

Patrick Jones
County Member

Janice Powell
City Member

Tim Garman
County Member

Tenessa Audette
City Member

Mary Rickert
County Member Alternate

Stan Neutze
City Member Alternate



Fred Ryness
Special District Member

Ronnean Lund
Special District Member

Rosemary Smith
Special District Alternate

Larry Russell
Public Member

Michael Spencer
Public Member Alternate

AGENDA ITEM 9.A.

Date: October 3, 2024

From: Krystle Heaney, Executive Officer

Subject: **Preview of the City of Anderson MSR / SOI Update**

The Commission will review and discuss the Commission Draft of the City of Anderson MSR / SOI Update.

BACKGROUND

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act directs Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCos) to regularly prepare municipal service reviews (MSRs) in conjunction with establishing and updating each local agency's sphere of influence (SOI). The legislative intent of MSRs is to proactively assess the availability, capacity, and efficiency of local governmental services. MSRs may also lead LAFCos to take other actions under their authority, such as forming, consolidating, or dissolving one or more local agencies in addition to any related sphere changes. As part of the Commission's work plan, staff has been preparing a MSR / SOI Update for the City of Anderson.

DISCUSSION

City staff have completed two rounds of internal review of the City of Anderson's MSR / SOI Update and provided LAFCO staff with suggested revisions. LAFCO staff have incorporated City feedback and have prepared a Commission Draft of the MSR / SOI Update for initial Commission and public review at this October 3, 2024, meeting.

The City provides water and wastewater to residents along with a full suite of municipal services including police, parks and recreation, planning and building, and more. Fire protection services are provided by the Anderson Fire Protection District. The City is funded through multiple sources including property taxes, gas taxes, fees for services, grants, and other special revenue. Overall, the City's audited net position increased over the five-year study cycle by \$1,937,180, or 4.4 percent.

There are no proposed changes to the City's SOI as part of this update and LAFCO staff have found the City to have sufficient capacity to provide municipal services at present and in the near future. Based on comments received, staff will bring an updated version of the document to the December 5, 2024, Commission meeting for a noticed public hearing and potential adoption.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Commission review the Commission Draft MSR/SOI update for the City of Anderson and provide direction to staff as needed on suggested revisions.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A - City of Anderson Commission Draft MSR / SOI Update

Municipal Services Review and Sphere of Influence Update for THE CITY OF ANDERSON



September 2024



Shasta LAFCO
P.O. Box 8693
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96158
www.shastalafco.org

SHASTA LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

Commissioners

Tim Garman, County Member - District 2 Supervisor

Patrick Jones, County Member - District 4 Supervisor

Tenessa Audette, City Member - City of Redding

Janice Powell, City Member - City of Shasta Lake

Ronnean Lund, Special District Member - Anderson Cottonwood Irrigation District

Fred Ryness, Special District Member - Burney Water District

Larry Russell, Public Member

Alternate Members

Mary Rickert, County Member - District 3 Supervisor

Stan Neutze, City Member - City of Anderson

Rosemary Smith, Special District Member - Shasta Fire Protection District

Michael Spencer, Public Member

Shasta LAFCO Staff

Krystle Heaney Brogna, AICP, Executive Officer

James M. Underwood, Legal Counsel

George Williamson, AICP, Senior Advisor

Planwest Partners Staff

Jason Barnes, GIS Analyst

Amber Chung, Assistant Planner

Acknowledgements:

LAFCO staff would like to thank contributors to this Municipal Service Review. Input instrumental in completing this report was provided by Mayor Stan Neutze, City Manager Joey Forseth-Deshais, Public Works Deputy Director Peter Wickenheiser, and a multitude of other City staff that provided information and review.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

 USES OF THE REPORT 1

 REVIEW METHODS 1

 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT..... 2

AGENCY OVERVIEW 3

MSR DETERMINATIONS..... 4

SOI DETERMINATIONS 6

AGENCY BACKGROUND..... 8

 FORMATION 8

 BOUNDARY AND SOI 8

 LAND USE AND ZONING 10

 POPULATION 14

 DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES..... 14

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE 16

 GOVERNANCE..... 16

 STAFFING..... 20

 ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY 20

MUNICIPAL SERVICES..... 23

 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES..... 23

 FINANCE 25

 PARKS AND RECREATION 25

 PUBLIC WORKS..... 30

 LAW ENFORCEMENT 43

 OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS 49

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW 51

 BUDGET 51

 AUDIT 54

 ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF LAFCO A

 PURPOSE OF MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEWS A

 PURPOSE OF SPHERES OF INFLUENCE..... B

 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE..... C

 DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES..... C

Figures

FIGURE 1: DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES (DUCs) 15

FIGURE 2: CITY OF ANDERSON STAFFING ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 22

FIGURE 3: CITY OF ANDERSON DRAINAGE AREA MAP 32

FIGURE 4: CITY OF ANDERSON STREET CLASSIFICATIONS - 2007 GENERAL PLAN 34

FIGURE 5: CITY OF ANDERSON WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MAP 41

FIGURE 6: POST CERTIFICATES HELD BY ANDERSON POLICE DEPARTMENT STAFF, 2024 47

FIGURE 7: ANDERSON POLICE DEPARTMENT INCIDENT STATISTICS (2019-2023)..... 49

Tables

TABLE 1: CITY OF ANDERSON SUMMARY PROFILE 3

TABLE 2: CITY OF ANDERSON ANNEXATIONS 9

TABLE 3: CITY OF ANDERSON SERVICE EXTENSIONS 9

TABLE 4: LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY 11

TABLE 5: PRIMARY ZONING DESIGNATION SUMMARY 12

TABLE 6: GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS 16

TABLE 7: PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBERS 17

TABLE 8: NON-CITY COMMITTEES, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS WITH CITY OF ANDERSON REPRESENTATIVES..... 17

TABLE 9: TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MEMBERS 17

TABLE 10: DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS 18

TABLE 11: APFA MEMBERS 19

TABLE 12: PROGRESS TOWARDS 2019-2028 HOUSING ELEMENT GOAL OF 241 HOUSING UNITS 24

TABLE 16: CODE ENFORCEMENT CASES 2020-2024 25

TABLE 13: ANDERSON RIVER PARK FACILITY INFORMATION AS OF 2024 26

TABLE 14: TRAILS THROUGHOUT THE CITY 27

TABLE 16: CITY OF ANDERSON WWTP DEMAND IN 2023..... 36

TABLE 16: WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT LIFT STATIONS 37

TABLE 17: CITY OF ANDERSON WATER CONSUMPTION IN MILLIONS OF GALLONS..... 39

TABLE 18: CITY OF ANDERSON WATER RATE INCREASE FY2023-2024 THROUGH FY2027-2028 39

TABLE 19: ANDERSON POLICE DEPARTMENT CRIME STATISTICS (2018-2023) 48

TABLE 20: BUDGET SUMMARY 53

TABLE 21: AUDIT SUMMARY 55

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Shasta Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) is preparing this Municipal Service Review (MSR) and Sphere of Influence (SOI) update following the requirements of State law and LAFCo policies. LAFCo acts as the countywide oversight agency that coordinates logical and timely changes to local government boundaries. The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act) requires that the Commission conduct periodic reviews of the SOI for cities and special districts in Shasta County (Government Code §56425(g)). State law also requires that, prior to SOI adoption, LAFCo must conduct a review of municipal services provided by that local agency (Government Code §56430). A primary objective for this MSR is to provide LAFCo with a recommendation on the SOI for the:

- City of Anderson

This report provides LAFCo with a tool to study current and future public service conditions comprehensively, and evaluate organizational options for accommodating growth, preventing urban sprawl, and ensuring that critical services are provided efficiently.

