# SECTION 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 Overview

The Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review for East Contra Costa County focuses on the cities and special districts providing these services within the eastern 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*). The City of Oakley is served by the Diablo Water District (DWD) and Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD) and does not provide water or wastewater services. Relevant information with respect to population and projected growth for the city is included to ensure a comprehensive analysis for the region.

Service Provider	Size of Service Area (sq. miles)	# o f Water Service Connections	# of Wastewater Service Connections
City of Antioch	28.8	30,458	30,697
City of Brentwood	14.83	16,410	15,928
City of Pittsburg	15.5	15,100	15,900
Diablo Water District	17	10,000	
East Contra Costa Irrigation District	40	240	
County Service Area M-28 (Willow Mobile Home Park)	0.04 (25.4 acres)	172	
Delta Diablo Sanitation District	52		64,996
Ironhouse Sanitary District	37		10,400

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

Other service providers in the region include the following:

• The Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) is primarily located in the central region of the county but provides wholesale water service within portions of the eastern county. CCWD is addressed with respect to services provided to those agencies included in this

review. The service review of CCWD will be included in the *Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review for Central Contra Costa County*.

- The Byron-Bethany Irrigation District (BBID) provides agricultural water service within the southeastern portion of the county. BBID is primarily located in San Joaquin County. Therefore, the San Joaquin County LAFCO is the principal LAFCO and is responsible for reviewing the District's services and adopting determinations accordingly.
- The Town of Discovery Bay Community Services District provides retail water service within its service area. This District is reviewed in the *Town of Discovery Bay Community Services District Municipal Services Review and Sphere of Influence Update* (May 2006).
- The Byron Sanitary District provides wastewater services within the Byron area. The District is reviewed in the *Byron Sanitary District Municipal Services Review* (May 2006).
- The Golden State Water Company provides retail water service for the unincorporated Bay Point community. Golden State is an investor-owned utility that operates under the oversight of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). As a private entity, it is not subject to LAFCO's purview. The CPUC authorizes services, service boundaries, and rates for private and investor-owned utilities.

Within eastern Contra Costa County there are a number of mutual water companies, small shared systems, and private and shared wells providing water service in lieu of a public agency or CPUC regulated utility. These facilities are privately owned, and it is beyond the scope of this report to collect and analyze data on these systems. It should be noted that they are providing water service to the County's residents from surface and groundwater resources, and are impacted by the same concerns for supply reliability, water quality and costs as the public water providers.

# **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 throughout the preparation of this Municipal Service Review. 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 Municipal Service Review was released for public review and comment. The Commission will consider public comments at a public hearing in December, 2007 and adopt the determinations accordingly.

# 1.4 Service Related Issues

The eastern portion of Contra Costa County is experiencing significant growth with land use changes and service expansions that necessitates increases to system capacity and other improvements. In some areas there is 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. In some cases, agencies will incorporate more advance treatment processes than currently required in anticipation of future regulatory changes.

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. Those agencies that receive a portion of the base property tax collected by Contra Costa County saw this revenue source restored to normal levels in FY 2006/2007 after the two year mandatory diversion to the State's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund.

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

#### **1.4.1 Growth and Infrastructure Needs**

Growth is a significant factor within eastern Contra Costa County. Population within the four East County cities is expected to increase 37 percent by 2030 to 325,000 residents. (As noted above, Oakley is not a service provider but the City's population is included to ensure an accurate representation of growth.) This level of growth places increasing demands on water supplies as well as the infrastructure required for water treatment and distribution and wastewater collection, treatment and discharge. Antioch has the largest population of the four cities, while Brentwood is projecting the most significant growth. *Chart 1.1* below depicts the growth projections for the four cities, and *Chart 1.2* shows the projected growth for the special districts.

One of the outcomes of growth will be the need to improve infrastructure systems and incrementally increase water and wastewater treatment capacity. Several of the agencies are planning or are in the process of increasing treatment capacity, including a new wastewater treatment plant for the Ironhouse Sanitary District, a new water treatment plant for the City of Brentwood, a wastewater treatment plant expansion for Brentwood, and treatment capacity expansion at the Antioch Water Treatment Plant. The need for major capital improvements to treatment facilities is sometimes accelerated due to regulatory requirements.



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







The costs associated with improvements need to be shared equitably between existing customers and new development. 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. The agencies have addressed this issue through their capital facility fees and service rate structures. However, it is important to recognize that some major improvements, such as treatment capacity, must be implemented incrementally in anticipation of future growth

in order to be cost effective. In those cases, the agency must bear the cost up front and recoup the costs as development occurs over time. This requires a realistic projection of future growth, financial resources, and financial stability.

#### 1.4.2 Water Supplies

The eastern portion of the county receives untreated water supply through water rights for the San Joaquin River, service contracts with the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) for Central Valley Project (CVP) water, and local groundwater from the San Joaquin Groundwater Basin. Several agencies are developing groundwater production facilities in order to improve reliability and leverage the use of a cost-effective local water supply. The San Joaquin Groundwater Basin is not adjudicated, and therefore, there are no legal requirements regarding maintaining a safe yield, the amount and location of groundwater production, or recharge. DWD recently developed a groundwater management plan in accordance with AB 3030; the District will use the plan to guide the development of its groundwater system.

