Local Agency Formation Commission and Local Governments

PRESENTED TO SHASTA LAFCO

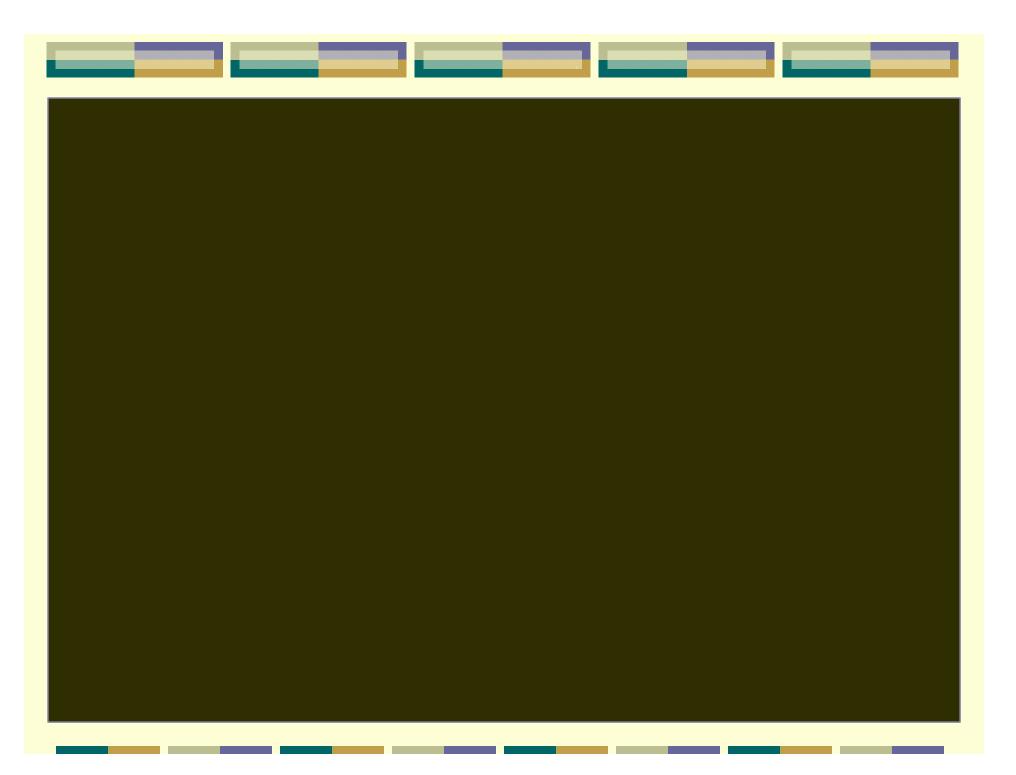
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A Biblical Explanation of LAFCO

In the beginning darkness covered everything

And there was chaos upon the land



And out of the darkness came light, and

Out of chaos came order



And that's LAFCO's job

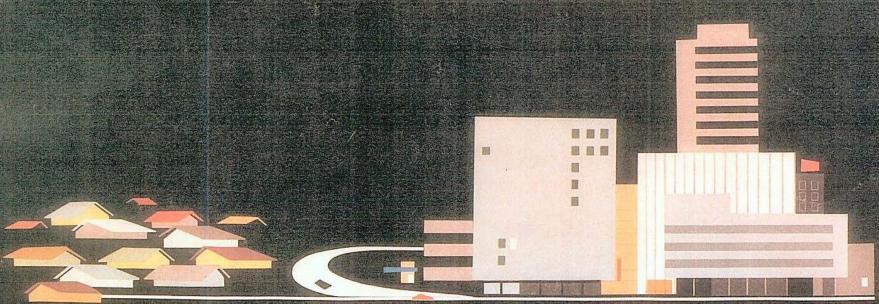
LAFCO in a Nutshell

A public agency that plans and regulates boundaries and service areas of cities and special districts

Why LAFCO came about

- Post World War II population and housing boom in California
- Post street car suburbs; scramble to finance and extend services
- City annexation "wars," proliferation of limited purpose special districts
- Governor Pat Brown's Commission on Urban Problems focused on need to encourage orderly boundaries

MEETING METROPOLITAN PROBLEMS



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON METROPOLITAN AREA PROBLEMS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—Edmund G. Brown, Governor

Legislative Compromise

- No Statewide commission or agency
- Local officials; no State appointees
- One LAFCO for each county
- LAFCO are independent agencies with no appeal from LAFCO decisions to other local agencies, such as the County

LAFCO'S purposes are to

- Encourage orderly boundaries and discourage urban sprawl
- Conserve agriculture and open space
- Promote efficient public services
- Consider regional housing needs, adequate water and other essential issues

What the Courts have said about LAFCO

- LAFCO is engaged in the pursuit of an overriding State purpose
- State laws fully occupy the field
- LAFCO is quasi-legislative; limited legal challenge to LAFCO decisions
- LAFCO is independent, not part of County
- LAFCO is the "Legislature's watch dog for governmental efficiency"

LAFCOs are Independent

- Commissioners make final decisions
- State laws fully occupy the field
- LAFCO decisions cannot be appealed to other administrative bodies
- Executive Officer is solely accountable to the Commission and the statutes

The Shasta LAFCO Unique Mix

- All Local Folks 2 County supervisors,
 2 elected city officials, 1 public member
- An alternate member in each category
- Statute says members are to represent the interests of the entire public