USES OF THE REPORT

This service review provides the opportunity to identify trends relating to the adequacy, capacity, and cost of providing services in areas of Shasta County. Service reviews may identify agency boundary changes, where appropriate, to extend services, evaluate consolidation feasibility, where appropriate, and implement other measures to address community water, wastewater, and emergency response service needs. The potential uses of this report are described below.

To Update Spheres of Influence

This MSR serves as the basis for an SOI update which considers territory LAFCo believes represents an agency's appropriate future jurisdiction and service area. All boundary changes, such as annexations, must be consistent with an affected agency's SOI with limited exceptions.

To Consider Jurisdictional Boundary Changes

LAFCo is not required to initiate any boundary changes based on service reviews. However, LAFCo, other local agencies (including cities, special districts, or the County), or the public may subsequently use this report together with additional research and analysis, where necessary, to pursue changes in jurisdictional boundaries.

Resource for Further Studies

Other entities and the public may use this report for further study and analysis of issues relating to the agency and municipal services in Shasta County. Agencies and the public are encouraged to review and share this report to help promote the understanding of municipal services and how they are provided to the community.

REVIEW METHODS

Key tasks and activities in the completion of this MSR include data collection, interviews, agency profile development, determination analysis, public review of MSR, and the adoption of the final MSR. The MSR began with a complete and thorough review of available data and documents. The following information was considered in the service review:

- o Agency-specific data: responses to LAFCo Requests for Information, maps, agency plans, and agency correspondence.
- o Shasta County General Plan data: Land use designations, zoning regulations, and population trends.
- o Demographic data: U.S. Census; CA Department of Finance; CA Water Resources Board.
- o Finances: budgets, audits, rates and fees; and
- o Other Reports and Assessments: State Water Resources Control Board citation.

The information gathered was analyzed and applied to make the required determinations for the agency and reach conclusions about the focus issues identified in this service review. All information gathered for this report is filed by LAFCo for future reference.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is contained in Public Resources Code §21000 et seq. Under this law, public agencies are required to evaluate the potential environmental effects of their actions. MSRs are statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to §15262 (feasibility or planning studies) and categorically exempt pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15306 (information collection). It should be noted that when LAFCo acts to update an SOI, CEQA requirements must be satisfied. The lead agency for CEQA compliance would most likely be LAFCo.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The City of Anderson ("City") is located in south Shasta County with Cottonwood to the south and Redding to the north. The City stretches along the Sacramento River and is bisected by Interstate 5 and California State Route 273.

Anderson is governed by a five-member city council whose members are elected at large. It operates its own police, parks and recreation, public works, and development services departments. The City contracts with outside agencies to provide certain municipal services such as fire protection and solid waste disposal services. Through contractual agreement, the Anderson Fire Protection District (FPD) provides fire protection services for the City. Solid waste disposal and recycling collection services are provided by Waste Management.

Table 1: City of Anderson Summary Profile

Contact Information	
Mailing Address	1887 Howard Street, Anderson, CA 96007
Physical Address	Same as above
Phone	(530) 378-6626
Website	https://www.ci.anderson.ca.us/index.php
Management Information	
Manager	Joey Forseth-Deshais, appointed January 2024
Governing Body	Five-member City Council elected at large for staggered four-year terms
Council Members	Stan Neutze, Mayor; Melissa Hunt, Vice Mayor; Susie Baugh, Councilmember; Dan Gallier, Councilmember; Mike Gallagher, Councilmember
Council Meetings	Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm in the City Council Chambers (3 rd floor of City Hall, located at 1887 Howard St, Anderson, CA 96007)
Staffing	Approximately 76 full-time staff, three part-time staff
Service Information	
Services Provided	Water, wastewater, law enforcement, streets and streets maintenance, stormwater drainage, parks and recreation, code enforcement, planning, building and engineering.
Population Served	Total within Boundary: 11,323 Registered Voters: 6,106
Fiscal Information	
FY 2023-24 Budget	Revenue: \$19,113,341 Expenditures: \$24,459,188
Boundary Information	
Area Served	Boundary Acreage: Approx. 4,646 Parcel Count: Approx. 4,471
Sphere of Influence	Approx. 8,398 acres (additional 3,752 acres); No proposed changes

MSR DETERMINATIONS

As set forth in §56430(a) of the CKH Act, in order to prepare and to update the SOI in accordance with §56425, the commission shall conduct a service review of the municipal services provided in the county or other appropriate area designated by the commission. The commission shall include in the area designated for a service review the county, the region, the sub-region, or any other geographic area as is appropriate for an analysis of the service or services to be reviewed, and shall prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to each of the following:

(1) Growth and population projections for the affected area.

- a) The City of Anderson has an estimated population of 11,323 based on the 2020 decennial US Census data. Shasta County's projected annual growth rate from 2020 through 2060 is estimated to be 0.19 percent per year. If this growth rate is applied to the City, its population would be approximately 11,540 in 2030.
- b) The City is not anticipating significant growth. It is anticipated that the population will remain fairly consistent over the next five to ten years with mild growth concentrated in the southwest.

(2) The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.

- a) The City of Anderson has a MHI that is 50.1 percent of the statewide median household income of \$91,551. Therefore, the City can be considered disadvantaged. However, since it is incorporated, it is not considered a DUC.
- b) The land surrounding the City is nearly entirely located within various disadvantaged census tracts with the exception of the southwest portion of the City's boundary.
- c) Should future annexations or service extensions be proposed, special consideration will be given to any DUCs affected by the annexation consistent with GC §56375(8)(A) and LAFCO Policy.

(3) Present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services, including infrastructure needs or deficiencies.

- a) The City has ample water storage and groundwater supply to meet current and future water needs of the area. The Anderson Subbasin, the City's water source, is considered to be resilient to drought and is not expected to become overdrafted. The City is sufficiently maintaining its water service infrastructure and plans to build an additional well to increase water supply to prepare for potential concentrated population growth in southwest Anderson. The City has sufficient capacity to provide water service for present and future populations.
- a) The City of Anderson generates an average of 1.618 MGD of sewage with a capacity of 2.0 MGD for dry weather flows. Since the City is not anticipating significant population growth and efficiency upgrades are being implemented to new City buildings and residences, the City is not anticipated to exceed this capacity in the next 15 years and thus has sufficient capacity to serve present and future populations.
- b) Other public services provided by the City (law enforcement, streets maintenance, planning, building, engineering, code enforcement, parks and recreation, and stormwater drainage) have sufficient public facilities and adequate provision of services. The City is continually

making upgrades to public facilities including recreational facilities, stormwater drainage systems, and City streets to address faults and improvement areas.