CVP water is a primary source of water supply for the eastern and central portions of the county. CCWD is the CVP contractor and the Contra Costa Canal is a CVP facility. Per contract terms CVP water may only be used within CCWD's boundaries. CCWD's untreated water service area includes Antioch, Bay Point, Oakley, Pittsburg, and portions of Brentwood and Martinez. CCWD also wholesales treated water to Antioch and the Golden State Water Company (Bay Point), and retails water to customers in Clyde, Clayton, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Martinez, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek.

CVP water deliveries are subject to the terms of the USBR contract with CCWD as a Municipal and Industrial Contractor. 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) are receiving 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 eastern Contra Costa County CCWD, Brentwood and Pittsburg are signatories to the MOU. DWD and the City of Antioch encourage conservation and offer the programs available through CCWD to their customers.

The use of recycled water for landscape irrigation and industrial purposes is expected to increase in the future. Although opportunities have been limited, the municipalities and wastewater agencies are working together to develop this resource.

Through the 2005 Urban Water Management Plans, the 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:

Service Provider / Planning Horizon	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Year
City of Antioch (2025)	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Brentwood (2025)	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Pittsburg (2030)	Yes	Yes	1 <sup>st</sup> yr only
Diablo Water District (2030)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contra Costa Water District (2030)	Yes	Yes	Yes*

Table 1.2 Water Supply Adequacy

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.

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 is an issue for surface water and local groundwater. Fluctuating salinity levels in the Delta impact the timing and volume of pumping as well as treatment processes required. Local groundwater is impacted by nitrates and total dissolved solids in certain areas, requiring additional treatment to meet primary or secondary drinking water standards.

Treated wastewater is currently discharged to Marsh Creek, New York Slough, or applied to agricultural lands on the mainland and on Jersey Island. Portions of the Delta and Marsh Creek have impaired water quality due to historic land uses. 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.

#### 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. Two of the agencies use tiered rate structures for water service that serve as a demand management measure. Average usage for residential accounts is summarized in *Table 1.3*.

(gallons per day)						
Service Provider	Tiered Rates	Current	2025 est.			
City of Antioch	No	454 <sup>1</sup>	385			
City of Brentwood	Yes – 4 tiers	640 <sup>2</sup>	806			
City of Pittsburg	Yes – 2 tiers	540 <sup>2</sup>	540			
Diablo Water District	No	509 <sup>2</sup>	509			

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

<sup>1</sup>Source: City of Antioch 2005 Urban Water Management Plan <sup>2</sup>Source: Agency provided

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





Note: The charges shown above include applicable tiered rates. City of Pittsburg rates effective 11/01/2007 City of Brentwood rates effective 11/09/2007 GSWC = Golden State Water Company



Chart 1.4 Monthly Residential Wastewater Service Rates

Note: City of Brentwood rates effective 11/09/2007

# 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 four cities in eastern Contra Costa County is expected to increase to 325,000 by 2030, a 37 percent increase over the 2007 population. The City of Brentwood will experience the highest growth rate at approximately 3 percent per year with population increasing by 70 percent by 2030.

Given the current land uses and anticipated growth, there will be an increased need for water and wastewater services within East County. 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.

Sources of water supply for eastern Contra Costa County include the San Joaquin River, the US Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Project, local groundwater, and some recycled water. The 2005 Urban Water Management Plans adopted by Antioch, Brentwood, DWD, and CCWD indicate that water supplies will be adequate to meet demand in normal conditions as well as single year and multiple year dry conditions through their respective planning horizons (2025 or 2030). The City of Pittsburg 2005 Urban Water Management Plan indicates that water supplies will be adequate in normal, single dry and the first year of multiple dry year conditions through 2030. The US Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Project water is a significant source of supply in this region; annual 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 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, increase permitted capacity, 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.

CSA M-28 has infrastructure needs, which the County is currently assessing. These needs and appropriate funding sources will need to be addressed.

#### **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 in some cases usage charge based on water consumption. Some of the agencies, including Antioch, Brentwood, and ISD, have made significant financial commitments to fund major capital improvements such as new or expanded treatment plants. Some agencies are using a pay-as-you-go approach where feasible; others are using a variety of financing mechanisms including low interest State Revolving Fund 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 the East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Delta Diablo Sanitation District, and the Ironhouse Sanitary District.

#### 1.6.4 Cost Avoidance Opportunities

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

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

The cities of Antioch, Pittsburg and Delta Diablo Sanitation District are working together to develop a Sewer System Management Plan to improve system maintenance and operations and prevent overflows.

The City of Pittsburg and CCWD are partnering on several projects and programs including water conservation and system interties. The City and DDSD are partnering on a recycled water program.

#### 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. Most agencies are using tiered rate structures, and some have incorporated a commodity or usage charge for wastewater service.

