

SECTION 1.0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Overview

The *Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review for Central Contra Costa County* focuses on the cities and special districts providing these services within the central portion of the county. California state law authorizes the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) within each county to establish boundaries and spheres of influence (SOIs) for cities and special districts under their purview, and to authorize the provision of services within the approved service areas. In fulfillment of this responsibility, LAFCO is required to conduct periodic reviews of each service provider, and to adopt determinations with respect to the need for, and adequacy of, current services and each agency's ability to continue to provide adequate services in the future.

The agencies included in this review are shown in *Table 1.1*, and their current boundaries are depicted in overview maps at the end of this section (see *Figure 1.1, Water Service Providers in Contra Costa County* and *Figure 1.2, Wastewater Service Providers in Contra Costa County*).

Table 1.1
Water and Wastewater Service Providers in Central Contra Costa County

Service Provider	Size of Service Area (sq. miles)	# of Water Service Connections	# of Wastewater Service Connections
City of Concord	34.7 (inc. Clayton)		39,036
City of Martinez	15 (for water service)	9,961	
Contra Costa Water District	214	60,636 (treated water service)	
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District	142		136,776
County Sanitation District No. 6 (Alhambra Valley)	0.4		48
Mt. View Sanitary District	4.7		10,770

Several of the cities within central Contra Costa County are served by regional water and wastewater agencies:

- The Contra Costa Water District's (CCWD) untreated water service area includes Antioch, Bay Point, Oakley, Pittsburg, and portions of Brentwood and Martinez. The District's Treated Water Service Area includes Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Martinez, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek. CCWD also treats and delivers water to the City of Brentwood, Golden State Water Company (Bay Point), Diablo Water District (Oakley), and the City of Antioch.

- The Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD) provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services for Danville, Lafayette, Moraga, Orinda, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek, as well as a portion of Martinez and San Ramon and unincorporated areas within central Contra Costa County. The District also provides wastewater treatment for the cities of Concord and Clayton.

CCCSD also operates a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility for the central portion of the county in cooperation with the Mt. View Sanitary District (MVSD), cities of Concord and Clayton, and the City of San Ramon for southern San Ramon.

Other service providers in the region include the following:

- Within Contra Costa County, the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) provides wastewater services within the southern portion of the City of San Ramon in the San Ramon Valley and water service in the eastern portion of the City of San Ramon in the Dougherty Valley. Within Alameda County, DSRSD provides water and wastewater services to the City of Dublin and provides wastewater treatment services to the City of Pleasanton under contract. The District is also a partner, along with the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) in, and operates under contract the facilities of, the DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority which agency provides recycled water services in the District's water service areas in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties as well as in EBMUD's water service area in the San Ramon Valley.
- EBMUD provides wholesale and retail water service within central and western Contra Costa County.

Both DSRSD and EBMUD are primarily located in Alameda County. Therefore, the Alameda County LAFCO is the principal LAFCO and is responsible for reviewing the Districts' services and adopting determinations accordingly. The districts are reviewed in the *Final Municipal Service Review Volume II – Utility Services* adopted by Alameda County LAFCO in November 2005.

1.2 Statutory Requirements

In 2000, the California State Legislature broadened the authority of LAFCO by directing the Commission to conduct comprehensive reviews of the delivery of municipal services provided in the county and any other area deemed appropriate by the Commission. Additionally, legislators directed LAFCOs to complete sphere of influence reviews and updates of agencies under LAFCO's jurisdiction not less than every five years.

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 requires that LAFCO review municipal services before updating the spheres of influence, and to prepare a written statement of determinations with respect to each of the following:

1. Infrastructure needs or deficiencies;
2. Growth and population projections for the affected area;
3. Financing constraints and opportunities;
4. Cost avoidance opportunities;
5. Opportunities for rate restructuring;
6. Opportunities for shared facilities;
7. Government structure options, including advantages and disadvantages of consolidation or reorganization of service providers;
8. Evaluation of management efficiencies; and
9. Local accountability and governance.

The Municipal Service Review (MSR) process does not require LAFCO to initiate changes of organization based on service review findings; it only requires that LAFCO make determinations regarding the provision of public services per Government Code Section 56430. MSRs are not subject to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because they are only feasibility or planning studies for possible future action that LAFCO has not approved (California Public Resource Code Section 21150). The ultimate outcome of conducting a service review, however, may result in LAFCO taking discretionary action on a change of organization or reorganization.

1.3 Service Review Process

A collaborative approach has been used for the preparation of this MSR. The input of the public agencies is highly valued, and multiple opportunities were provided for their involvement. At the outset, a kick-off meeting was held with the agencies to explain the process and request information. A service review questionnaire was distributed to the agencies for their completion. Agency data was collected and forwarded to the consulting team for review; follow-up discussions were held with agency staff for clarification. Agencies were provided an opportunity to review the administrative draft of their individual sections to provide clarification and address data gaps. Changes and comments were incorporated as appropriate in preparation for release of the Public Review Draft.

Upon direction from the Commission, this MSR will be released for public review and comment. The Commission will consider public comments at an upcoming public hearing and adopt the determinations accordingly.

1.4 Service Related Issues

The central portion of Contra Costa County is experiencing some growth through land use changes and increased densities, which increases service demands. The agencies are addressing the need to renovate or replace aging infrastructure. Regulatory requirements are becoming increasingly more stringent, and agencies are challenged to anticipate the changes and ensure that treatment processes and facilities continue to meet standards.