- c) The City has a Capital Improvement Program to help plan for future improvements and recently passed a rate increase for water service to assist in the financing for planned capital improvement projects in the water system.

(4) Financing ability of agencies to provide services.

- a) The City's audited net position increased over a five year period by \$1,937,180, or 4.4 percent, from \$43,556,483 at the end of FY2019-20 to \$45,493,663 at the end of FY2022-23.
- b) Based on audited financial statements, the City sees a fluctuation of net gains and losses from year to year. However, there has been an overall net gain over the last five fiscal years reviewed.
- c) Over the last five fiscal years reviewed, the City has budgeted for an average deficit of \$4.7 million.

(5) Status of, and, opportunities for, shared facilities.

- a) The City of Anderson is located approximately ten miles southeast of the City of Redding, approximately seven miles east of Happy Valley, and approximately five miles north of the Cottonwood community.
- b) The Anderson Fire Protection District (FPD) provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the City. Together, the FPD and City work closely to educate the community on fire safety and coordinate on new City operations and buildings to ensure it can receive adequate fire protection services.
- c) The Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID) provides agricultural water to its service area, which overlaps with the City boundaries. Due to stormwater drainage issues, the City has installed a storm water pump station on Marmac Road between Timber Lane and Thomas Way that pumps water into the ACID canal.
- d) The Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District (SMVCD) provides vector control services to its 1,000-acre service area, which includes the City of Anderson. The two agencies work together as needed.

(6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

- a) The City of Anderson is governed by a five-member City Council that is elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm in the City Council Chambers (3rd floor of City Hall, located at 1887 Howard St, Anderson, CA 96007).
- b) The City maintains a website (www.ci.anderson.ca.us) where it regularly posts City information; meeting agendas, minutes, and video recordings; documents; and updates. Many sections of the City's website provide thorough archives, including meeting agendas from 2014-2024 and financial reports from FY2007-08 through FY2021-22.

(7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery.

- a) The City currently serves the Wooded Acres subdivision north of City limits and across the Sacramento River through its Wooded Acres Estate Pressure Zone. The City of Anderson currently has no feasible means to connect this pressure zone to the main pressure zone due

to the geography of the area. The City would like to transfer this service area to the City of Redding as it is located within Redding's SOI, contains Redding residents, and has an intertie to Redding's main pressure zone.

SOI DETERMINATIONS

In order to carry out its purposes and responsibilities for planning and shaping the logical and orderly development of local governmental agencies to advantageously provide for the present and future needs of the county and its communities, the commission shall develop and determine the sphere of influence of each district, as defined by Government Code §56036, and enact policies designed to promote the logical and orderly development of areas within the sphere. In determining the sphere of influence of each local agency, the commission shall consider and prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to the following:

(2) Present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open-space lands.

- a) The largest land uses within the City are Special Planning Area (SPA), Rural Holding (RH), Agriculture), and Industrial (I). Agriculturally designated lands are largely located outside of City limits. The City's 2007 General Plan introduced the Rural Holding land use designation for lands outside of City limits to prepare for potential future annexation and to protect future agricultural uses on larger parcels. Per the General Plan, the City identifies agriculture as a part of the City and surrounding area for the foreseeable future.
- b) Open space designated lands are largely in the northeast of the City adjacent to the Sacramento River. These lands are part of the Anderson River Park and contain miles of trails with scenic views of the natural area and river. This area draws in visitors and is where many City events are held for the community.

(3) Present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.

- a) The City of Anderson is one of three incorporated cities in Shasta County and is one of the main populated areas. There continues to be a need for public services including water, wastewater, stormwater drainage, streets maintenance, law enforcement, parks and recreation, planning, building, engineering, and code enforcement. There are existing developed areas within the City's SOI that may request new or expanded services should significant population growth occur.
- b) Population growth is largely concentrated in the southwest area of the City which is currently only served by two wells. The City would like to add an additional well here to ensure it has adequate water supply for any potential future growth that may occur in this area.

(4) Present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.

- a) The City's current capacity of public facilities and public service provision are sufficient to serve current and anticipated future demand.

(5) Existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.

- a) The City of Anderson is located approximately ten miles southeast of the City of Redding, approximately seven miles east of Happy Valley, and approximately five miles north of the

Cottonwood community. Happy Valley and Cottonwood currently receive water services from Clear Creek CSD and Cottonwood Water District, respectively.

(6) For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere.

- a) There are no proposed changes to the existing SOI for the City.

AGENCY BACKGROUND

FORMATION

Principal Act

The City of Anderson is a general law city and as such is bound by the State's general law, California Government Code §34000 et seq., which specifies the type of governance, when and how elections are held, who may serve on the City Council, and other City affairs.

Formation Proceedings

After experiencing rapid expansion after World War II, community members completed petition proceedings to incorporate the City of Anderson. As a result, the Shasta County Board of Supervisors held a public hearing (Resolution No. AC-2) on the matter on November 28, 1955. Shortly thereafter, a simple majority (477:403) was achieved for the election item regarding the City's incorporation with City of Anderson officially incorporated as a general law city on January 16, 1956. The City of Redding adopted Resolution No. 1974 congratulating and extending assistance to the new city.

BOUNDARY AND SOI

The City's boundary and SOI encompass approximately 4,646 and 8,398 acres, respectively (Figure 1). The City's SOI extends to the northwest and southeast of the boundary. Much of the land in the City's SOI is undeveloped or partially developed with residences, industrial buildings, or agricultural structures.

The City has a river valley landscape with gentle rolling foothills in the north and east and hillsides in the south and west. In addition to the Sacramento River, other waterways such as Anderson Creek pass through the City and form riparian corridors throughout the City's boundary. Views of Mt. Shasta, the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains, Mt. Lassen, and the southern Cascade Range can be seen throughout the City.

In recent history, there have been three annexations (Table 2) and four out of area service extensions (Table 3). However, the extension of services to the specified Wooded Acres parcels was not completed, and proceedings for the application have been terminated. There has been a total of approximately 453.2 acres of territory annexed into the City's boundary. There are no annexations or out of area service extensions currently in progress or planned for the near future.

