

***SACRAMENTO LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION***

***1112 I Street, Suite 100  
Sacramento, California 95814  
(916) 874-6458***

March 3, 2010

TO: Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission

FROM: Peter Brundage, Executive Officer <sup>PB</sup>

CONTACT: Don Lockhart, Assistant Executive Officer (916) 874-2937  
[Don.Lockhart@SacLAFCo.org]

RE: ***Special District Advisory Committee - Confirmation of Candidates –  
Report Back***

This item was continued from the February 3, 2010 regular meeting. Staff was directed to report back regarding the impact of the Special District Advisory Committee (SDAC) on Commission resources.

***DISCUSSION***

As your Commission knows, while serving on the Commission, all members exercise their independent judgment on behalf of the interests of the county, cities, special districts, residents, property owners, and the public as a whole in furthering the purposes of your Commission. Any member appointed on behalf of local governments represents the interests of the public as a whole and not solely the interests of the appointing authority. (Gov. Code Sec. 56325.1)

The SDAC was established in 2003 to serve as a means of outreach for your Commission. A key charge of the Special District Advisory Committee is to bring issues that affect special districts to the attention of your staff and Commission during deliberations regarding the development of policies and procedures, as well as the review of proposals.

Your Assistant Executive Officer, supported by our part-time Administrative Assistant, provide primary support for the SDAC. The SDAC meets typically quarterly, and the level of staff support varies. It is largely agenda driven. Staff estimates that approximately .035 FTE annually is required to adequately support the SDAC.

The SDAC members serve two year terms without compensation. The Sacramento Municipal Utility District generously provides host facilities for the SDAC, at no charge.

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Attachments

SDAC\_ReportBack\_March\_10



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1112 I Street #100  
Sacramento, California 95814  
(916) 874-6458

February 3, 2010

TO:  Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission  
FROM: Jerry Fox, Chairman, Special District Advisory Committee  
RE: Special District Advisory Committee - Confirmation of Candidates

**RECOMMENDATION**

I respectfully recommend confirmation of all seven nominations to this Committee.

**BACKGROUND**

The Special District Advisory Committee was established by your Commission on October 1, 2003. The SDAC consists of a minimum of nine, but no more than seventeen, committee members, including the Alternate, and two Special District Commissioners. It is the intent of your Commission to have a diverse representation of Special Districts on the committee. The committee includes representatives from recreation and parks, fire, water, flood control/reclamation, and other types of Special Districts (SMUD, Resource Conservation, CSD, etc.). Applicants must sit as current Board members on a Special District in Sacramento County, and must be nominated by their respective Board. Committee members will serve with no LAFCo compensation. Each committee member will serve a two-year term. Terms are staggered over a period of two years. Committee members are selected by the SDAC Nominating Committee, and must be confirmed by your Commission.

Information sharing is among the most valued elements of the SDAC. Accomplishments of the SDAC include the development of the Bylaws of the Advisory Committee, formulation of an equitable cost sharing formula for the Special District share of funding for your Commission, enhanced criteria for Special District representation during city-county property tax exchange agreement negotiations, and streamlining of the Special District Commission member selection process.

The SDAC schedule for 2010:

March 30

June 29

August 31

November 30

Meeting facilities are graciously provided by SMUD. All meetings begin at 7 PM. The public is encouraged to participate.

**CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR CONFIRMATION**

<b>Office A 1/10-12/11</b>	
<b>Nominations</b>	<b>District</b>
Brandon Rose	Fair Oaks R&P District
Ron Greenwood	Carmichael Water District
Derek Minnema	American River Flood Control District
Robert Harrison	Fulton El Camino R&P District
Michael Clohossey	Del Paso Manor Water District
John Cockerham	Southgate R&P District

<b>Office B 1/10-12/10</b>	
<b>Nominations</b>	<b>District</b>
Sanford "Sandy" Kozlen	Carmichael Water District

**CURRENT MEMBERSHIP**

<b>Office B 1/09-12/10</b>	
<b>Current Seat</b>	<b>District</b>
Inez Reyes	Cordova Rec. & Park District
Howard Posner	SMUD
Ted Costa	San Juan Water District
Dan Speer	Wilton Fire Protection District
Derek Minnema	American River Flood Control District

**SPECIAL DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS**

Chuck Rose (incoming Chair)	Citrus Heights Water District
Gay Jones (past Chair)	Sacramento Metro Fire District
Jerry Fox (Chair)	Arcade Creek R&PD

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(SDACNominationsreport Feb\_10)



# SPECIAL DISTRICT FACT SHEET

-- Senate Local Government Committee, August 2009 --

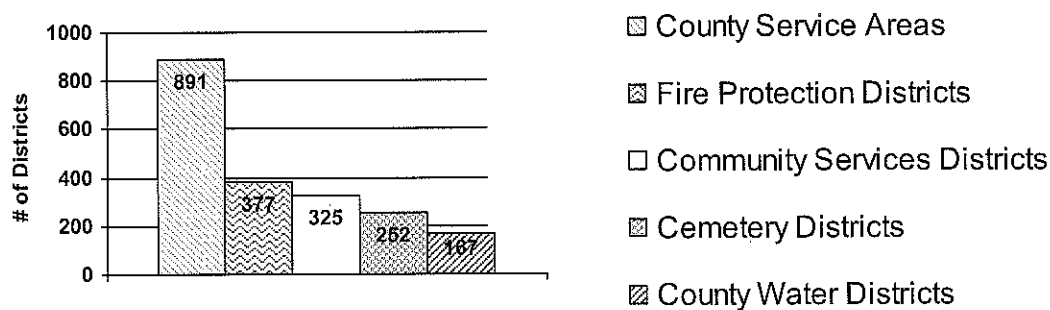


California has nearly 3,400 special districts. Special districts are limited purpose local governments – separate from cities and counties. Within their boundaries, special districts provide focused public services such as fire protection, sewers, water supply, electricity, parks, recreation, sanitation, cemeteries, and libraries.

**Service Area Boundaries** - Districts' service areas range from a few acres to thousands of square miles crossing city and county lines. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California serves over **18 million people** in more than **5,200 square miles** in six counties. By contrast, the Arden Manor Recreation and Park District in Sacramento County covers only **21 acres**; Stallion Springs Community Services District in Kern County serves about **2,500 people**.

**Types of Special Districts** - There are about **50 major types of special districts** (and many subcategories) ranging from airport to cemetery to water conservation districts. **All types of districts operate under either a principal act or a special act.**

A *principal act* is a generic state law that applies statewide to all special districts of that type. There are about 60 principal acts. This chart shows the five most common principal act districts:



A *special act* is a law that the Legislature tailored to the unique needs of a specific area. There are about 120 special act districts. Examples are: Kern County Water Agency, Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District, and Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation, and Conservation District.

## **Special District Fact Sheet Continued**

-- Senate Local Government Committee, August 2009 --

**Understanding Special Districts** - One way to understand special districts is to look at their *activities, funding, and governance*:

### **Activities**

Nearly 85% of California's special districts are *single function* districts, which provide only one service such as fire protection, mosquito abatement, or waste disposal. The remaining districts are *multi-function* districts providing two or more services. For example, several *municipal utility districts* provide fire protection and park services in addition to utility services. *Fire protection districts* often provide ambulance services too. *County Service Areas (CSAs)* can provide any service that a county can provide. **A district's name does not always indicate which services it provides or is authorized to provide.**

### **Funding**

Special districts generate revenue from several sources including property taxes, special assessments, and fees.