Funding is also a challenge, requiring agencies to regularly evaluate rate structures and capital facility fees to ensure that rates and fees are equitable and generate sufficient revenues to pay for adequate, reliable water supplies and infrastructure rehabilitation or replacement when systems reach the end of their useful life.

The following sections provide a brief synopsis of the primary issues for water and wastewater services within central Contra Costa County.

1.4.1 Growth and Infrastructure Needs

Moderate growth is expected in central Contra Costa County through 2030. Population within the ten central county cities is expected to increase 18 percent by 2030 to 505,300 residents. Reuse of the former Concord Naval Weapons Station will be a significant source of population growth; the Reuse Plan currently includes seven conceptual development alternatives, ranging from 6,230 residential units with a population of 14,700 to 13,000 residential units with a population of 30,600. Growth places increasing demands on water supplies as well as the infrastructure required for water treatment and distribution and wastewater collection, treatment and discharge. Concord has the largest population of the ten cities, while San Ramon is projecting the most significant increase at 41 percent. *Chart 1.1* below depicts the growth projections for the ten cities, and *Chart 1.2* shows the projected growth for the special districts.

Chart 1.1
Projected Population Growth within Central Contra Costa County (Cities)

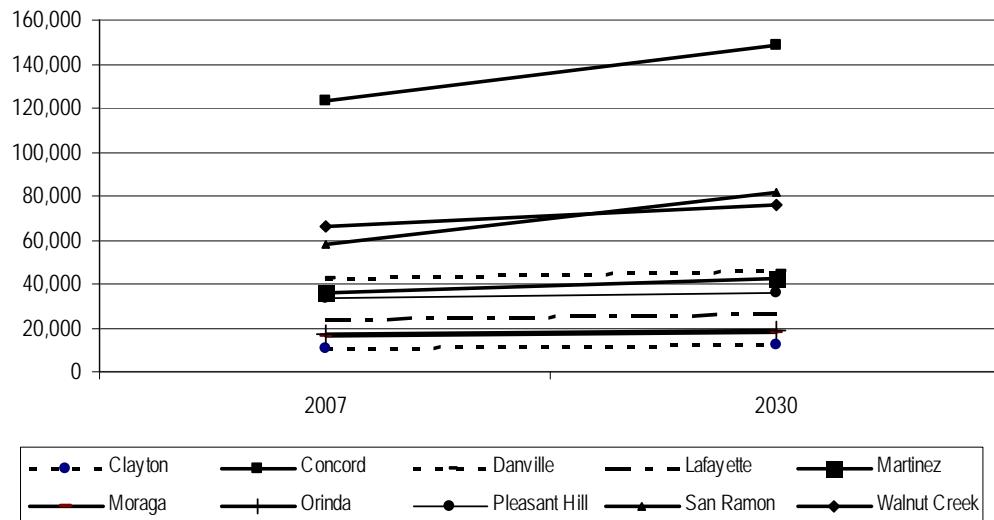
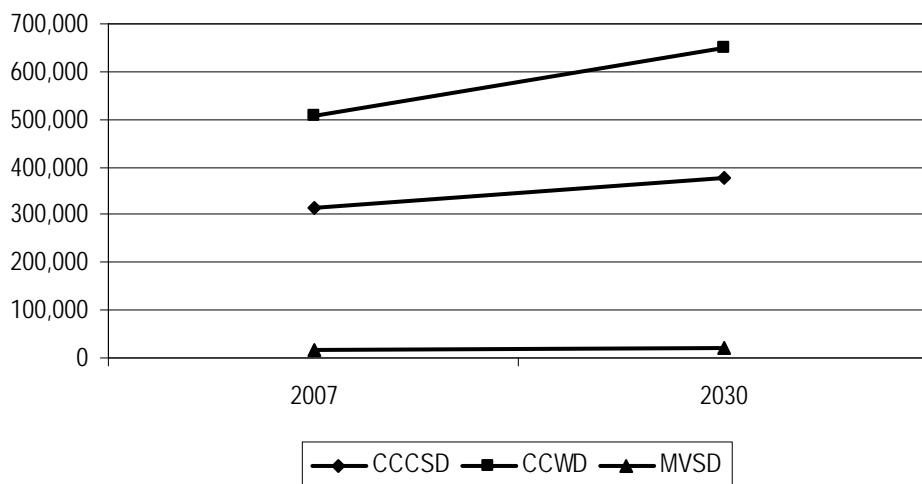


Chart 1.2
Projected Population Growth within Central Contra Costa County (Special Districts)



**Note: County Sanitation District No. 6 has 48 parcels and growth is limited to development of existing parcels.
CCWD population projections include service area within eastern Contra Costa County.*

One of the outcomes of growth will be the need to improve and/or expand infrastructure systems. Certain improvements are due to regulatory changes and infrastructure that is reaching the end of its useful life. Other improvements are based on the increased demand that new development places on the system and the upgrades that are needed to provide adequate service levels. In some areas, wastewater service expansion is due to failing septic systems and the need to connect to a sanitary sewer system. The agencies have planned for growth based on adopted land use

plans and are addressing infrastructure needs through their Capital Improvement Plans, Facility Reserve Charges (or connection fees) and service rate structures.

1.4.2 Water Supply

The central portion of the county receives untreated water supply through CCWD's service contract with the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) for Central Valley Project (CVP) water; neither CCWD or Martinez use groundwater as a source of supply. Recycled water is provided by CCCSD.