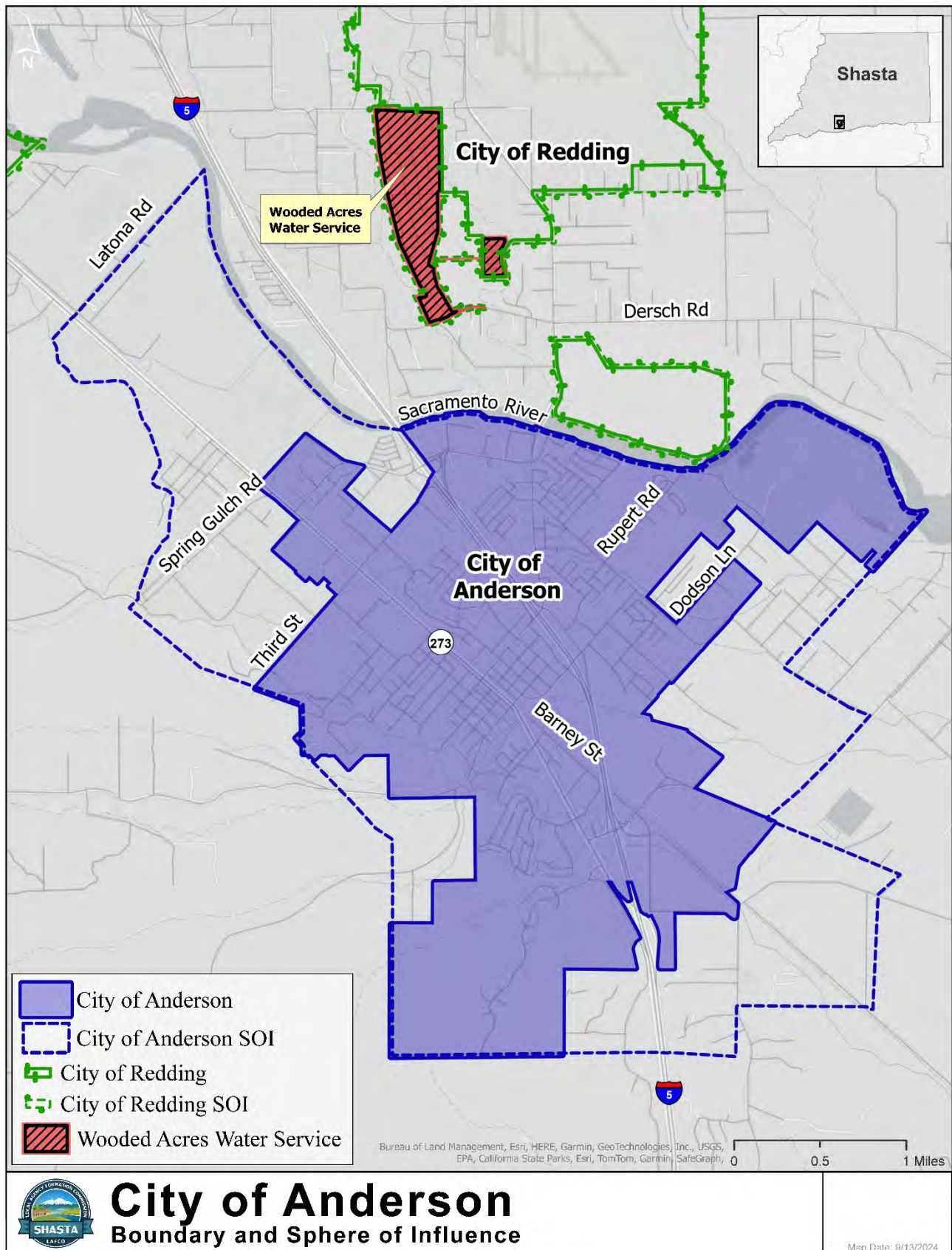
Table 2: City of Anderson Annexations

Annexation Name/Number	Detachment Agency	Acreage	Year	LAFCo Resolution
Highway 273 Area Annexation (Annex No. 02-01)	County Service Area No. 15 - Street Lighting	+44.2	2003	03-12
Alexander, Bellevue, and Pinewood Loop Area Annexation (Annex No. 04-01)	County Service Area No. 15 - Street Lighting	+24	2005	05-01 & 05-03
Deschutes Reorganization	County Service Area No. 1 - Shasta County Fire Protection District & County Service Area No. 15 - Street Lighting	+385	2014	2014-13

Table 3: City of Anderson Service Extensions

Service Extension Name	Reason for Extension	Affected APNs	Year	LAFCO Resolution
Weaver/MW Holdings Services Extension	Brent Weaver (representative of MW Holdings, property owner of parcel) requested water services for fire protection	050-530-015	2017	2017-09
Station 47 Water Services Extension	Shasta County (intended property owner of parcel) requested water services to support a County fire station	050-530-020	2021	2021-07
Portion of Wooded Acres Subdivision Water Services Extension (application was terminated prior to completion)	No service connections had been previously established for these parcels and property owners requested connections. However, due to increased well production, this request was terminated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 056-030-001 & 056-030-002; • 056-030-026 thru -028; and • 056-020-001 thru -017 	2023	2023-01
Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) Water Services Extension	SPI requested water services for fire protection so that they could remove the existing fire retention pond to use that acreage for future development	050-110-038 & 050-530-072	2023	2023-12

Figure 1: City of Anderson Boundary and SOI Map



LAND USE AND ZONING

The City's latest update of the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan was in 2007, with a planned update to occur in 2027. As of 2022, no amendments to the City's Land Use Plan were made nor required¹. Land uses within the City's boundary largely consist of low density residential (LDR), general commercial (C), heavy and light industrial (I), and public/semi-public (PSP).

Land uses encompassed in the City's SOI but outside of the boundary are primarily industrial (I), rural estate ((RE), limited agriculture), and rural holding ((RH), agriculture). Other land uses are classified as low density residential (LDR), commercial (C), public/semi-public (PSP), special planning area (SPA), and medium density residential (MDR) (Figure 2).

The acreage of the City's land use and primary zoning designations is shown below (Table 4, Table 5). Primary zoning designations *AG: Agriculture* and *R-1: Single Family Residential* include acreages for combined zoning classifications that have a primary designation of either AG or R-1 and additional designations such as *HS: Hill Side Combining District* or *PD: Planned Development*. Acreages for the AG/HS, R1/HS, and R1/PD combined zoning classifications are 19.01, 85.6, and 502.4 acres respectively.