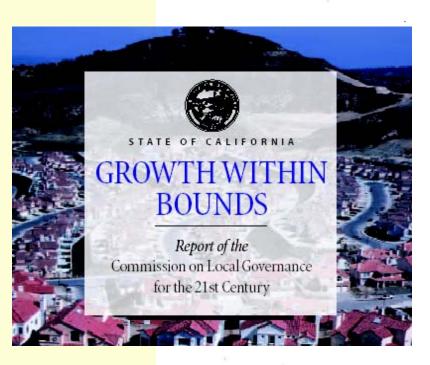
Legislative History – Part 1

- 1963 Knox-Nesbitt Act the beginning -LAFCOs created to regulate
- 1965 District Reorganization Act (DRA) –
 Clean-up the procedures
- 1971 Requirement for spheres of influence LAFCOs are to plan too
- 1977 Municipal Organization Act (MORGA)
 Clean up more procedures

Legislative History – Part 2

- 1985 Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act – Recodification
- 1993 AB 1335 (Gotch) Several reforms
 - LAFCO can initiate changes
 - LAFCO can waive conducting authority hearing

Report of the Commission on Local Governance for the 21st Century



Susan Golding, Chair
Ruben Barrales, Vice-Chair
Jacqueline Bacharach
Marian Bergeson
Patricia Clarke
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Robert Hunt
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Larry Zarian



January 2000

Legislative History – Part 3

2000 - AB 2838 (Hertzberg) - More reforms

- Broadened LAFCO funding formula
- Made LAFCO is the conducting authority for changes
- Required five-year sphere of influence updates
- Required Municipal Service Reviews to update spheres
- Required city/county communication re city spheres
- Required cities to prezone land
- Added new factors water supply, regional housing

Legislative History – Part 4

- To update spheres of influence LAFCO shall determine location and characteristics of **Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities** within or contiguous to the sphere
- To update spheres of agencies that provide sewers, municipal water or structural fire protection, LAFCO shall determine need for those services for affected Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community
- LAFCO shall not approve a city annexation greater than 10 acres or as determined by LAFCO policy, if Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community is contiguous to the proposed annexation, unless an application to annex the DUC to the city has been filed

As a planning agency LAFCO

- Adopt and periodically update a <u>Sphere of</u> <u>Influence</u> for each city and district
- Prepare <u>Municipal Service Reviews</u> to help inform SOIs and coordinate the provision of services

"Sphere of Influence"

Plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area as determined by LAFCO

- Present and planned land uses in the area
- Present and probable need for public services and facilities
- Present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of services the agency provides
- Social or economic communities of interest if relevant to that agency

As a regulatory agency LAFCO

- Regulates boundaries of existing agencies and the creation of new ones
- Regulates the extension of public services without annexations
- Can approve changes only if consistent with spheres of influence
- Is prohibited from directly regulating how land is used . . . but

LAFCO is Subject to CEQA

- Many LAFCO approvals are "projects" under CEQA
- Pre-zoning makes a city the lead agency
- Categorical exemptions are tailored to LAFCO actions - Classes 19 and 20

LAFCO is subject to the Political Reform Act

- Annual filing of assets and campaign contributions is required, plus
- Automatic disqualification from decisions related to entitlements for use

LAFCO decisions are made in full public view

- There is wide public notice of LAFCO hearings including posting on Internet
- LAFCO staff notifies the county, cities, special districts and school districts
- LAFCO is the conducting authority for city and special district boundary changes

LAFCO Funding & Budget

- State mandate LAFCO independently adopts a budget for each fiscal year
- LAFCO is funded in thirds by the County, cities and independent special districts
- Local funding formulas are allowed
- Processing fees help offset expenses

LAFCO Staffing

- LAFCO provides for its own quarters, equipment, supplies and personnel.
- LAFCO appoints an Executive Officer to conduct the day-to-day business and make recommendations on proposals
- LAFCO appoints a Legal Counsel
- LAFCO can contract for staff services

LAFCO does not have jurisdiction over

- School district boundaries
- County boundaries
- Municipal Advisory Councils
- Area Planning Commissions
- Transit Districts
- Joint Powers Authorities

Boundary Change Process

- Before an Application is Filed with LAFCO
 - Land use plans, zoning, subdivision, entitlement
- Step 1 Submit application to LAFCO
- Step 2 Review and Approval by LAFCO
- Step 3 Protest Hearing (if needed)
- Step 4 Election (if needed)
- Step 5 Record and File with SBE

More detailed view of boundary change process

Step 1 - Application

- Resolution of Application or a Petition
- Proposal Questionnaire, Plan for Services
- Sphere of influence Questionnaire, if needed
- Map and legal description per standards
- Certified EIR, N.D. or Notice of Exemption
- LAFCO fee

Step 2 – LAFCO Review

- Ensure property tax exchange agreement
- Issue Certificate of Filing
- Notice of hearing 21 day notice
- Executive Officer Report
- Public hearing; resolution of approval

Step 3 – Protest Hearing (Only if needed)

- Inhabited vs. Uninhabited
- Notice to landowners / voters
- LAFCO staff conducts hearing
- Results are mathematical; no discretion
- Close hearing; calculate protests

Step 4 – Election (only if needed)

- City or County conducts election
- Mailed ballot may be permitted
- Only those affected can vote
- Results are mathematical; no discretion
- Certificate of election results

Final Steps – Record and File at SBE

- LAFCO Certificate of Completion
- Record Certificate, map/legal, etc.
- Effective date of boundary change
- File with State Board of Equalization to change Tax Rate Areas
- Send final notice all affected agencies

That's all folks!





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