16, 2004.

³³ Elk Creek Community Services District, Arnold Kjer, Water Plant Operator, September 28, 2011

³⁴ Maxwell PUD, Diana Mason, Phone 438-2505, August 8, 2012.

³⁵ Lassen County Waterworks District 1 (Bieber), Stephen Jackson, Manager, Phone: 530-294-5524, March 1, 2011.

³⁶ Lassen County Waterworks District 1 (Bieber), Ordinance 09-2, An Ordinance amending the Ordinance Establishing the Rate for Water Service by the Lassen County Waterworks District 1 (Bieber), June 16, 2009.

³⁷ Little Valley CSD, Director Devora Kelley, March 19, 2012.

³⁸ Princeton Waterworks District, December 31, 2015.

³⁹ Westwood Community Services District, Resolution 2011-01, A resolution of the Westwood Community Services District Increasing Water Rates, June 6, 2011.

⁴⁰ City of Colusa, Water Department, Phone 458-4740 Ex100, August 7, 2012.

⁴¹ City of Corning, Laurie Sims, Department of Finance, Phone 530-834-7029, February 20, 2014.

⁴² City of Orland, A. Crook, Assistant City Manager/City Clerk, 815 Fourth Street, Orland CA 95963, December 30, 2013.

⁴³ City of Williams, Greg Endeman, gendeman@cityofwilliams.org, October 1, 2012.

Willows area California Water Service charges \$47.50 for the smallest meter size and 800 cubic feet of water.⁴⁴

4.2 Water Service Pricing Strategy

Proposition 218 prohibits any formal subsidies that depart from cost-of-service principles. In other words, one customer class cannot pay more than its fair share of revenue requirements for the purpose of providing a subsidy to other customers. Informally, there are ways to design rate structures that benefit low income groups. For example, senior and low income customers tend to have smaller homes and yards that consume less water than higher income customers.

Therefore, seniors and low income groups will benefit from:

- 1) Water rates that have lower fixed monthly charges
- 2) Water rates that include a lower minimum water consumption amount in the fixed charges
- 3) Water rates that have lower consumption rates for customers using less than the average amount of water⁴⁵

To encourage water conservation it makes sense to charge for the number of gallons (or cubic feet) used in addition to the base rate because then the water bill always reflects consumption. There are water meters available that can be read electronically so the cost of a meter-reader can be eliminated.

4.3 Sewer Service Cost Comparison

The following table shows sewer service rates in various places in northern California. It is difficult to compare the rates because some jurisdictions have had to install expensive upgrades to their wastewater treatment plants to meet the requirements of the State Water Quality Control Board. The various jurisdictions may have significant differences in the economies of scale, the ability to cost-share with other programs and the expenses for administrative functions. There are not as many comparisons as there are for water rates because not as many jurisdictions have wastewater treatment plants.

⁴⁴ California Water Service Company, 1720 North First Street, San Jose, California, 95112, Phone: 408-367-8200, Schedule No. WL-1-R Willows Tariff Area, Effective 5/3/12.

⁴⁵ *Average or slightly less than average water consumption is a good gage for setting lower tier water rates for this purpose, since most low income customers use less than average amount of water. Seniors in particular tend to have smaller household sizes that would benefit from this approach.*

COMPARISON OF DOMESTIC SEWER SERVICE RATES		
District/County	Number of Connections	Monthly Sewer Service Rate (Base Rate-Single Family Residential)
Arbuckle PUD/Colusa	820	\$15.00 ⁴⁶
Lassen Co. Waterworks District 1(Bieber)/Lassen	172 ⁴⁷	\$25.00 ⁴⁸
Hamilton City CSD/Glenn	708	\$31.93 ⁴⁹
Maxwell PUD/Colusa	400	\$48.00 plus \$358.62/year ⁵⁰
Princeton Waterworks Dist.	115	\$16.00 per month⁵¹
Westwood CSD	781	\$34.22 ⁵²
City of Colusa/Colusa	2082	\$65.77 ⁵³
City of Orland	2615	\$15.90 ⁵⁴
City of Willows/Glenn	2255	\$40.19 ⁵⁵
Susanville Sanitary District/Lassen	3747	\$15.15 ⁵⁶
City of Williams/Colusa	1360	\$74.27 ⁵⁷

⁴⁶ Arbuckle PUD, PO Box 207, Arbuckle, CA 95912, Phone: (530) 476-2054, Fax: 530-476-2761, E-Mail: apud@frontiernet.net

⁴⁷ Lassen County Waterworks District 1 (Bieber), Stephen Jackson, Manager, Phone: 530-294-5524, March 1, 2011.

⁴⁸ Lassen County Waterworks District 1 (Bieber), Ordinance 09-1, An Ordinance Amending the Ordinance Establishing the Rate for sewer services by the Lassen County Waterworks District 1 (Bieber), June 16, 2009.

⁴⁹ Hamilton City CSD, HCCSD Sewer Fees 2014-15

⁵⁰ Maxwell PUD, Maxwell, CA, Diana Mason, Phone: 438-2505, August 7, 2012.

⁵¹ Princeton Waterworks District, December 31, 2015.

⁵² Westwood CSD, Susan Coffi, E-Mail: office@westwoodcsd.org, September 6, 2012.

⁵³ City of Colusa, Water Department, Phone 458-4740 Ex100, September 12, 2012.

⁵⁴ City of Orland, Angela Crook, Assistant City Manager/City Clerk, 815 Fourth Street, Orland CA 95963, December 30, 2014

⁵⁵ City of Willows, Skyler Lipski, Public Works Director, Phone: 530-934-7041, September 5, 2012.

⁵⁶ Susanville Sanitary District, PO Box 162, Susanville, Ca 96130, Phone: 530-257-5685, Fax: 530-251-5328, September 11, 2012.

⁵⁷ City of Williams, Greg Endeman, gendeman@cityofwilliams.org, October 1, 2012.

5 PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

5.1 Growth and Population Projections for the Princeton Waterworks District Area⁵⁸

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

5.1.1 Princeton Waterworks District Area Population Projections

The State of California shows the following population changes for Colusa County from 2014 to 2015:⁵⁹

Colusa County Population Change January 1, 2014 to January 1, 2015			
Jurisdiction	Population 1/1/14	Population 1/1/15	Percent Change
Colusa County	21,783	21,715	-0.3
City of Colusa	6,205	6,191	-0.2
City of Williams	5,392	5,316	-1.4
Balance of County	10,186	10,208	0.2

Based on the above data, the community of Princeton will probably not experience an increase in population in the near future since the County as a whole decreased in population from 2014 to 2015.