Table 4: Land Use Designation Summary

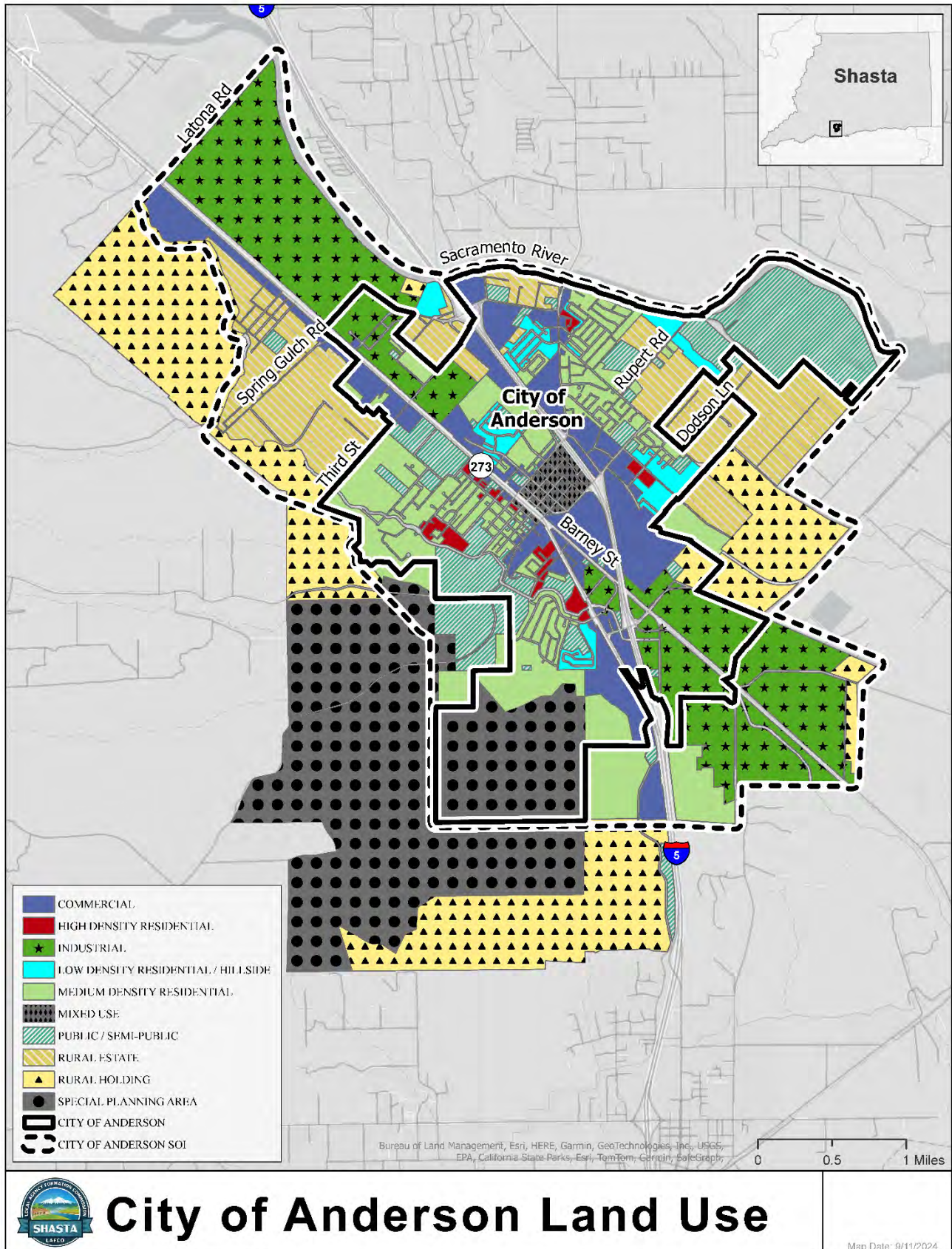
Land Use Designation	Acreage	Percentage
RH - Rural Holding (Agriculture)	2,150.4	19.6%
RE - Rural Estate (Limited Agriculture)	1,240.7	11.3%
LDR - Low Density Residential	1,297.1	11.8%
MDR - Medium Density Residential	221.7	2.0%
HDR - High Density Residential	73.0	0.7%
SPA - Special Planning Area	2,406.6	21.9%
MU - Mixed-Use	58.8	0.5%
C - Commercial	839.8	7.7%
I - Industrial (Manufacturing)	1,764.9	16.1%
PSP - Public and Semi-Public Land and Open Space	922.7	8.4%

¹ City of Anderson, 2022 General Plan and Housing Element Annual Report.

Table 5: Primary Zoning Designation Summary

Zoning	Acreage	Percentage
AG: Agriculture	274.9	5.9%
RE: Rural Estate	170.8	3.7%
RE-2: Rural Estate	6.6	0.1%
PD: Planned Development	0.0	0%
HS: Hill Side Combining District	0.0	0%
R-1: Single Family Residential	1,307.2	33.1%
R-2: Medium Density Residential	174.4	4.4%
R-3: Multiple Family Residential	79.0	2.0%
MU-C: Mixed Use Commercial	28.6	0.7%
MU-R: Mixed Use Residential	21.9	0.6%
C-1: General Commercial District	266.5	6.7%
C-2: Highway Commercial District	206.1	5.2%
C-3: Heavy Commercial District	102.9	2.6%
M-1: Light Industrial	236.2	6.0%
M-2: Heavy Industrial	317.8	8.0%
PSP: Public/Semipublic	759.1	19.2%
NR: Natural Resource District	0.0	0%

Figure 2: City of Anderson Land Use Map



POPULATION

As of 2020, Anderson has a population of approximately 11,323. This is an increase of 1,391 people from the 2010 population of 9,932. Between 2010 and 2018, the City's annual growth averaged 0.42² percent per year. The County's projected annual growth rate from 2020 through 2060 is estimated to be 0.19³ percent per year. Out of the three incorporated cities in the County, the City of Anderson has grown in population the quickest since 2010 and experienced the most significant growth in the County in 2014.

In recent years, those in age groups of 10-19 years old and 60 to 64 years old have experienced the most population growth in the City⁴. The largest racial group in the City is classified as White alone at 76% of the population in 2020.

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

As of 2022, Shasta County has a median household income (MHI) of \$68,347⁵. The City of Anderson's MHI is \$45,896⁵, or \$22,451 less than that of the County. These MHIs are approximately 74.6 percent and 50.1 percent, respectively, of the State's 2022 MHI of \$91,551⁵.

While by definition cities are not DUCs, the MHI of Anderson is a helpful indicator to establish likely regional economic conditions. The City is considered to be a disadvantaged community, and it is likely that residential areas within and adjacent to the City's boundary and SOI may also qualify as DUCs, especially since the County is also considered disadvantaged.

There are six designated opportunity zones in Shasta County, which are designated census tracts that offer tax relief on capital gains to encourage investment and revitalization in the area. Typically, these opportunity zones are economically distressed communities. Census Tract 120, an opportunity zone, largely overlaps with the City of Anderson's boundary and SOI but does extend farther to the south. This opportunity zone has a median household income of \$40,773⁵ which is \$27,574 less than that of the County. Other disadvantaged areas within or adjacent to the City include Census Tract 123.01 to the northwest of the City (\$52,500⁵ MHI, 57.3 percent of CA MHI), Census Tract 121.02 which contains a portion of the City and extends past the boundary in the southeast (\$41,641⁵ MHI, 45.5 percent of CA MHI), Census Tract 122 to the southeast of the City, north of Cottonwood (\$70,921⁵ MHI, 77.5 percent of CA MHI), and others. Disadvantaged census block groups and severely disadvantaged block groups adjacent to the City are shown below (Figure 3).