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 Antioch and Diablo Water District (DWD) should evaluate various rate structure options including tiered rate structures for water and water rate structures that encourage water conservation. The City of Antioch should evaluate tiered rates for sewer service, and sewer rate structures based on use and wastewater loading.

Ironhouse Sanitary District should evaluate different rate structure options to more accurately gauge consumption and account representation.

#### 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. CCWD is currently constructing and will operate the new Brentwood Water Treatment Plant on the Randall Bold WTP site.

Delta Diablo Sanitation District is participating in various regional studies relating to desalination and alternatives for biosolids management.

Opportunities for shared facilities may be available through a regional approach to wastewater programs, including recycled water. The wastewater agencies within this region should partner on evaluating regional alternatives where appropriate to ensure that adequate due diligence is performed and the benefits to ratepayers from avoided costs and shared facilities are fully evaluated.

There are also opportunities to share facilities through conservation programs for agricultural and landscape customers. Agencies should explore these opportunities as discussed in this report.

#### **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.

### 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 Delta Diablo Sanitation District and Antioch and Pittsburg and consolidation of single purpose special districts such as DDSD with ISD or Central Contra Costa Sanitary District, and DWD with CCWD. Although reorganizations can provide some benefits, there is the potential for loss of efficiency, increased costs, loss of local control on capital improvements, etc. 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 which do not currently have websites are encouraged to establish them 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 Antioch:** The City is providing adequate water and wastewater services and has the financial resources and rate structures in place to continue to provide services and meet infrastructure needs for existing development. For future annexations to the city, the projected water demands and 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 Antioch are included in

the subsequent sub-regional *East County Municipal Services Review* that considers the full range of services the City provides.

**City of Brentwood:** The City is providing adequate water and wastewater services and has considered water and wastewater service needs per the build-out projections of the General Plan. The City has planned to serve the growth within areas that have or will have developed uses in accordance with the General Plan. For future annexations to the city, the projected water demands and wastewater flows would need to be further evaluated based on the type and location of development, existing system capacity in that area, necessary infrastructure improvements to maintain acceptable levels of service, and the timing for improvement construction. The SOI recommendations for the City of Brentwood are included in the subsequent sub-regional *East County Municipal Service Review* that considers the full range of services the City provides.

**City of Pittsburg:** The City is providing adequate water and wastewater service and has the financial resources and rate structures in place to continue to provide services and meet infrastructure needs for existing development. For future annexations to the city, the projected water demands and 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 Pittsburg are included in the subsequent sub-regional *East County Municipal Service Review* that considers the full range of services the City provides.

**Diablo Water District:** DWD uses the General Plans for the City of Oakley and Contra Costa County, and other planning efforts to plan for the future service needs of the area it currently serves and plans to serve. It is recommended that LAFCO reduce DWD's sphere of influence to eliminate the area south of Neroly Road/Delta Road and west of Marsh Creek that overlaps with the City of Brentwood SOI and to remove the Veale Tract southeast of the District. Although DWD has included Bethel Island within its facilities planning study area, there is no specific timeframe for when development is expected to occur and proposals to expand the District's SOI and boundaries should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

**East Contra Costa Irrigation District:** ECCID's current SOI is coterminous with its boundaries. It is recommended that LAFCO retain ECCID's existing sphere of influence. The District has a reliable source of water supply, maintains its infrastructure, and has the resources to support additional infrastructure when needed. ECCID's primary purpose is to provide agricultural water service. However, expansion of ECCID's SOI to include additional agricultural lands would require further environmental analysis under CEQA. This is an option the District may pursue, and this MSR would serve as one of the resources for that analysis.

Although expanding the District's SOI to include the Roddy Ranch urban development area is an option, CCWD does not anticipate needing this source of water supply to serve this area.

**County Service Area M-28:** CSA M-28 serves the Willow Mobile Home Park and the District's current SOI is coterminous with its boundaries. No change is recommended.

**Delta Diablo Sanitation District:** It is recommended that LAFCO adjust DDSD's SOI to be consistent with the voter approved Urban Limit Lines for the Cities of Antioch and Pittsburg. The District provides the wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal for these cities and uses their wastewater collection system plans, General Plans, and other planning efforts to plan for the future service needs of the area. This would establish common planning area boundaries for the two cities and DDSD.

**Ironhouse Sanitary District:** It is recommended that LAFCO reduce ISD's sphere of influence to eliminate the area south of Delta Road and west of Marsh Creek that overlaps with the City of Brentwood SOI. The District provides the wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal services for the City of Oakley, Bethel Island, and other unincorporated areas including the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan Area. The District has adequately planned to serve this area.





Contra Costa Water District

**Diablo Water District** 



East Contra Costa Irrigation District

# **Other Districts Providing Water Services**



**Dublin San Ramon Services District** 

**Discovery Bay Community Services District** 

Map created 7/25/2007 by Contra Costa County Community Development, GIS Group 651 Pine Street, 4th Floor North Wing, Martinez, CA 94553-0095 37:59:48.455N 122:06:35.384W

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