CCWD is the CVP contractor and the Contra Costa Canal is a CVP facility. CVP water deliveries are subject to the terms of the USBR contract with CCWD as a Municipal and Industrial Contractor, and CVP water may only be used within CCWD's boundaries. The annual allocation is based on the hydrologic forecast and other factors. For Water Year 2007, urban contractors north of the Delta (such as CCWD) received 100 percent of their contractual allotment. In general, USBR allocation policies limit reductions to urban contractors to no more than 25 percent.

One of the challenges LAFCO will face is regarding annexations that intend to use CVP water as a source of supply. USBR must approve changes in boundaries where CVP water will be used, requiring that LAFCO approve the annexation first to confirm that water service within the given area is authorized. However, when considering an annexation, the Government Code requires that LAFCO make a determination regarding the timely and available supply of water. In some cases LAFCO may be unable to make this determination without confirmation that CVP water will be available. This will have to be evaluated on a case by case basis with close coordination between LAFCO, CCWD, the retail water service provider, and USBR.

Conservation is becoming an increasingly important strategy to reduce water demand. The California Urban Water Conservation Council's Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (MOU) includes 14 best management practices or demand management measures that are intended to improve water use efficiency and reduce water demand. These range from system water audits, leak detection and repair, to conservation incentives, and tiered rate structures. Participation is voluntary; within central Contra Costa County CCWD is signatory to the MOU. CCWD offers a wide range of educational programs and financial incentives. Martinez encourages conservation through the City's website and offers the programs available through CCWD to its customers.

CCCSD produces approximately 170 million gallons (MG) per year of recycled water, which is delivered to 25 customers. The largest users are the Contra Costa Country Club and Golf Course, Diablo Valley College, and the Buchanan Fields Golf Course. The District is studying

other projects to expand the recycled water customer base, including landscape irrigation uses in North Concord, Martinez, and Walnut Creek. These projects will require coordination and agreements with CCWD, the City of Martinez, or EBMUD.

Through the 2005 Urban Water Management Plans, water service providers report on the adequacy of water supplies in normal, single year, and multiple dry year conditions. In all cases adequate supplies are based on growth assumptions and the continued availability of supplies. *Table 1.2* summarizes projected water supply conditions under these three scenarios:

Table 1.2
Water Supply Reliability

Service Provider / Planning Horizon	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years
City of Martinez	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contra Costa Water District (2030)	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: 2005 Urban Water Management Plans for agencies

**CCWD will have adequate water supply in multiple dry years based on available supplies and reasonable levels of short-term water purchases or demand management of up to 15 percent.*

In 2007, CCWD and EBMUD completed an intertie between CCWD's Los Vaqueros Pipeline and EBMUD's Mokelumne Aqueduct, two critical water supply conveyance facilities. Through the intertie the agencies can assist each other in the event of an emergency, such as an earthquake, Delta levee break, or drought.

It is important to note that water supplies are impacted across the state and changing hydrologic and climatic conditions will affect reservoir management and storage both locally and in the greater CVP watershed area. Furthermore, the condition of the Delta is of major concern, and future regulatory changes will impact agencies to varying degrees depending on location and environmental issues.

1.4.3 Water Quality

Water quality standards are becoming increasingly stringent, and continued regulatory changes are anticipated. These changes require that the agencies periodically improve wastewater treatment processes so that the beneficial uses and water quality standards are maintained in the receiving waters. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has recently developed a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for mercury for discharges to the San Francisco Bay. The TMDL establishes the allowable limit for mercury that can be discharged from each treatment plant. CCCSD discharges to Suisun Bay; in anticipation of the TMDL, CCCSD has focused its efforts to control mercury at the source in addition to reducing mercury contribution to the effluent from District treatment processes.

MVSD discharges treated effluent to constructed wetlands on the west side of I-680; the water flows to the Peyton Slough, crossing under I-680 to natural marshlands that also receive surface runoff from the watershed. The District manages 151 acres of marshland, including the 21-acre constructed Moorhen Marsh and the 130-acre McNabney Marsh. The area drains to the Peyton Slough, which flows to the Carquinez Strait. These marshlands provide regional environmental benefits.

Fluctuating salinity levels in the Delta impact the timing and volume of pumping as well as treatment processes required. CCWD's Alternative Intake Project will construct a new intake in the Central Delta, providing a fourth intake in a location where better water quality is available at key times of the year.

1.4.4 Service Boundaries and Out of Agency Service

Service boundaries and out of agency service extensions are an issue throughout Contra Costa County. Some agencies acknowledge that they are providing service outside their boundaries although they have not received approval from LAFCO. Government Code Section 56133 states that a city or special district may provide new or extended services by contract or agreement outside its jurisdictional boundaries only if it first requests and receives written approval from LAFCO. (This does not apply to an extended service that a city or district was providing on or before January 1, 2001.) Out of agency service is intended as a temporary measure to remedy a public health and safety situation (e.g., failing septic system) and in anticipation of a future annexation.

LAFCO is responsible for carrying out the State's policy that encourages orderly growth and development through the logical formation and determination of local agency boundaries. Through this service review process and updates to the respective spheres of influence, the local agencies should continue to work with LAFCO to correct boundary issues in accordance with State law.

1.5 Service Rate Comparison

Agencies adopt rates for water and wastewater services based on a number of factors, including the following: water supply, wastewater loading, and operational costs; rate stability goals; regulatory-driven infrastructure needs; age of the system and rehabilitation needs; reserves and policies regarding pay-as-you-go or financing for capital projects; and contractual requirements for debt service coverage, among others. Average usage for residential accounts is summarized in *Table 1.3*.