A maximum estimate of the Princeton Waterworks District Population is 384 based on 125 water connections⁶⁰ and a Colusa County average of 3.07 persons per household⁶¹.

5.1.2 MSR Determinations on Growth and Population Projections for the Princeton Waterworks District Area

- 1-1) The Princeton Waterworks District does not make land use decisions, these decisions are made by the County of Colusa. The District should maintain communication with the County Planning Department to understand proposed changes in land use regulations.
- 1-2) The population of the Princeton Waterworks District is expected to remain at or below the level of 384 for some time.

⁵⁸ California Government Code Section 56430. (a) (1)

⁵⁹ State of California, Department of Finance, http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-1/documents/E-1_2015PressRelease.pdf, April 19, 2016.

⁶⁰ Colusa LAFCo, John Benoit Executive Officer, December 31, 2015.

⁶¹ US Census Bureau, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06011.html>, October 26, 2015

5.2 Location and Characteristics of any Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUC) within or Contiguous to Princeton Waterworks District⁶²

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.

5.2.1 Determination of Princeton Waterworks District Area Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status

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.

The Median Household Income is not available for the Princeton Waterworks District. The Median Household Income for the County of Colusa is \$52,158. The Median Household Income for California is \$61,094.⁶³ Eighty percent of the State Median Household Income is \$48,875 so the Median Household Income for Colusa County does not qualify as Disadvantaged.

In any case, there is no incorporated city close enough to annex the community of Princeton.

5.2.2 MSR Determinations on Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities near Princeton Waterworks District

2-1) There is no data available to determine whether or not the community of Princeton is a Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community.

⁶² California Government Code Section 56430. (a) (2)

⁶³ US Census Bureau, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06011.html>, October 26, 2015.

5.3 Capacity and Infrastructure for Princeton Waterworks District

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.⁶⁴

5.3.1 Princeton Waterworks District Infrastructure

The Princeton Waterworks District infrastructure of a water system and wastewater collection and treatment system has been described in detail above in this report.

5.3.2 MSR Determinations on Infrastructure for Princeton Waterworks District

- 3-1) The Princeton Waterworks District water system is adequate to serve the community of Princeton and meets all the State requirements.
- 3-2) The Princeton Waterworks District wastewater collection and treatment system is adequate and meets the State Regional Water Quality Control Board Requirements.
- 3-3) The District should develop a Master Water and Sewer Service Plan and a Capital Improvement Plan to be prepared for the future.

⁶⁴ California Government Code Section 56430. (a) (3).

5.4 Financial Ability to Provide Services⁶⁵

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.

5.4.1 Financial Considerations for Princeton Waterworks District

The finances for the Princeton Waterworks District are discussed above in this report.

5.4.2 MSR Determinations on Financing for Princeton Waterworks District

- 4-1) The water and sewer service fees for the Princeton Waterworks District are relatively low so the District should review the fees annually and keep them in line with costs.
- 4-2) Using the County of Colusa for financial services is a benefit to the District.
- 4-3) The County provides the District with an annual Audit.
- 4-4) The District could benefit from having a website or a page on the County website to post meeting notices, fees, budget and audit information.

5.5 Status of and Opportunities for Shared Facilities⁶⁶

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

5.5.1 Princeton Waterworks District Facilities

Information on the Princeton Waterworks District facilities is shown above in this report.

⁶⁵ California Government Code Section 56430. (a)(4)

⁶⁶ California Government Code Section 56430. (a)(5)

5.5.2 MSR Determinations on Shared Facilities for Princeton Waterworks District

- 5-1) The Princeton Waterworks District is not close enough to any other community to share the water and wastewater systems.
- 5-2) The Princeton Waterworks District uses the County of Colusa for financial services.
- 5-3) The Princeton Waterworks District provides fire hydrants for the Princeton Fire Protection District.

5.6 Accountability for Community Service Needs, Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies⁶⁷

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.

5.6.1 Princeton Waterworks District Government Structure

The Princeton Waterworks District maintains a full five-member Board of Directors. The audit is provided by the County of Colusa.

5.6.2 MSR Determinations on Local Accountability and Governance

- 6-1) The Princeton Waterworks District has a five-member Board of Directors.
- 6-2) The Princeton Waterworks District could provide more information to the public with a website or a page on the Colusa County website.
- 6-3) The Princeton Waterworks District may have to contract with the County of Colusa Public Works Department to manage the water and wastewater systems in the future.
- 6-4) The Princeton Waterworks District could benefit from having liability insurance through a group such as the Golden State Risk management Authority.

⁶⁷ California Government Code Section 56430. (a)(6).

6 PRINCETON WATERWORKS DISTRICT SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE

6.1 SOI Requirements

6.1.1 LAFCo's Responsibilities

This Sphere of Influence (SOI) has been prepared for the Colusa Local Agency Formation Commission (Colusa LAFCo). Local Agency Formation Commissions are quasi-legislative local agencies created in 1963 to assist the State in encouraging the orderly development and formation of local agencies. This SOI consists of a review of water and sewer service as provided by the Princeton Waterworks District and the District Boundary.

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 of each local agency. A Sphere of Influence 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 Sphere of Influence be updated not less than every five years, and §56430 provides that a Municipal Service Review shall be conducted in advance of the Sphere of Influence update.

6.1.2 SOI Determinations

In determining the Sphere of Influence for each local agency, LAFCo must consider and prepare a written 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; and
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 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.

6.1.3 Possible Approaches to the SOI

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 Colusa 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:

The Sphere of Influence for a city or special district that is the same as its existing boundaries.

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.

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, 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.

6.1.4 SOI Update Process

LAFCo is required to establish SOIs for all local agencies and enact policies to promote the logical and orderly development of areas within the SOIs. Furthermore, LAFCo must update those SOIs every five years, as necessary. In updating the SOI, LAFCo is required to conduct a Municipal Service Review (MSR) and adopt related determinations.

LAFCo must notify affected agencies 21 days before holding a public hearing to consider the SOI and may not update the SOI until that hearing is closed. The LAFCo Executive Officer must issue a report including recommendations on the SOI amendment and update under consideration at least five days before the public hearing.