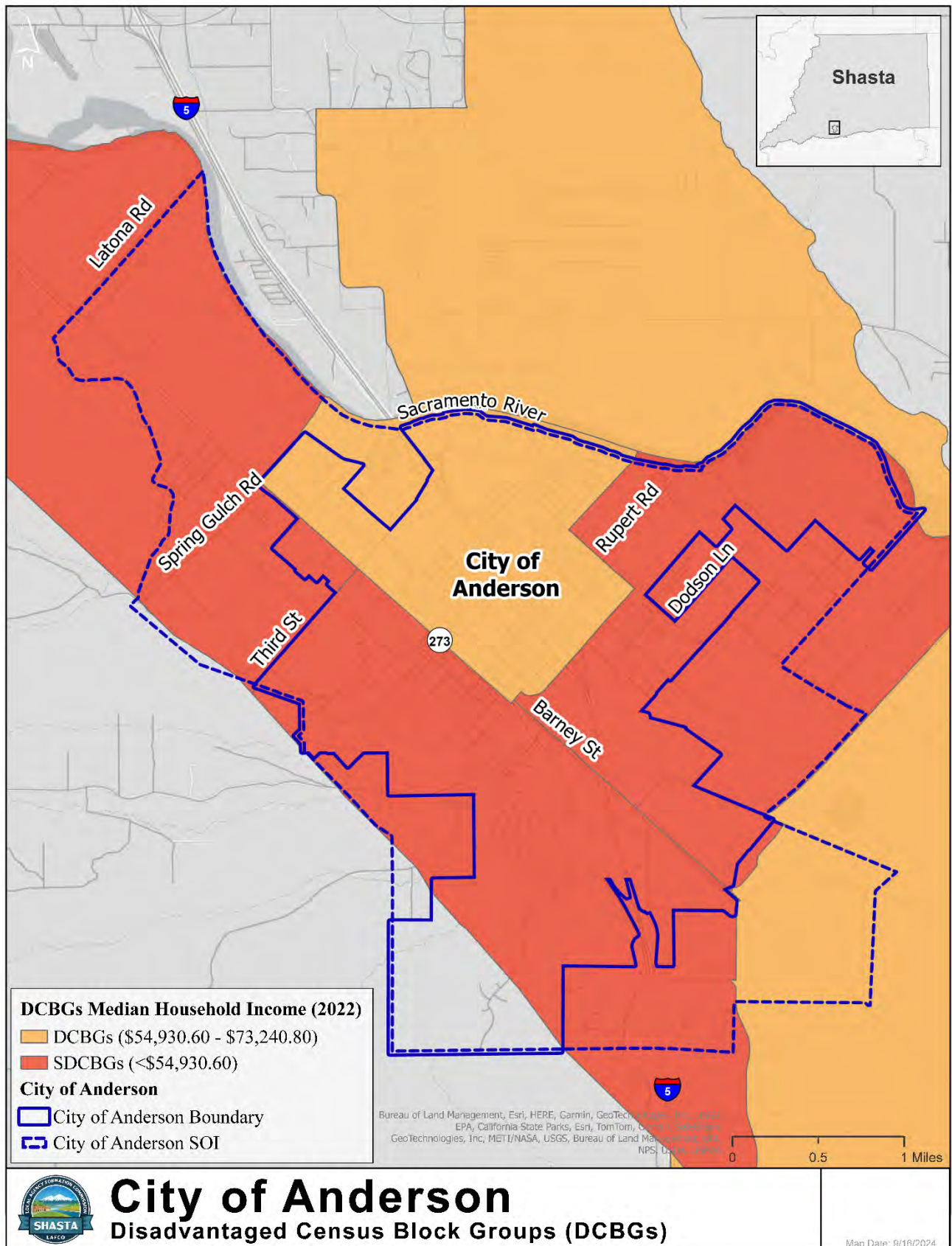
² Placeworks, City of Anderson 2019-2028 Housing Element Update Certification Draft, page A-2, 2020.

³ Placeworks, City of Anderson 2019-2028 Housing Element Update Certification Draft, page A-5, 2020.

⁴ Placeworks, City of Anderson 2019-2028 Housing Element Update Certification Draft, page A-6, 2020.

⁵ US Census Bureau, Table S1901 Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2022 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), 2022

Figure 3: Disadvantaged Census Block Groups (2022)



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

GOVERNANCE

The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government which requires that the City Council appoint a City Manager who oversees the municipal affairs of the City of Anderson. The City Council is also responsible for appointing the City Attorney. The City Manager is responsible for appointing the Police Chief, Assistant City Manager, Finance Director, Public Works Director, and the City Clerk who all report directly to the City Manager. All other City employees report to the head of their department.

City Council

The City Council has five members who are elected at large to staggered four-year terms. Council members are required to be residents of the City of Anderson and registered voters at the time nomination papers are filled out. The City Council meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 pm in the Council Chambers, on the third floor of City Hall (located at 1887 Howard Street, Anderson, CA 96007).

Table 6: Governing Body Members

Name	Title	Term Expiration
Stan Neutze	Mayor	December 2024
Melissa Hunt	Vice-Mayor	December 2024
Susie Baugh	Councilmember	December 2024
Dan Gallier	Councilmember	December 2026
Mike Gallagher	Councilmember	December 2026

Ordinance No. 840, passed on February 19, 2021, authorizes members of the City Council to receive a monthly salary in accordance with the amount authorized under California Government Code §36516. The current authorized salary is \$300.00 per Councilmember per month for cities with a population under or equal to 35,000 people. Prior to the adoption of Ordinance No. 840, Council members received a \$50.00 salary per month.

Planning Commission

The Planning Commission is the official planning agency of the City of Anderson and is responsible for the review, evaluation, and approval of planning related items such as rezoning requests, general plan amendments, use permits, subdivision maps, and other planning items. The City Council receives recommendations pertaining to planning legislative matters from the Planning Commission to inform their decisions and rulings. The City Council appoints the five members of the Planning Commission to four-year terms.

The Planning Commission meets on the fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 pm in the City Council Chambers at City Hall, located at 1887 Howard Street, Anderson, 96007.

Table 7: Planning Commission Members

Name	Title	Term Expiration
Penny Grant	Chair	December 2026
Angie Hawkins	Vice-Chair	December 2024
Ron Barnett	Commissioner	December 2026
Bonnie Simmons	Commissioner	December 2024
Darin Hale	Commissioner	December 2024

Other Boards and Committees

Representatives from the City of Anderson sit on numerous different committees, boards, and commissions pertaining to Shasta County and nearby areas (Table 8).

Table 8: Non-City Committees, Boards, and Commissions with City of Anderson Representatives

Committee/Board/Commission Name	City of Anderson Representative	Term Expiration
Enterprise Anderson Groundwater Sustainability Agency (EAGSA) (formerly Redding Area Water Council - Policy Advisory Committee)	Melissa Hunt, Regular Member; Stan Neutze, Alternate Member	Until replaced
Shasta Mosquito/Vector Control District (SMVCD)	Darin Hale	December 2027
Shasta County Commission on Aging	Bonnie Simmons	January 2025
Healthy Shasta Partner Leadership Team	Susie Baugh	December 2024
Shasta County Community Action Board (CAB)	Stan Neutze	December 2024
Redding Area Bus Authority (RABA)	Mike Gallagher	
Youth Options Board of Directors	Susie Baugh	December 2024

Traffic Committee

The City of Anderson Traffic Committee is responsible for the review of public requests on topics such as parking regulations, speed limits, traffic signs, loading or handicapped zones, or other traffic issues. These requests are approved or denied by the Committee and inform the Committee's traffic recommendations made to the City Council. If no requests are received, Traffic Committee meetings will be canceled. The Committee meets the first Tuesday of each month at 9:00 am at the City Hall Conference Room (2nd floor) located at 1887 Howard St., Anderson, CA 96007.

Table 9: Traffic Committee Members

Name	Position with City of Anderson	Position with Traffic Committee
Steve Blunk	Lieutenant of the Anderson Police Department	Member
Peter Wickenheiser	Deputy Director of the Public Works Department	Member
Adam Whelen	Director of the Public Works Department	Member
Alec White	Permit Technician	Secretary

Design Review Committee

Prior to a building permit being issued for Commercial, Industrial, Multi-family Residential or multiple Single-family Residences, the City's Design Review Committee must conduct a review of the preliminary drawings and sketches and approve or conditionally approve the drawing materials, assuming certain circumstances apply. During this process, the Committee is responsible for considering if the proposed project has sufficient architectural merit and compatible building decoration and landscaping designs. Notably, the Committee is evaluating whether the development of a project would be compatible with community goals and policies while also implementing quality, compatible, and aesthetically pleasing development and construction designs. The Committee is responsible for conditioning requirements and making recommendations to ensure that this goal is met.