- **Enterprise districts run much like business enterprises** and provide specific benefits to their customers. These districts are **primarily funded by the fees that customers pay for services**. About 27% of special districts are enterprise districts and include airport, harbor, hospital, transit, waste disposal, and utility districts. In 2006-07, enterprise districts generated about \$23.9 billion in revenues.
- **Non-enterprise districts deliver services that provide general benefits to entire communities**. These services, such as fire protection, flood control, cemeteries, and road maintenance, do not lend themselves to fees. **Non-enterprise districts rely primarily on property taxes for their revenues**. In 2006-07, non-enterprise districts generated about \$13.6 billion in revenues.

### **Governance**

There are two forms of special district governance:

- About 2/3 of special districts are *independent districts* with independently elected boards or appointed boards whose directors serve for fixed terms. Most have five-member boards but they vary with the size and nature of the district. Cemetery, Fire Protection, and Community Services Districts are mostly *independent districts*.
- The other 1/3 of special districts are *dependent districts* governed by either a city council or county board of supervisors. County Service Areas are *dependent districts*.



# CITY FACT SHEET

-- Senate Local Government Committee, August 2009 --



California has 480 cities, including the City and County of San Francisco.

## Population (1/1/09, Dept. of Finance)

California: 38.3 million

Largest (% of state population)		Smallest:	Fastest Growing 2008-09		
Los Angeles	4.1 million (10.6%)	Vernon	95	Sand City	+4.7%
San Diego	1.4 million (3.5%)	Amador	209	Albany	+4.5%
San Jose	1.0 million (2.6%)	Trinidad	311	Calipatria	+4.5%

## Cities in Counties

82.7% of California residents live in cities

The most cities		The fewest cities		The highest % of county population in cities	
Los Angeles	88	Alpine	0	San Francisco	100%
Orange	34	Mariposa	0	Orange	96%
Riverside	26	Trinity	0	Santa Clara & Solano	95%

## Recent Incorporations (Since 1997, post revenue-neutrality)

City	Effective Date	Pop. at Incorporation
Menifee (Riverside Co.)	10/1/2008	67,705
Wildomar (Riverside Co.)	7/7/2008	31,321
Rancho Cordova (Sacramento Co.)	7/1/2003	54,627
Goleta (Santa Barbara Co.)	2/1/2002	47,106
Aliso Viejo (Orange Co.)	7/1/2001	40,166
Elk Grove (Sacramento Co.)	7/1/2000	72,687
Rancho Santa Margarita (Orange Co.)	1/1/2000	48,336
Oakley (Contra Costa Co.)	7/1/1999	26,217
Laguna Woods (Orange Co.)	3/24/1999	16,725
Citrus Heights (Sacramento Co.)	1/1/1997	86,794

## Governance - Most city councils have five or seven elected members.

Charter cities may have more. **General law cities rely on state law** for their powers and responsibilities. Many use the council-manager form of government. **Charter cities run under locally adopted charters** that control their powers and structures. Several use the strong mayor form of government. There are 114 charter cities and 366 general law cities.

**Services** - Whether living in general law or charter cities, **city residents receive a variety of municipal services** including police and fire protection, libraries, parks and recreation, road maintenance, public transit, street trees, lighting and landscaping, water, sewers, planning and development. **"Full service" cities provide these services themselves.** **"Partial service" and "contract" cities rely on special districts and counties to provide many of these services to their residents.**

## City Fact Sheet Continued

-- Senate Local Government Committee, August 2009 --

### 2006-07 City Revenues and Expenditures

(excluding San Francisco; source: State Controller)

**Total city revenues = \$55 billion**

**Service charges = \$19.9 billion**  
(e.g. electric, water, sewer fees)

**Property taxes = \$4.3 billion**

**Sales taxes = \$3.8 billion**

**Other taxes = \$ 11.1 billion**

**Federal and state transfers = \$4.4 billion**

**Other revenues = \$11.5 billion**

Service charges 36.2%
Property taxes 7.8%
Sales taxes 7.0%
Other taxes 20.2%
Fed. & state transfers 8.0%
Other revenues 20.9%