6.1.5 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 likely exempt from CEQA review. Examples are SOI expansions that include territory already within the bounds or service area of an agency, SOI

reductions, zero SOIs and coterminous SOI's. 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.”⁶⁸

6.1.6 Recommendation for Princeton Waterworks District Sphere of Influence

The map of the proposed SOI is shown at the end of this report. The proposed SOI would allow annexation of land to the District. There are two time frames included in the Princeton Waterworks Sphere of Influence as follows:

Existing District	127.15 acres
Short-term SOI	184.31 acres (127.15 acres in District, 57.16 acres could be annexed)
Long-term SOI	229.70 acres (an additional 45.39 acres could be annexed)

There are 102.55 acres within the Long-term SOI that could be annexed to the District.

The proposed Sphere of Influence lines follow the General Plan and Zoning lines for area that would be suitable for development in the short- and long-term. An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for the Colusa County General Plan and included the Princeton area.

⁶⁸ 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.

6.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Princeton Waterworks District Area, Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands⁶⁹

6.2.1 Colusa County General Plan and Zoning for Princeton Waterworks District SOI Area

The Colusa County General Plan Designations and Zoning Designations are shown on maps at the end of this report. The Designations are also shown in table presented above in this report. The General Plan recognizes Princeton as a community and would allow growth to the area. The General Plan recognizes the importance of new development that would be part of the District and connected to the sewer and water systems.

6.2.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Princeton Waterworks District Area

- 1-1] The Colusa County General Plan would allow addition growth and development in the Princeton area and encourages such development to be integrated into the existing community.
- 1-2] The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The land use authority for unincorporated areas is Colusa County.
- 1-3] The Colusa County General Plan is compatible with the proposed short-term and long-term Spheres of Influence as shown on the map at the end of this report.

⁶⁹ California Government Code Section 56425 (e)(1)

6.3 Present and Probable Need for Public Facilities and Services in the Princeton Waterworks District Area⁷⁰

6.3.1 Municipal Service Background

The Princeton Waterworks District provides water and wastewater services. There is a need for these services. The water and wastewater services are especially important for the schools in the community.

6.3.2 SOI Determinations on Facilities and Services Present and Probable Need for Princeton Waterworks District

- 2-1] The need for the Princeton Waterworks District will continue into the foreseeable future.
- 2-2] The District's ability to provide water and wastewater services would be improved with additional connections.

6.4 Present Capacity of Public Facilities Present and Adequacy of Public Services⁷¹

6.4.1 Capacity Background

The Princeton Waterworks District serves 125 water connections and 115 wastewater connections. The capacity of the District is adequate and more service could be provided if the population increased.

6.4.2 SOI Determinations on Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity for Princeton Waterworks District

- 3-1] The capacity of the Princeton Waterworks District is adequate to serve the existing population and would be adequate to serve additional population if the need arose.

⁷⁰ California Government Code Section 56425 (e)(2)

⁷¹ California Government Code Section 56425 (e)(3)

6.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Princeton Waterworks District⁷²

6.5.1 Princeton Waterworks District Community Background

Princeton is a social community. Most of the economic and medical needs are met in Colusa or Chico.

6.5.2 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Princeton Waterworks District

4-1 Princeton is a social community. The Princeton Waterworks District protects the economic value of the homes and businesses by providing water and wastewater services.

6.6 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status⁷³

6.6.1 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.

The Median Household Income is not available for the Princeton Waterworks District. The Median Household Income for the County of Colusa is \$52,158. The Median Household Income for California is \$61,094.⁷⁴ Eighty percent of the State Median Household Income is \$48,875 so the Median Household Income for Colusa County does not qualify as Disadvantaged.

6.6.2 Princeton Waterworks District Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status

5-1] There is no data available on the Median Household Income for Princeton. According to the Median Household Income for Colusa County, Princeton would not be a Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community.

⁷² California Government Code Section 56425 (e)(4)

⁷³ California Government Code Section 56425 (e)(5)

⁷⁴ US Census Bureau, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06011.html>, October 26, 2015.

APPENDIX "A" SOILS⁷⁵

125—Moonbend silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting General location: Along the Sacramento River

Geomorphic setting: Flood plains

Elevation: 45 to 55 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F

Frost-free period: 225 to 250 days

Composition Moonbend silt loam—80 percent Minor components—20 percent

Major Component Description Moonbend silt loam

Geomorphic setting: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical vegetation: Irrigated crops

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Runoff rate: Very low

Percentage of the surface covered by rock fragments: None

Slowest permeability class: Moderately slow

Salinity: Not saline

Sodicity: Not sodic

Available water capacity: About 10.5 inches (very high)

Hydrologic properties

Present flooding: Rare

Present ponding: None

Current water table: None noted

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Altered hydrology: Flood-control structures on the Sacramento River have changed flooding frequency and duration.

Capability classification:

Irrigated: 1

Nonirrigated: 4s

⁷⁵ NRCS, USDA, http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/california/CA011/0/colusaCA.pdf, April 18, 2016

126—Moonbend silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting General location: Small areas along the Sacramento River, near the Colusa Basin

Geomorphic setting: Flood plains
Elevation: 45 to 55 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 225 to 250 days

Composition:

Moonbend silt loam, frequently flooded—80 percent

Minor components—20 percent

Major Component Description Moonbend silt loam, frequently flooded

Geomorphic setting: Flood plains
Parent material: Alluvium
Typical vegetation: Irrigated crops

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Runoff rate: Very low
Percentage of the surface covered by rock fragments: None
Slowest permeability class: Moderately slow
Salinity: Not saline
Sodicity: Not sodic
Available water capacity: About 10.5 inches (very high)

Hydrologic properties

Present flooding: Frequent
Present ponding: None
Current water table: None noted
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Altered hydrology: Flood-control structures on the Sacramento River have changed flooding frequency and duration. Under natural conditions, the soil was frequently flooded for short periods and was not saturated for long periods. Presently, it is frequently flooded for long periods because of its location inside river levees or along the rim of the Colusa Basin, where the soil receives additional floodwater.