Table 1.3
Single Family Residential Water Usage per Connection
(gallons per day)

Service Provider	Current	2030 est.
City of Martinez	375	375
Contra Costa Water District	360	360

Source: Agency communication

The current rates for residential water service are shown in *Chart 1.3* and for wastewater in *Chart 1.4*.

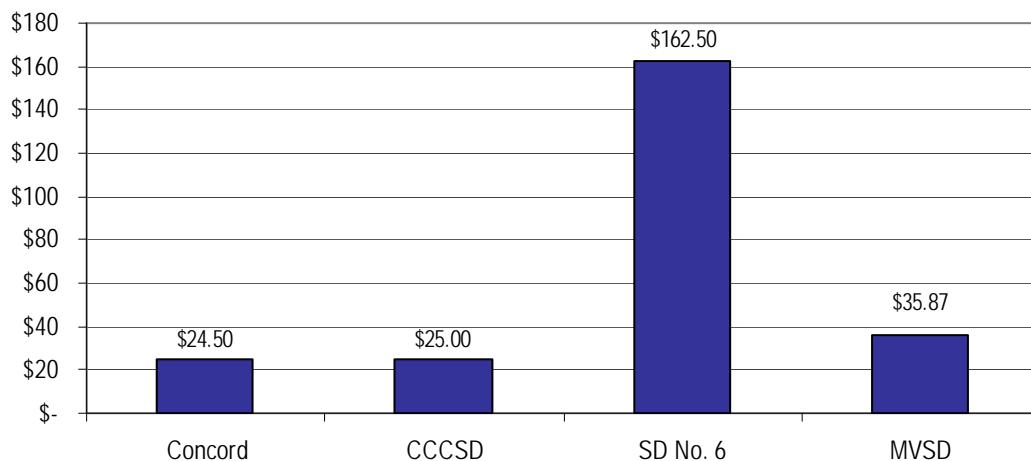
Chart 1.3
Monthly Residential Water Service Rates
(Based on usage of 320 gallons per day)



Note: 320 gpd used for rate comparison purposes only

The Contra Costa Canal was built by the USBR, and a Land Levy is collected to repay USBR for the canal system. The County collects approximately \$740,000 each year, through 2010, on behalf of CCWD. The levy is assessed on the unimproved value of the property, based on the percentage each property represents of total unimproved property value within the assessment area. In 2006, the percentage applied to each dollar of unimproved value was approximately 0.0045% (i.e., \$100,000 in unimproved property value would be assessed \$4.50).

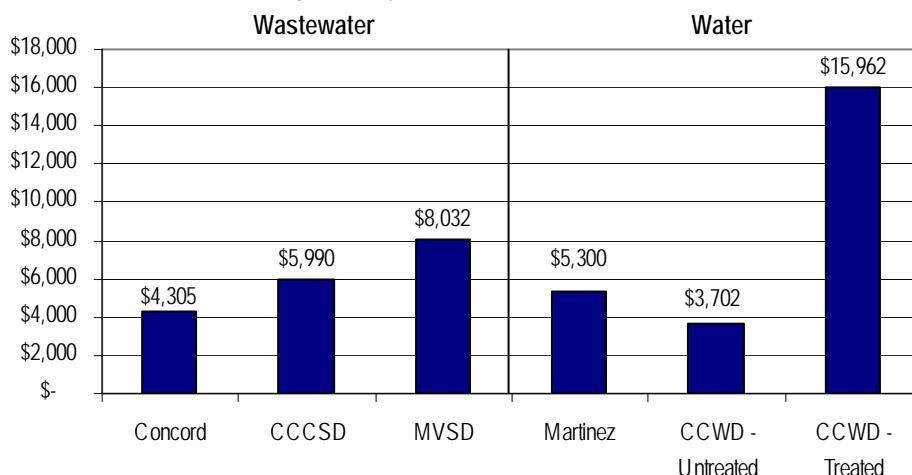
Chart 1.4
Monthly Residential Wastewater Service Rates



The wastewater service rates include collection, treatment, and disposal. None of the agencies have service area wide special assessments for wastewater service that are paid separately through the property tax bill in addition to the service charge. However, localized assessment districts are used as a means to provide targeted financing of certain neighborhood sewers. These assessments vary due to the different facility costs and varying number of properties sharing the costs. The assessments were either voluntarily accepted or approved by a majority of property owners in the assessment district.

The current connection fees for water and wastewater service are shown below in *Chart 1.5*.

Chart 1.5
Single Family Residential Connection Fees



Note: SD No. 6 has no connection fee; all parcels within the District pay the annual charge.

CCWD's Facilities Reserve Charge for untreated water service ranges from \$3,702 to \$5,235 depending on the service area and associated infrastructure; a property connecting within the Martinez service area would pay the Martinez connection fee and the appropriate CCWD untreated water service Facilities Reserve Charge.

1.6 Summary of Determinations and Key Issues

The following summarizes the determinations included in the chapters on the water and wastewater service providers.

1.6.1 Growth and Population

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

According to the projections prepared by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), the population within the ten cities in central Contra Costa County is expected to increase to 505,300 by 2030, an 18 percent increase over the 2007 population. The City of San Ramon will experience the highest growth rate at approximately 1.5 percent per year (on average) with population increasing by 41 percent by 2030.