**Total city expenditures = \$52.4 billion**

**Public safety = \$ 13.8 billion**  
(e.g. police, fire, street lighting)

**Public utilities = \$ 9.8 billion**  
(e.g. electric, water)

**Transportation = \$ 8.6 billion**  
(e.g. streets and highways, airports)

**Waste disposal = \$ 4.9 billion**  
(e.g. garbage and sewers)

**Community development = \$ 4.9 billion**  
(e.g. planning and housing)

**Other expenditures = \$10.4 billion**

Public safety 26.3%
Public utilities 18.7%
Transportation 16.3%
Waste disposal 9.3%
Community devel. 9.3%
Other expenditures 20.1%





# COUNTY FACT SHEET

-- Senate Local Government Committee, August 2009 --



California has 58 counties, including San Francisco which is both a city and a county. California created 27 original counties in 1850 and last formed a new county in 1907, when Imperial County seceded from San Diego County.

## Population (Source: Dept. of Finance, 1/1/09)

California population: 38.3 million

Largest	(% of state population)	Smallest	Fastest Growing 2008-09
Los Angeles	10.4 million (27.1%)	Alpine 1,201	Imperial +2.1%
San Diego	3.2 million (8.3%)	Sierra 3,358	Tulare +1.8%
Orange	3.1 million (8.2%)	Modoc 9,698	Placer +1.7%

## Area (in square miles)

California area: 155,959

Largest	Smallest
San Bernardino 20,052	San Francisco 47
Inyo 10,203	Santa Cruz 445
Kern 8,141	San Mateo 449

## Cities in Counties

California cities: 480

The most cities	The fewest cities	The highest % of county population in cities
Los Angeles 88	Alpine 0	San Francisco 100%
Orange 34	Mariposa 0	Orange 96%
Riverside 26	Trinity 0	Santa Clara & Solano 95%

There are about 2,000 unincorporated communities located throughout the state.

**Governance** - The California Constitution requires all counties to elect a sheriff, district attorney, assessor, and board of supervisors. State law requires each county to have a five-member board of supervisors although charter counties can increase this number. All counties elect or appoint additional county officials. There are 14 charter counties and 44 general law counties.

**Services** - All counties provide three levels of service.

- As agents of the State: social services and health services.
- Countywide services such as: jails, probation, district attorney, assessor, elections, clerk, recorder, and animal control.
- Municipal-type services in their unincorporated areas such as: fire protection, sheriff patrol, libraries, parks and recreation, roads, and planning. In some counties, special districts provide these services.

## County Fact Sheet Continued

-- Senate Local Government Committee, August 2009 --

### 2006-07 County Revenues and Expenditures

(excluding San Francisco; Source: State Controller)

#### Total county revenues = \$48.2 billion

**State transfers = \$16.3 billion**

*(e.g. public assistance, VLF)*

**Federal transfers = \$9 billion**

*(e.g. public assistance, disaster relief)*

**Property taxes = \$10.5 billion**

**Service charges = \$5.5 billion**

*(e.g. building permits, recording fees)*

**Other revenues = \$6.9 billion**

*(e.g. sales & use taxes, fines)*

State transfers 33.7%
Federal transfers 18.7%
Property taxes 21.9%
Service charges 11.4%
Other revenues 14.3%

#### Total county expenditures = \$44.9 billion

**Public protection = \$14.5 billion**

*(e.g. sheriff, jails, courts, DA)*

**Public assistance = \$13.7 billion**

*(e.g. welfare, social services)*

**Health & sanitation = \$7.8 billion**

*(e.g. public & mental health, waste disposal)*

**General government = \$4.6 billion**

*(e.g. elections, assessor, treasurer)*

**Other expenditures = \$4.3 billion**

Public protection 32.3%
Public assistance 30.5%
Health & sanitation 17.5%
General government 10.2%
Other expenditures 9.6%