Land capability classification Irrigated: 4w-2 Nonirrigated: 4w-2

130—Corbiere silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

General location: Along the margins of the Colusa Basin and Butte Sink

Map unit geomorphic setting: Rim on basin floor
Elevation: 25 to 45 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F.
Frost-free period: 225 to 250 days
Corbiere silt loam—85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Major Component Description Corbiere silt loam

Component geomorphic setting: Rim on basin floor
Parent material: Alluvium
Typical vegetation: Blue oak and annual grasses

Component Properties and Qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Runoff: Very low
Surface features: None noted.
Percent area covered by surface coarse fragments: None noted.
Depth to restrictive feature: None noted
Slowest permeability class: Slow
Salinity: Not saline
Sodicity: Not sodic
Available water capacity: About 10.1 inches (Very high)

Component Hydrologic Properties

Present flooding: Rare
Present ponding: None
Current water table: Present
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Altered hydrology:

Flood control structures on the Sacramento River have changed flooding frequency and duration and have lowered water tables. Rice drainage ditches have lowered water tables. It is assumed Corbiere soils were not saturated near the surface under natural conditions.

Interpretive Groups: Land capability irrigated: 2w-3
Land capability nonirrigated: 4w-3

170—Vina loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

General location: Small areas along the Sacramento River, inside the levees
and in Moulton Weir

Geomorphic setting: Flood plains

Elevation: 45 to 75 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F

Frost-free period: 225 to 250 days

Composition Vina loam, frequently flooded—80 percent Minor components—20 percent
Major Component Description Vina loam, frequently flooded

Geomorphic setting: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical vegetation: Irrigated crops

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Runoff rate: Very low

Percentage of the surface covered by rock fragments: None

Slowest permeability class: Moderate

Salinity: Not saline

Sodicity: Not sodic

Available water capacity: About 9.5 inches (high)

Hydrologic properties

Present flooding: Frequent

Present ponding: None

Current water table: None noted

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Land capability classification Irrigated: 4w-2 Nonirrigated: 4w-2

185—Riverwash Map Unit Setting

General location: Small areas along streams throughout the county
Geomorphic setting: Flood plains

Elevation: 35 to 1,765 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 250 days

Composition
Riverwash—95 percent, Minor components—5 percent
Major Component Description Riverwash

Geomorphic setting: Channels
Kind of material: Alluvium
Typical vegetation: Sparse vegetation; scattered willows, annual grasses, and forbs in some areas

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Runoff: Negligible
Percentage of the surface covered by rock fragments: 10 to 80 percent (coarse, well rounded pebbles)

Slowest permeability class: Moderately rapid
Salinity: Not saline
Sodicity: Not sodic
Available water capacity: About 4.9 inches (low)

Hydrologic properties
Present flooding: Frequent
Present ponding: None
Current water table: Present
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Land capability classification
Irrigated: Not calculated
Nonirrigated: 8

APPENDIX "B" WATER SYSTEM INSPECTION REPORT

September 2, 2014

Princeton Water District

P.O. Box 224

Princeton, CA 95970

Attention: Andy Ferendelli, District Manager

SUBJECT: PRINCETON WD - SYSTEM NO. 0600013, 2014 SANITARY INSPECTION REPORT

On July 31, 2014, James Reade met with Alan Dell to conduct a sanitary survey inspection of the Princeton Water District water system. The inspection evaluation shows that the water system meets regulatory requirements and is operated and maintained in a conscientious manner. **Two deficiencies were noted during the inspection.** The findings of this inspection are described in the enclosed copy of the inspection report and System Deficiency Record.

If you have any questions, please contact James Reade at (530) 224-2485. You may also contact me at (530) 224-4861.

Reese B. Crenshaw, P.E.

Valley District Engineer

DRINKING WATER FIELD

OPERATIONS BRANCH

State Water Resources Control Board
 Division of Drinking Water

WATER SYSTEM INSPECTION REPORT

CONTACT INFORMATION

NAME OF WATER SYSTEM Princeton Water District
WATER SYSTEM NUMBER 0600013 **INSPECTION DATE** July 31, 2014
CONTACT Andy Ferendelli, President
ADDRESS P.O. Box 224, Princeton, CA 95970
PHONE NUMBER (530) 439-2389
OPERATOR Alan Dell, District Manager
ADDRESS P.O. Box 361, Princeton, CA 95970
PHONE NUMBER (530) 701-8885
COMMUNITY OR AREA SERVED Town of Princeton **COUNTY** Colusa

SYSTEM FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

AREA SERVED The Princeton Water District domestic water system serves the town of Princeton in north eastern Colusa County (elevation 82 feet) which is located on Hwy 45 next to the Sacramento River. The system currently has 118 active service connections and serves about 356 year round people. Princeton is primarily surrounded by agricultural lands.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY The WD currently supplies water from two wells, Wells 01, 02.

Name	Completed	Depth	Production	Sanitary Seal	Notes
Well 01 South	1983	200-feet?	200 gpm	50-feet	Turbine pump, Modified to capture shallower water.
Well 02 North	1958	155-feet	150 gpm	none	Turbine pump
			Total 350 gpm		

SAFE MAXIMUM PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF SUPPLY/TREATMENT SYSTEM approx. 350 gpm

SOURCE PRODUCTION AND DEMAND

In 2012 Princeton reported a max month production of 6.23 MG, corresponding to a calculated MDD of 209 gpm. Since the system is not equipped with SCADA with production recording capabilities, the calculated MDD will be used to determine compliance with water works standards. The system is in compliance with MDD requirements as the source capacity is over the calculated demand.

During the completion of this report an incident took place on 8-18-14, where the fire department was filling a 4,000-gallon truck and caused a low pressure incident. Well 02 is continuously running. It is believed that the demand of the fill lowered the pressure in the system causing Well 01 to also come on. Then shortly thereafter Well 01 was drawn down below the pump bowls leaving only Well 02 to keep up with the demand of the town plus filling the truck. This suggests that Well 01 needs to be evaluated for capacity. It would also be advisable to fill tanks at a slower rate.

TREATMENT The system is continuously chlorinated with sodium hypochlorite injected at each well site. Chlorination logs are maintained at the district office for review upon request. There is a continuous chlorine analyzer that records on a strip chart.

PUMPING/PRESSURE REDUCING STATIONS There are no additional pumping or pressure reducing stations. The system operates on a single pressure zone.

RESERVOIRS/TANKS There are no storage tanks in the system. Hydropneumatic tanks are located at well sites.