The decisions made by the Design Review Committee are valid for one year unless the approval specifies an alternate timeline. People may appeal the Committee's decisions to the Planning Commission within ten days of the Committee's decisions being made. Likewise, people may appeal the Planning Commission's decisions to the City Council within ten days of the Commission's decisions being made.

The Design Review Committee meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 2:00 pm in the City Hall Conference Room (3rd floor) located at 1887 Howard Street, Anderson, CA 96007.

Table 10: Design Review Committee Members

Name	Position with City of Anderson	Position with Design Review Committee
Lisa Lozier	Senior Planner	Secretary
Peter Wickenheiser	Deputy Director of the Public Works Department	Member
Steve Blunk	Lieutenant of the Anderson Police Department	Member
Steve Lowe	Fire Chief of the Anderson Fire Protection District	Member
Adam Whelen	Director of the Public Works Department	Member

Parks and Recreation Committee

On August 18, 2020, the City of Anderson City Council approved Ordinance No. 832, effectively dissolving the Parks and Recreation Commission; removing it from the City Municipal Code Section 1, Title 8, Chapter 2.5; and divesting the responsibility of the hiring of the Recreation Director from the Commission to the City Manager. Attendance of these meetings had been lacking since August 18, 2019, resulting in the Commission not reaching quorum and not being able to conduct business. As such, it was determined that staff of the Parks and Recreation Department could more effectively handle the business and operations previously under the responsibility of the Commission.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is tasked with the review and approval of the Finance Director's recommendation to the City Council regarding the external independent auditor and annual financial audit services including the proposed scope of work. Additionally, the Committee meets with the auditor to review the products and management responses of the audit that are presented to the City Council.

The Committee consists of the Mayor (Stan Neutze), Vice-Mayor (Melissa Hunt), and a member of the public with a professional finance background (Vacant) who is appointed by the City Manager. The Audit Committee is only required to meet annually, in either December or January.

Anderson Public Finance Authority (APFA)

The Anderson Public Finance Authority (APFA) is permitted through the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985 and JPA law to finance and refinance public capital improvements, working capital, and other projects through the issuance of bonds or other means. Other powers of the APFA include:

- Purchase Obligations;
- Incur debts, liabilities, and obligations;
- Acquire, hold, or dispose of real and personal property by lease, purchase, sale, and other appropriate means;
- Receive contributions and donations of property, funds, services, and other forms of assistance from any source;
- Sue and be sued in its own name;
- Employ agents and employees;
- Acquire, construct, rehabilitate, remodel, install, manage, or operate buildings, works, or improvements;
- Lease real and personal property (including that of a Member or Local Agency) as lessor and as lessee;
- Receive, collect, and disburse monies;
- Invest money in the treasury of the Authority in the same manner and on the same conditions as Local Agencies pursuant to Government Code Section 53601; and
- Exercise all other powers necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Agreement.

The APFA consists of the five City Council members and meets only as needed.

Table 11: APFA Members

Name	Term
Stan Neutze	December 2024
Melissa Hunt	December 2024
Susie Baugh	December 2024
Dan Gallier	December 2026
Mike Gallagher	December 2026

Building Board of Appeals

The Building Board of Appeals was established in 2013 by Anderson City Council Resolution No. 13-22 in order to ensure compliance with the California Building Code. The Building Board of Appeals is responsible for directing and resolving building construction requirement disputes and providing

their decisions and findings to both the Building Official and to the appellant. The Board does not have the power to waive the requirements of the Building Code but may consider or recommend new ordinances if they are consistent with the California Building Code. There have been no disputes lodged with the Building Board of Appeals in the past five years.

Appeals of any Building Board of Appeals’ decisions may be filed within five days after the decision is made and will be heard no more than ninety days from the date the appeal is received. Appeals must be submitted for one of the following reasons:

- The intent of the Building Code or rule under the Building Code has been incorrectly interpreted;
- The Building Code’s provisions do not fully apply; or
- An equally good, or better, form of construction is proposed.

The Building Official is an ex officio member and is responsible for acting as Secretary of the Board. The five members of the Board are appointed to four-year terms and must be a licensed contractor, architect, or engineer currently in good standing with the State or a qualified person with experience in the building construction industry that has conducted business within the City in the past five years. All of the positions on the Building Board of Appeals are currently vacant with the exception of the Building Official. The Building Board of Appeals meets as needed in the City Council Chambers at City Hall, located at 1887 Howard Street, Anderson, CA 96007.

City Liaison/Voting Delegate to the League of California Cities

The League of California Cities (Cal Cities) is an association of Californian cities that organizes city officials to advocate for the common interests of California’s cities. The City of Anderson is a member of Cal Cities and thus is able to vote on various matters as necessary. The City appoints a City Liaison/Voting Delegate to ensure that the City is represented in voting matters.

The City Liaison/Voting Delegate must be a member of the City Council and is appointed by the Council for a two-year term. Voting occurs at the Cal Cities annual conference, which is the main meeting the City Liaison/Voting Delegate attends.

Name	Term
Melissa Hunt	Until replaced or if no longer a City Council member

STAFFING

The following City departments have a director who reports to the City Manager: Finance, Police, Parks and Recreation, and Public Works. Currently, the City employs 76 full-time employees and three part-time employees. The City’s Public Works and Police Departments employ the most staff. Full-time employees receive medical, dental, and vision staff benefits. A full organizational chart is below (Figure 4). The City is not currently experiencing any staffing challenges and is nearly fully staffed.