There will be an increased need for cost-effective water and wastewater services within central Contra Costa County given the current urban land uses, anticipated growth, aging wastewater collection systems and septic systems, and increasingly stringent water quality standards. This will impact the water and wastewater service providers. Agencies will need to continue to maintain and improve the water and wastewater systems as needed to ensure minimal impacts to existing customers.

1.6.2 Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies

Purpose: *To evaluate the infrastructure needs and deficiencies in terms of supply, capacity, condition of facilities, and service quality.*

The primary source of water supply for central Contra Costa County is the US Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Project. Annual CVP water allocations to CCWD are based on hydrologic projections and are subject to up to 25 percent reductions in dry years in accordance with the USBR Municipal and Industrial water shortage policy. The 2005 Urban Water Management Plans adopted by CCWD and the City of Martinez indicate that water supplies will be adequate to meet demand in normal conditions as well as single year and multiple year dry conditions through 2030.

The agencies are planning for infrastructure needs based on projected growth, aging infrastructure, and changing regulatory requirements. The cost of improvements is allocated between existing users and new development. Some districts further allocate costs based on service zone. Several of the agencies have developed master plans and completed rate studies that factor in the recommended capital improvements.

Infrastructure needs were identified for several agencies as discussed in this report. Agencies will need to implement phased improvements and pursue other system improvements to ensure that there are no service impacts to existing customers. Water and sewer system improvements will be needed to maintain adequate service levels with future development.

With regard to CVP water supply, LAFCO, the affected water district, CCWD and the USBR should coordinate with regard to their respective approvals, recognizing that LAFCO must make a determination regarding the timely and available supply of water.

1.6.3 Financing Constraints and Opportunities

Purpose: *To evaluate a jurisdiction's capacity to finance needed improvements and services.*

The service providers all charge service fees based on usage for water service; wastewater service charges include a base charge and non-residential customers pay based on usage. Some agencies are using a pay-as-you-go approach where feasible; others are using a variety of financing mechanisms including loans, grants, and bond issues.

The cities and special districts operate their water and wastewater services as enterprise activities, such that service charges are intended to cover the cost of service. Some agencies receive a portion of the one percent property tax; this source of revenue augments user fees and charges. Special districts receiving property tax funding include CCWD, CCCSD, and MVSD.

SD No. 6 does not have reserves to address extraordinary or emergency capital needs. The District should establish reserves.

1.6.4 Cost Avoidance Opportunities

Purpose: *To identify practices or opportunities that may help eliminate unnecessary costs.*

CCWD is controlling costs for its services through master planning studies, capital planning, and the biennial budgeting process. CCWD also proactively pursues grant funding for programs. The District collaborates with wastewater agencies to implement recycled water projects where cost effective and offers an extensive water conservation program to reduce demand.

The wastewater agencies are controlling service costs by rehabilitating mains and laterals to maintain the integrity of the system, reducing infiltration from storm and groundwater and avoiding sanitary sewer overflows.

The regional Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, operated in cooperation with CCCSD, MVSD, the cities of Concord and Clayton, and the City of San Ramon (for southern

San Ramon), is part of a broad effort to prevent toxic products from entering the sewer system, which could increase treatment costs and require significant capital investment.

1.6.5 Opportunities for Rate Restructuring

Purpose: *To identify opportunities to impact rates positively without decreasing service levels.*

The agencies evaluate water and sewer rates periodically, factoring in operational costs and infrastructure needs.

The agencies have developed capital facility fee programs such that “growth pays for growth.” These fees are updated periodically to reflect infrastructure needs as outlined in system master plans and construction cost increases.

The City of Martinez updated its water service connection fees in 2000. The City should consider reviewing the connection fees to ensure they are appropriate given the condition of the water system and infrastructure needs.

1.6.6 Opportunities for Shared Facilities

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

Municipal water service providers (Antioch, Brentwood, CCWD, DWD, Golden State Water Company, Martinez, and Pittsburg) are sharing facilities through the use of the Contra Costa Canal which is owned by USBR and operated by CCWD as the region’s wholesale water provider. Antioch, CCWD, DWD, and Brentwood share the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (jointly owned by CCWD and DWD and operated by CCWD) through various contractual arrangements.

There is a future opportunity for County Sanitation District No. 6 to connect to CCCSD's new trunk sewer in the southern Alhambra Valley. CCCSD's nearest planned sewer main on Alhambra Valley Road will be less than one mile east of the entrance to SD No. 6. The San Francisco Bay RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements for SD No. 6 mandates connection of the District's system to an Alhambra Valley sanitary sewer as soon as sewer services are available in the area. Upon connection the Stonehurst development's onsite wastewater treatment and disposal system is to be decommissioned. The future provision of CCCSD sanitary sewer service to Stonehurst was included in CCCSD's 2003 "Facilities Plan for Wastewater Utility Services to Alhambra Valley" and collection system and treatment capacity are available.

1.6.7 Evaluation of Management Efficiencies

Purpose: To evaluate the internal organizational structure of the jurisdiction.

The agencies are managing the water and wastewater utilities through the use of a number of plans to ensure that services are delivered in an efficient, cost-effective manner, including master plans, Urban Water Management Plans, Sewer System Management Plans, Capital Improvement Programs, and city and county General Plans.

One of the significant issues identified in this service review is that some agency practices related to out of agency service are not in compliance with Government Code §56133. These procedures need to be reviewed and updated to ensure compliance with the Government Code.