Name	Type	Capacity	Zone	Comments
Pressure Vessel 1	Steel	7,500 gallons	Main	Located at Well #1, air recharge by well cycle
Pressure Vessel 2	Steel	5,000 gallons	Main	Located at Well #2, air recharge by well cycle

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM The distribution system is comprised of 4 to 6-inch asbestos cement (AC) pipe and 2 to 4-inch PVC pipe. The system pressure ranges from 45 to 65 psi. The District has distribution system maps showing the locations of the water mains, valves, and fire hydrants. The system does not have enough valves to isolate individual areas for repairs. Recently a system wide shutdown was conducted to repair several service connections. Reportedly the school has had an ongoing service leak that will require about ¼ of the system to be shut down to repair.

AUXILIARY SUPPLIES The WD does not have any other wells or emergency connections with other water systems.

BACK FLOW HAZARD There were no back flow hazards noted during the inspection. The WD serves primarily residential customers with relatively low cross-connection hazards.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS The WD has a current Emergency Notification Plan on file. According to the current ENP on file, phone calls and door to door notification would be conducted in the event of an emergency.

OPERATION RECORDS System management keeps records of maintenance, chemical/bacteriological sampling and chlorine treatment. **The 2013 Annual Report has not yet been completed.**

LABORATORY TESTS Princeton has been collecting one bacteriological sample per month as required per the total coliform rule. There were no positive total coliform samples collected in 2013 and thus far in 2014. Raw well samples are collected quarterly with no recent positive samples. The Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan on file is dated 2010.

Source water chemical monitoring is up-to-date according to Department records. There are no current MCL violations.

Disinfection byproducts monitoring was last conducted in 2012. Test results were 5.2 ug/L for TTHM and ND for HAA5. **The WD needs to sign and return a DBP stage 2 monitoring plan to this office.** DBPs will continue to be monitored tri-annually with a single dual sample set at the stage 1 site. Sampling is due this summer.

The WD is catching up with the lead and copper rule monitoring by monitoring annually through 2016. Monitoring was last conducted in 2013 with 90% results less than the action levels. The next round of ten samples this summer 2014.

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS OF SMALL WATER SYSTEM SURVEY

APPRAISAL OF SOURCE & STORAGE CAPACITIES There has not been a reported water outage due to lack of source capacity. The system appears to be in compliance with source capacity requirements. There is no storage, however; one well is equipped with an emergency backup generator that is tested on a regular basis.

As discussed earlier there was a recent low pressure incident that was attributed to the filling of a fire truck. Well 01 may not have much standing water above the pump bowls due to the pump being raised and lower water table because of drought conditions. Recommend sounding the both wells to determine current standing and pumping water levels. And, contacting the well company that made modifications to Well 01 to determine the existing construction and pump depth. Also, recommend being attentive that tanks are being filled slowly as to not exceed the peak production capabilities of the wells.

APPRAISAL OF SANITARY HAZARDS AND SAFEGUARDS The routine distribution system bacterial test reports show that the WD system meets the total coliform rule requirements. Testing and monitoring is completed regularly as scheduled. The wells appeared to be sealed and clean. Raw water sampling is conducted quarterly and have been negative for total coliform.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS Overall the Princeton WD water system is satisfactory, and compliant with the regulations relating to drinking water and water systems in Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The WD seems to have an adequate quantity of supply and serves wholesome and potable drinking water. Though some improvements could be made, the system is generally well maintained with no notable sanitary defects noted during the inspection.

It is highly recommended as standard practice that the chorine vats be moved to secure storage outside of the well houses to help prevent accelerated decay of the plumbing and electrical components.

There were two deficiencies noted during this inspection. Please see the System Deficiency Record.

REPORT UPDATED BY: _____ Associate Sanitary Engineer

James Reade, P.E.

August 28, 2014

[DATE]

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AC	Asbestos Cement
ADD	Average Day Demand (Water)
AWWA	American Water works Association
CA	California
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDP	Census Designated Place
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFD	Community Facilities District
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CKH	Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000
County	County of Colusa
DBP	Disinfection byproducts (Water Quality)
District	Princeton Waterworks District
DUC	Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community
EDU	equivalent dwelling unit
ENP	Emergency Notification Plan
ERAF	Educational revenue Augmentation Fund
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GSRMA	Golden State Risk Management Association
HAA5	Haloacetic acids
I-5	Interstate 5
ISO	Insurance Service Organization

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LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level (Water Quality)
MDD	Maximum Day Demand (Water)
MG	Million Gallons
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MSR	Municipal Service Review
ND	Not Detected
OASDI	Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (Social Security)
psi	pounds per square inch (pressure)
pvc	poly-vinyl chloride (pipe)
PWD (PWWD)	Princeton Waterworks District
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board (California)
SB	Senate Bill
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SOI	Sphere of Influence SOI
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
ug/L	micrograms per Liter
WD	Waterworks District
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

Acre-foot (acre-ft): The volume of water required to cover 1 acre of land (43,560 square feet) to a depth of 1 foot. One Acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters.⁷⁶

Agriculture: Use of land for the production of food and fiber, including the growing of crops and/or the grazing of animals on natural prime or improved pasture land.

Aquifer: An underground, water-bearing layer of earth, porous rock, sand, or gravel, through which water can seep or be held in natural storage. Aquifers generally hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.

Bond: An interest-bearing promise to pay a stipulated sum of money, with the principal amount due on a specific date. Funds raised through the sale of bonds can be used for various public purposes.

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.

DBP: Disinfection byproducts or DBPs, are chemicals that are formed when organic carbon reacts with chlorine, a chemical used to disinfect water against pathogenic organisms. The DBPs that are tracked are trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5).

Distribution System: A network of pipes leading from a treatment plant to customers' plumbing systems.

Domestic water use: Water used for household purposes, such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes, dishes, and dogs, flushing toilets, and watering lawns and gardens. About 85% of domestic water is delivered to homes by a public-supply facility, such as a county water department. About 15% of the Nation's population supplies their own water, mainly from wells.⁷⁷

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.)

Filtration: A process by which solids are filtered out of liquids, a stage in water treatment, a process for removing particulate matter from water by passage through porous media.

Finished Water: Water that has been treated and is ready to be delivered to customers.

Human consumption: the ingestion or absorption of water or water vapor as the result of drinking, cooking, dishwashing, hand washing, bathing, showering or oral hygiene.

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

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

⁷⁶ <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html>

⁷⁷ <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html>

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The designation given by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to water-quality standards promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The MCL is the greatest amount of a contaminant that can be present in drinking water without causing a risk to human health.⁷⁸

Municipal water system: A water system that has at least five service connections or which regularly serves 25 individuals for 60 days; also called a public water system.⁷⁹

Potable Water: Water of a quality suitable for drinking.⁸⁰

Per capita water use: The water produced by or introduced into the system of a water supplier divided by the total residential population; normally expressed in gallons per capita per day (gpcd).⁸¹

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.⁸²

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.⁸³

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Water Systems (PWS): A public water system provides piped water for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year, and includes the source of the water supply (i.e., surface or groundwater). PWSs can be community, nontransient noncommunity, or transient noncommunity systems, as defined by the EPA's Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program.

Ranchette: A single dwelling unit occupied by a non-farming household on a parcel of 2.5 to 20 acres that has been subdivided from agricultural land.

Raw Water: Water in its natural state, prior to any treatment for drinking.

⁷⁸ <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html>

⁷⁹ <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html>

⁸⁰ <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html>

⁸¹ <http://rubicon.water.ca.gov/v1cwp/glossry.html>

⁸² http://www.californiaataxdata.com/A_Free_Resources/glossary_PS.asp#ps_08

⁸³ http://www.californiaataxdata.com/A_Free_Resources/glossary_PS.asp#ps_08

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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).

Sanitary Survey: An on-site review of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of a public water systems for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the facilities for producing and distributing safe drinking water.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): Non-enforceable federal guidelines regarding cosmetic effects (such as tooth or skin discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) of drinking water.

Sedimentation: A process of settling particles out of a liquid in a treatment plant, a process for removal of solids before filtration by gravity or separation.

Service area: The geographical land area served by a distribution system of a water agency.⁸⁴

Source Water: Water in its natural state, prior to any treatment for drinking.

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.

Surface Water: The water that systems pump and treat from sources open to the atmosphere, such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

Total dissolved solids (TDS): A quantitative measure of the residual minerals dissolved in water that remains after evaporation of a solution. TDS is usually expressed in milligrams per liter.⁸⁵

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) are a byproduct of chlorine disinfection and to a lesser degree, disinfection using chloroamines. The THMs (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) are formed when free chlorine combines with organic matter, like decaying vegetation commonly found in lakes and reservoirs. **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)** are regulated by the EPA at a maximum allowable annual average of 80 parts per billion.

Turbidity: The cloudy appearance of water caused by the presence of tiny particles. High levels of turbidity may interfere with proper water treatment and monitoring.

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)).

⁸⁴ <http://rubicon.water.ca.gov/v1cwp/glssry.html>

⁸⁵ <http://rubicon.water.ca.gov/v1cwp/glssry.html>

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.

Violation: A failure to meet any state or federal drinking water regulation.

Vulnerability Assessment: An evaluation of drinking water source quality and its vulnerability to contamination by pathogens and toxic chemicals.

Water quality: Used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in regard to its suitability for a particular purpose or use.⁸⁶

Water year: A continuous 12-month period for which hydrologic records are compiled and summarized. In California, it begins on October 1 and ends September 30 of the following year.⁸⁷

Watershed: The land area from which water drains into a stream, river, or reservoir.

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.

⁸⁶ <http://rubicon.water.ca.gov/v1cwp/glssry.html>

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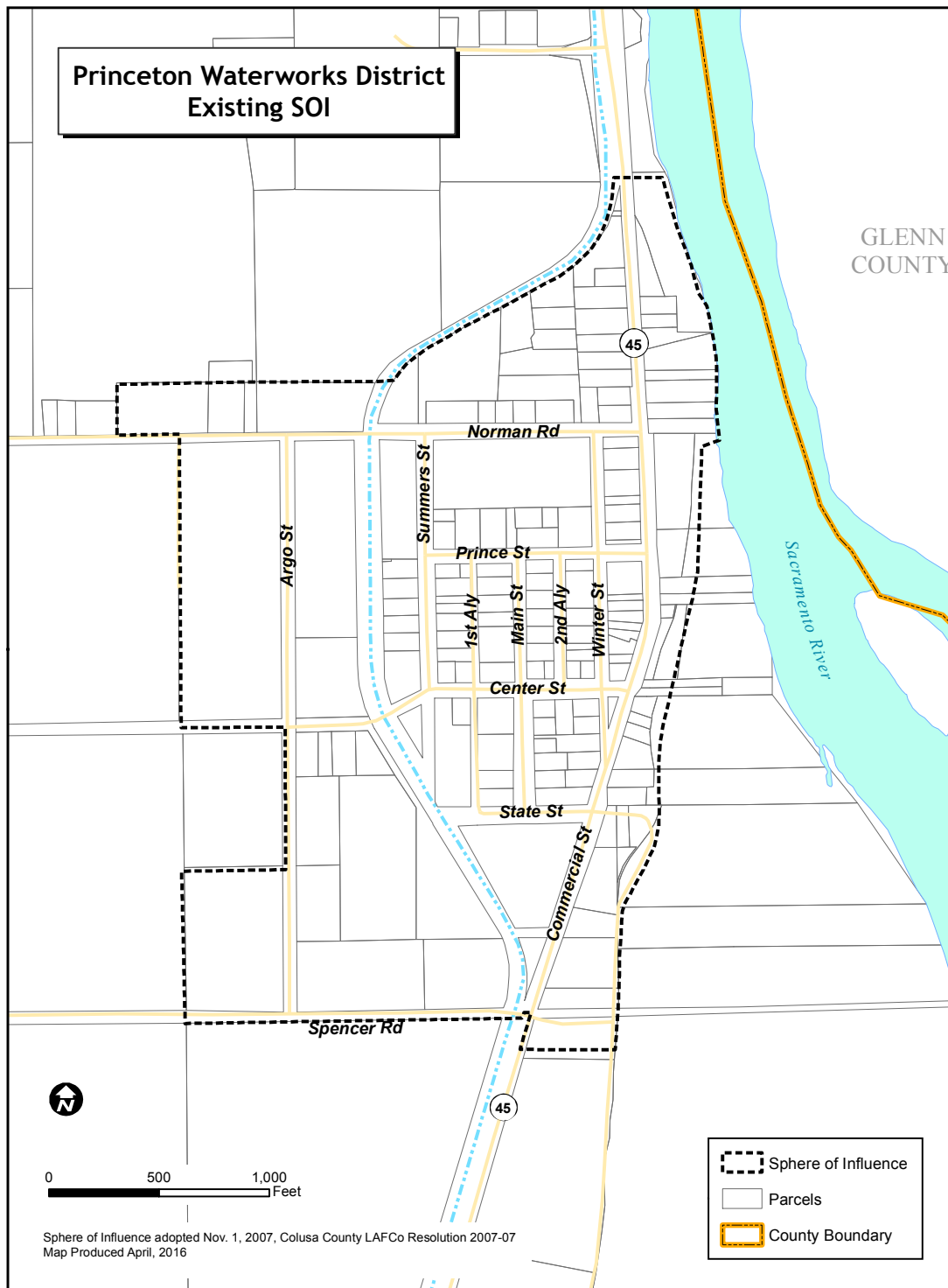
PREPARERS