1.6.8 Government Structure Options

Purpose: To consider the advantages and disadvantages of various government structures to provide public services.

Several government structure options were identified, including annexing area to address boundary issues with out of agency service extensions or public health issues. Cities are encouraged to annex islands and urbanized areas where services have been extended as specifically discussed in the agency chapters of this report.

Other options include reorganizations such as service consolidations between CCWD and Martinez and/or CCWD and the Diablo Water District. Wastewater service options include CCCSD reorganizing with the Delta Diablo Sanitation District, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Mountain View Sanitary District, and/or the City of Concord. Although reorganizations can provide some benefits, there is the potential for loss of efficiency, increased costs, loss of local control on capital improvements, etc. There may be significant institutional impediments to some consolidations, such as with DSRSD, a bi-county district that also provides water service. Further study would be needed to determine the level of benefit and cost associated with such reorganizations.

1.6.9 Local Accountability and Governance

Purpose: To evaluate the accessibility and levels of public participation associated with the agency's decision-making and management process.

The cities and special districts encourage public participation by making water and wastewater service information and documents available on their websites and holding meetings that are open and accessible to the public.

Agencies are encouraged to post meeting notices, minutes, and other financial and operational information on their websites as a way to enhance public information and participation.

1.7 Sphere of Influence Recommendations

Based on the analysis completed for the nine areas discussed above, recommendations are provided for updating the spheres of influence for each service provider:

City of Concord: There is a need within the Cities of Concord and Clayton for the wastewater services Concord provides. Concord is providing adequate service and has the financial resources and rate structures in place to continue to provide services and meet infrastructure needs for existing development. The City has considered future development and growth within the sewer service area. For future annexations to the city, the projected wastewater flows would need to be evaluated based on the type and location of development, existing system capacity, and necessary infrastructure improvements to maintain acceptable levels of service. The SOI recommendations for the City of Concord are included in the subsequent sub-regional *Central County Municipal Services Review* that considers the full range of services the City provides.

City of Martinez: Due to urban development, there is a need within the City of Martinez for the water services the City provides. The City is providing adequate service and has the financial resources and rate structure in place to continue to provide services and meet infrastructure needs for existing development. In addition, the City has considered future water service needs through the 2006 Water System Master Plan and 2005 Urban Water Management Plan. Nonetheless, the projected water demands for future annexations would need to be evaluated based on the type and location of development, water supply, existing system capacity, necessary infrastructure improvements to maintain acceptable levels of service, and the means to fund the improvements. A detailed Plan for Service would need to be submitted as part of an annexation application. The SOI recommendations for the City of Martinez are included in the subsequent sub-regional *Central County Municipal Services Review* that considers the full range of services the City provides.

Contra Costa Water District: CCWD provides water service within central and northeastern Contra Costa County; the District's boundaries also include the Los Vaqueros watershed in the southeastern portion of the county (this area extends into Alameda County). CCWD has both treated and untreated water service areas. CCWD's SOI includes the following areas: two adjacent areas south of Concord and Clayton; areas around the periphery of the Los Vaqueros watershed, including area in Alameda County; an unincorporated area between Pittsburg and Antioch (within Antioch's SOI); the Veale Tract east of Oakley; and Browns Island and Winter Island northeast of Pittsburg.

The Veale Tract and Winter Island are outside the County Urban Limit Line approved by the voters in 2006. The Veale Tract is designated as Delta Recreation and Resources with land uses such as agriculture, wildlife habitat, and low intensity recreational use. Winter Island is designated as agricultural lands. Browns Island includes the Browns Island Regional Preserve and has land uses designated for open space and recreation. These areas will not need water service from CCWD.

CCWD has a reliable source of water supply, and provides services that are cost-effective, efficient, and environmentally sound. CCWD has planned for the financial and capital needs of the District through its biennial budgeting process, ten year CIP, and numerous master planning documents. Given the conditions described above, it is recommended that the Veale Tract, Browns Island, and Winter Island be removed from CCWD's sphere of influence.

Central Contra Costa Sanitary District: CCCSD provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services for Danville, Lafayette, Moraga, Orinda, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek, as well as a portion of Martinez and San Ramon and unincorporated areas within central Contra Costa County. The District also provides wastewater treatment and disposal for the cities of Concord and Clayton. Due to urbanization, projected growth, and increasingly stringent water quality regulations, there will be an increased need within central Contra Costa County for the services provided by the District. Areas within the local agency adopted ULLs may develop and eventually need sanitary sewer service from CCCSD. Areas that are served by septic systems represent a potential risk to public health and the environment when the systems eventually fail. It is recommended that LAFCO adjust CCCSD's sphere of influence to include those areas within the ULLs that are not currently within its SOI (excluding the area served by DSRSD) and to reduce the District's SOI outside the ULLs to exclude undeveloped areas. Due to the potential for public health and environmental impacts associated with failing septic systems, CCCSD should include areas that may need sanitary sewer service within its long-term facilities and capacity planning.

County Sanitation District No. 6: SD No. 6 provides wastewater treatment and disposal services for the 48-parcel Stonehurst subdivision in the unincorporated Alhambra Valley. There is a need for managed wastewater services in this community. With CCCSD's latest Alhambra Valley annexation, CCCSD's service area is now less than one mile to the east. The RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements for SD No. 6 mandates connection of the development to an Alhambra Valley sanitary sewer and closure of the development's onsite wastewater treatment and disposal system. At some time in the future, it is foreseeable that CCCSD's sanitary sewer system would be extended far enough west that it would be worthwhile for the Stonehurst property owners to extend it the rest of the way to their development and connect to the CCCSD sanitary sewer system. Therefore, it is recommended that LAFCO adopt a zero SOI for SD No.