Colusa LAFCO, John Benoit, Executive Officer
PO Box 2694, Granite Bay CA 95746
Phone: 916-797-6003
johnbenoit@surewest.net

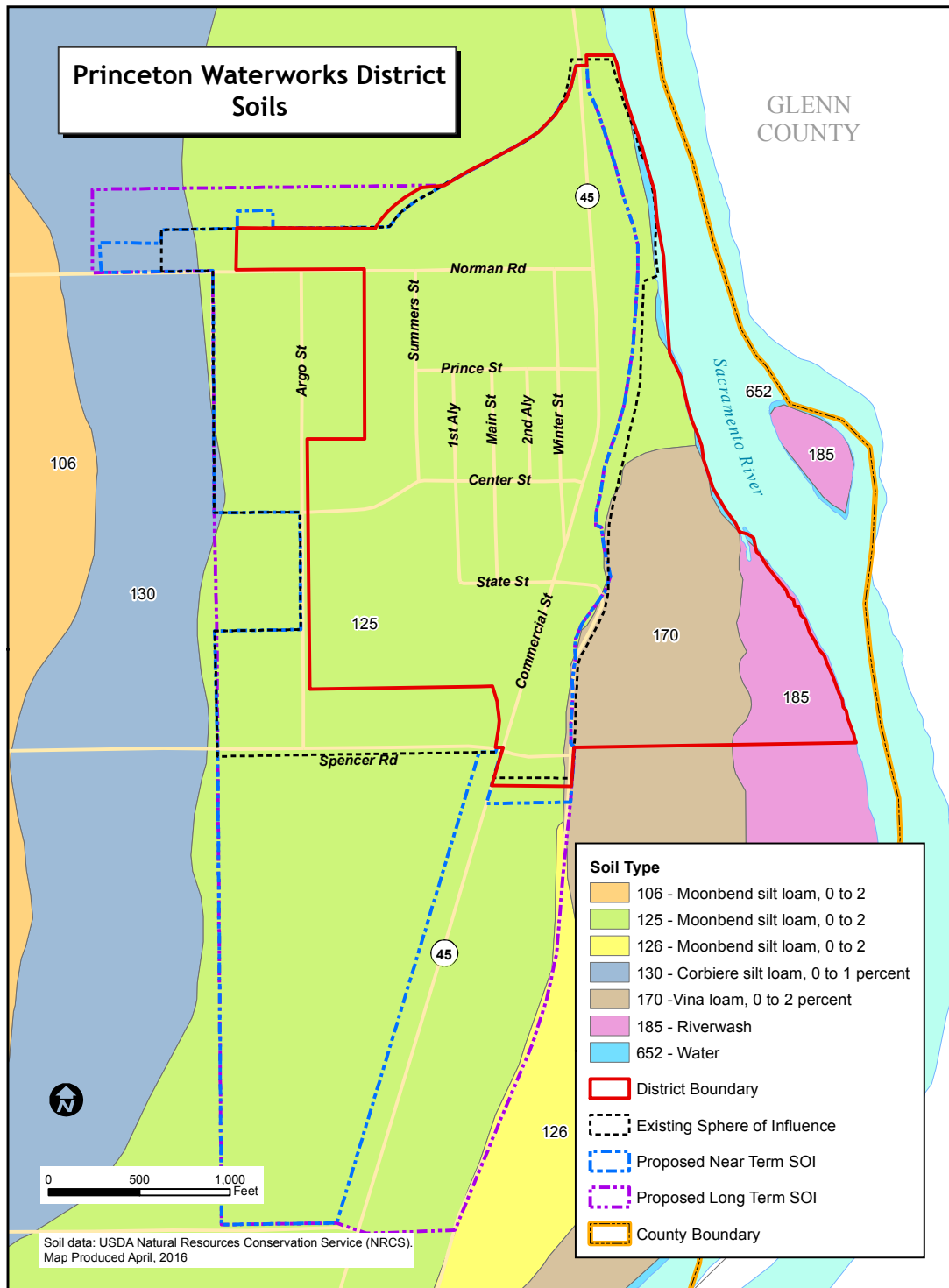
Christy Leighton, Planning Consultant
555 East Willow Street, Willows CA 95988
Phone: 530-934-4597
christyleighton@sbcglobal.net

Judy Stolen, GIS and Mapping Services
892 Vallombrosa Avenue
Chico Ca 95926
Phone: 530-342-6848