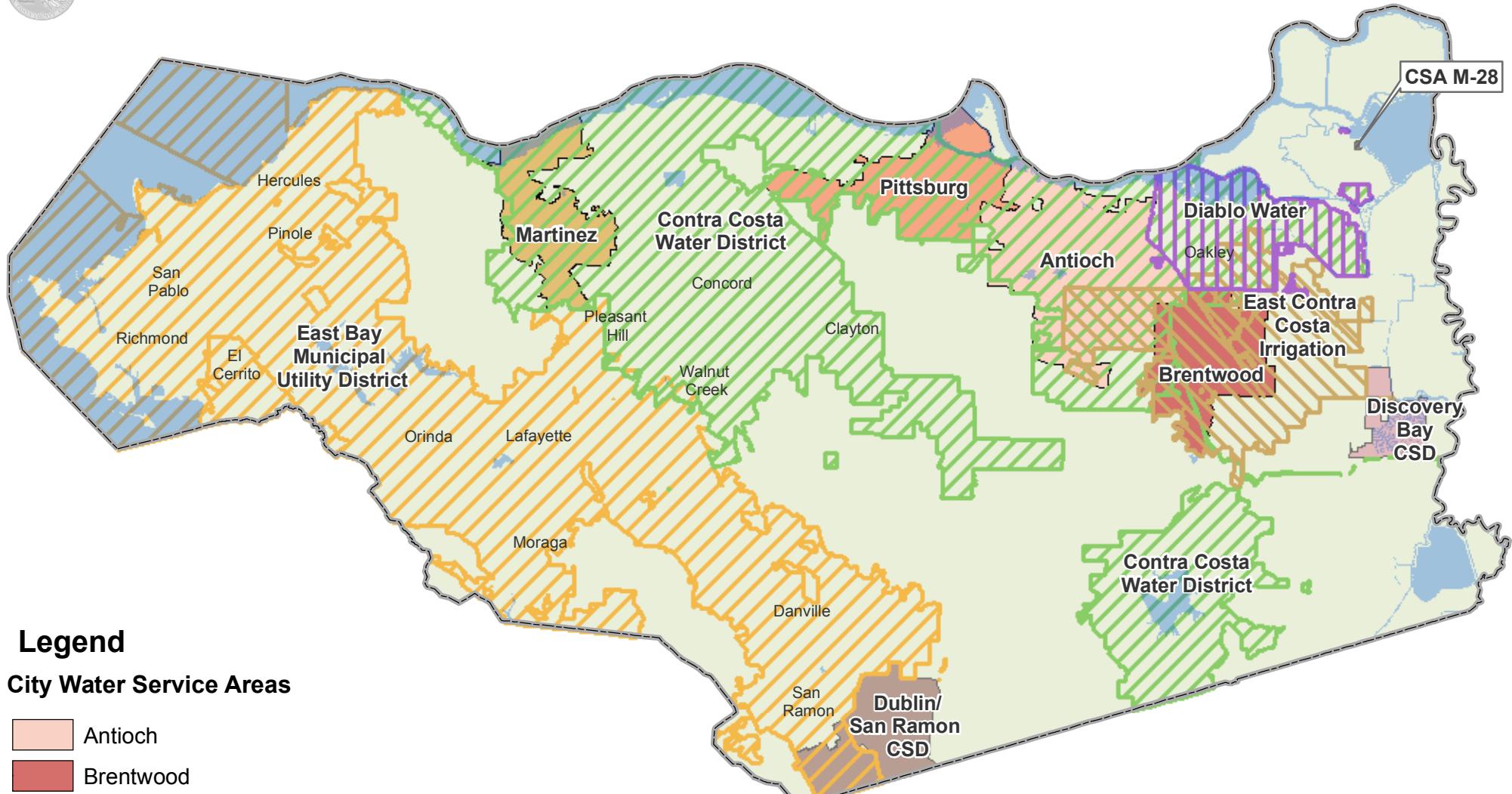
6. This will allow the district to continue to exist until such time as it is physically and financially feasible to annex to CCCSD.

Mt. View Sanitary District: MVSD provides wastewater collection, conveyance, treatment, and disposal services for the central portion of the City of Martinez and adjacent unincorporated area to the northeast. There will be an increased need for cost-effective wastewater services within the MVSD service area given current urban land uses, an aging wastewater collection system, and increasingly stringent water quality standards. The District's SOI currently includes area adjacent to the District's northern boundary, an area within the center of the District that is currently in agricultural use, as well as a few small areas adjacent to the District's current boundary. Because of the water quality requirements for the District's treatment and disposal process, MVSD maintains strict pretreatment standards and prohibits the discharge of heavy industrial waste into its sewerage system. It is recommended that LAFCO maintain the existing SOI for MVSD. The District has developed an effective wastewater treatment process and disposal method that is cost effective and provides regional environmental benefits. The District has treatment capacity to serve the existing areas within its SOI, given anticipated land uses.