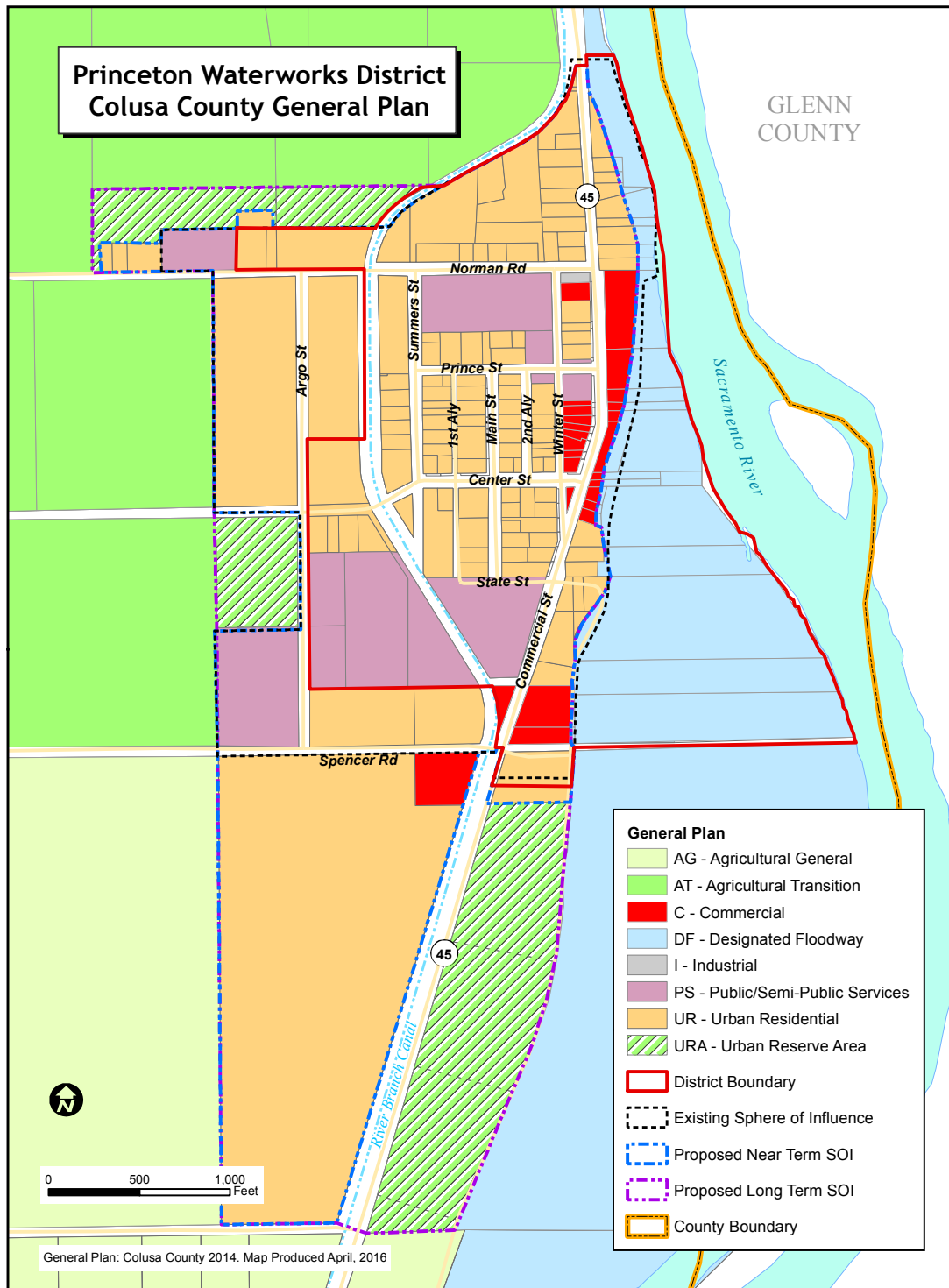
MAPS Princeton Area and Previous SOI



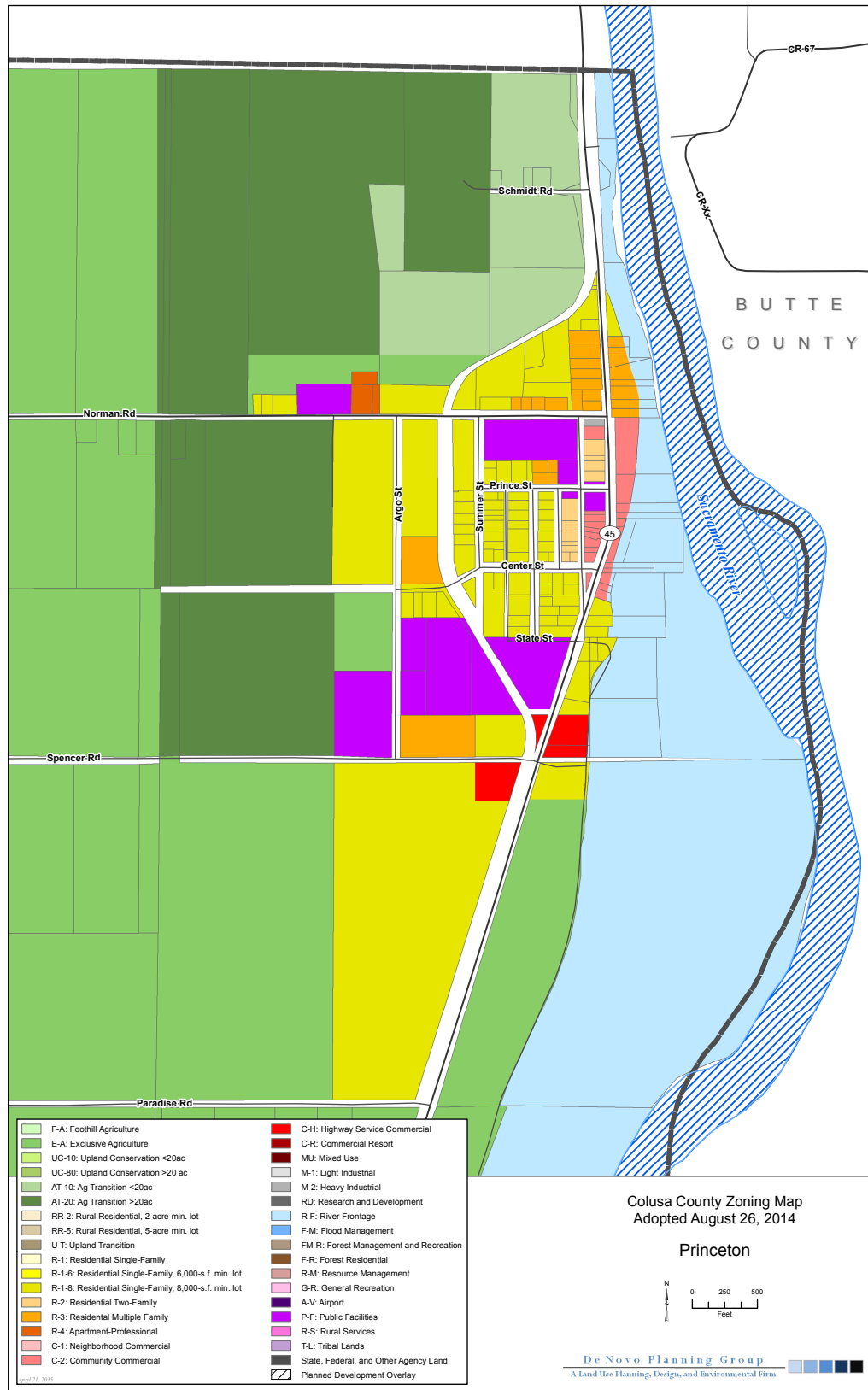
Princeton Soils



General Plan Designations



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Proposed Sphere of Influence