Water Districts in Contra Costa County

Figure 1.1



Legend

City Water Service Areas

- Antioch
- Brentwood
- Martinez
- Pittsburg

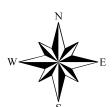
Water Districts

- Contra Costa Water District
- Diablo Water District
- East Bay Municipal Utility District
- East Contra Costa Irrigation District

Other Districts Providing Water Services

- County Service Area M-28 - Willow Mobile Home Park
- Dublin San Ramon Services District
- Discovery Bay Community Services District

0 1 2 4 Miles



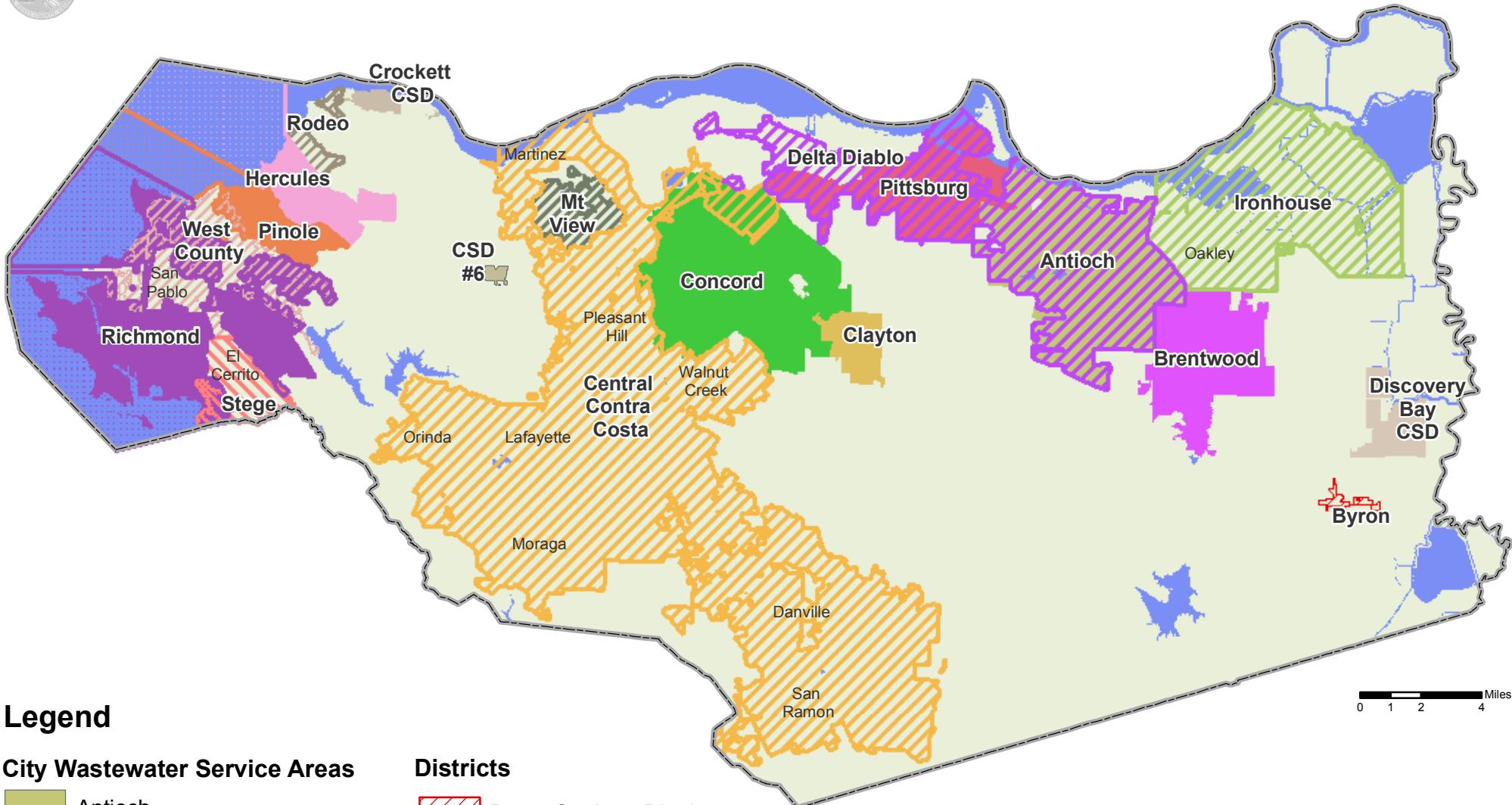
Map created 7/25/2007
by Contra Costa County Community Development, GIS Group
651 Pine Street, 4th Floor North Wing, Martinez, CA 94553-0095
37°58'48.45N 122°06'35.384W

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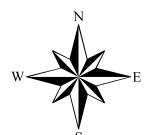


Wastewater Districts in Contra Costa County

Figure 1.2



0 1 2 4 Miles



Legend

City Wastewater Service Areas

- Antioch
- Brentwood
- Clayton (provided by Concord)
- Concord
- Hercules
- Pinole
- Pittsburg
- Richmond

Districts

- Byron Sanitary District
- Central Contra Costa Sanitary
- Delta Diablo Sanitation District
- Ironhouse Sanitary District
- Mt View Sanitary District
- Rodeo Sanitary District
- Stege Sanitary District
- West County Wastewater District

Other Districts Providing Wastewater Services

- Crockett CSD
- County Sanitation District #6 - Alhambra Valley
- Discovery Bay CSD

Map created 7/25/2007
by Contra Costa County Community Development Department GIS Group
651 Pine Street, 4th Floor North Wing, Martinez, CA 94553-0095
37°39'48.45N 122°03'33.39W
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