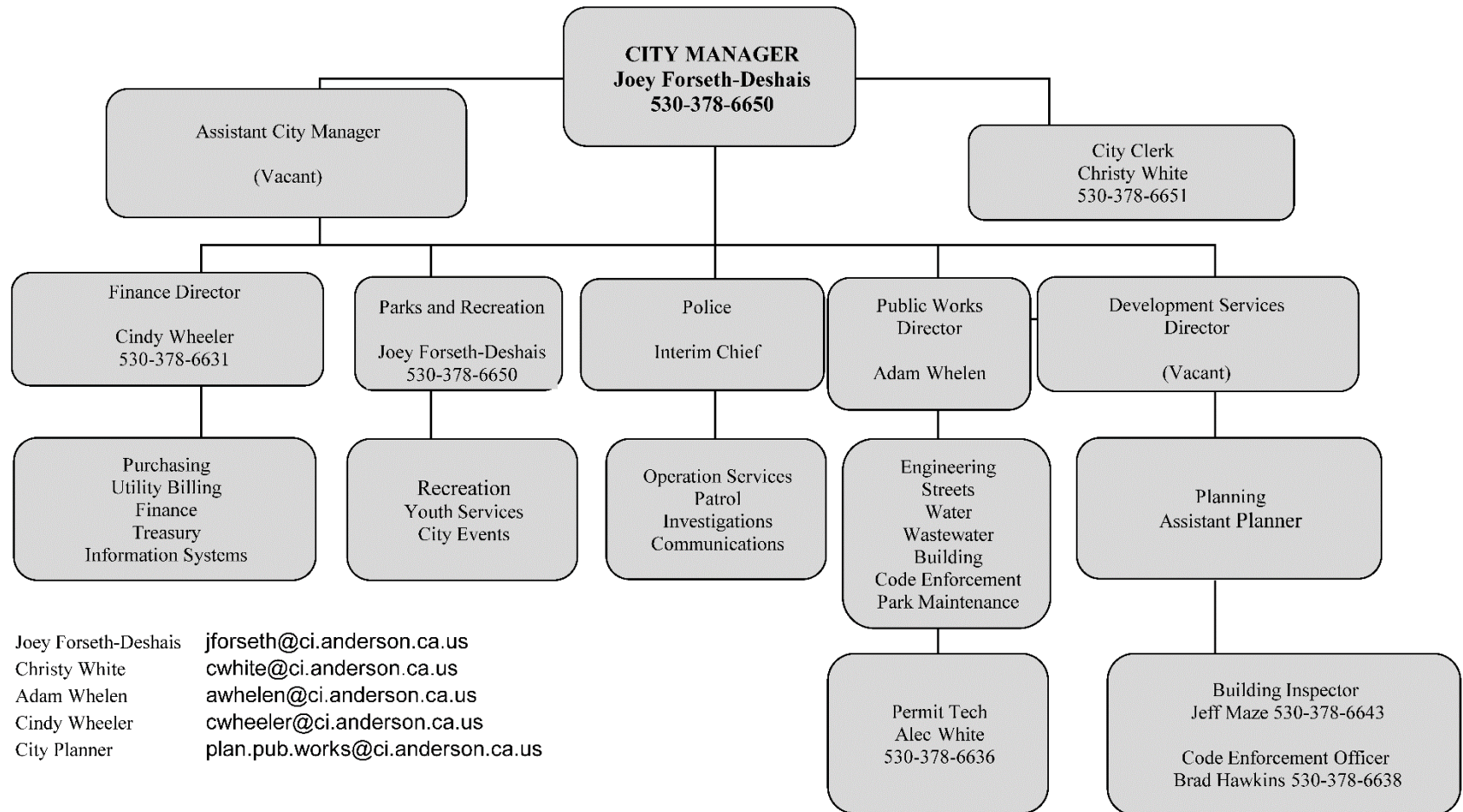
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

The City offers multiple ways to keep citizens informed about services, meetings, finances, and decision-making processes. Public notices are posted on the website and at City Hall. The public may provide verbal comments or complaints by phone or in person at City Hall during business hours and/or at City Council meetings during the general public comment period. Additionally, residents may register with the AlertShasta program, which replaced the CodeRED program in early 2024, to receive notifications regarding critical information such as evacuation or boil-water notices.

AlertShasta is administered by the Shasta Area Safety Communications Agency (SHASCOM).

Past meeting agendas and meeting minutes may be found in the Meeting Agenda and Minutes section of the City's website. Most City Council meetings are recorded and can be watched live or on-demand. The City's archive of meeting agendas, minutes, and recordings allows citizens to readily access information dating back to 2014.

Figure 4: City of Anderson Staffing Organizational Chart



MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The City of Anderson provides the following services directly to its residents: development services, finance, parks and recreation, public works, and law enforcement. Other service providers are responsible for providing animal control, education, fire and emergency response, irrigation, transportation, utilities (solid waste, electric and natural gas, and telecommunications), and vector control.

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Planning Department

The Planning Department is responsible for land use planning and zoning to ensure the orderly development of the City. The Planning Department staff are responsible for ensuring that any proposed development is consistent with the City's General Plan and the City's municipal code, including the zoning code, subdivision code, and other land use standards. The Department reviews and manages use permits, subdivisions, variances, General Plan amendments and updates, rezonings, additional development or zoning permits, and other development proposals from both the public and private sectors. Staff implement regional, state, and federal regulations, such as the California Environmental Quality Act. The Department is responsible for conducting environmental reviews to assess environmental impacts, preparing studies, coordinating with local, State, and Federal agencies, and publishing findings all while keeping the public involved and informed.

The Planning Department aims to provide City residents and members of the public with education and information on zoning regulations, permit procedures, property information, development in the City, policies of the General Plan, City reports, and other land use topics.

Long term planning includes review and updates to the City's General Plan which currently includes six different chapters (elements): Land Use, Circulation, Open Space and Conservation, Health and Safety, Noise, and Recreation. The current General Plan was adopted on May 1, 2007, and is intended to guide the City through 2027. Annual reports on the status of the general plan and its progress with its implementation are required to be submitted to the City's legislative body and sent to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).

The Housing Element, which is adopted on a separate schedule in accordance with state law, was last updated and adopted by the City Council on July 21, 2020. HCD certified the 2019-2028 Housing Element on August 4, 2020. The Housing Element indicated that the City needed 241 additional housing units by 2028: 54 units for very-low-income households, 37 units for lower-income households, 41 units for moderate-income households, and 109 units for above moderate-income households. Recent State law requires that cities and counties with disadvantaged communities identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) per Government Code Section 65302(h)(4)(A) include the additional element of Environmental Justice in their General Plan Updates. Jurisdictions that require an environmental justice element or are located within the San Joaquin Air Pollution Control District must also implement the element of Air Quality in their General Plan updates. Since the City of Anderson does not have disadvantaged communities as identified by CalEPA's criteria, the City will not be required to include these additional elements in the next update of the General Plan. The next update of the General Plan is estimated to be completed in 2028. The Planning Department also drafts and implements other long range planning documents such as specific plans, management plans, and land use compatibility plans.

According to the City's 2022 Housing Element Annual Progress Report, 22 new building permits for above-moderate income single-family units were issued and six Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP) units on Camden Court finished development. The City also reviewed two proposals for multi-family housing in 2022: the Sunrise Cottages Senior Housing Project, a 45-unit senior housing project on Stingy Lane and North Street, and a 12-unit duplex project located at Briarwood Drive and Ravenwood Road. The City has issued permits for 82³ above moderate-income units since the adoption of the current Housing Element, leaving 159 units left to reach the City's goal of 241 additional units (Table 12). While the City is far from reaching its additional housing unit goal of 241 units, it is continuing to make progress towards meeting this goal to the greatest extent possible. As the City is not responsible for directly building housing, much of the ability to meet this goal is contingent on the housing industry, employment opportunities in the City, and multiple other factors.

Table 12: Progress Towards 2019-2028 Housing Element Goal of 241 Housing Units

Permits Issued	2019	2020	2021	2022
Very-Low-Income units	0	0	0	0
Lower-Income units	0	0	0	0
Moderate-Income units	0	0	0	0
Above Moderate-Income units	27	11	14	22

Building

The Building Division handles the inspection, safety standard compliance, and permitting of buildings throughout the City. In 2023, the City issued a total of 516 residential building permits, and 61 commercial building permits.

The Building and Public Works divisions are required by California state law and the City's Municipal Code to maintain a list of Unreinforced Masonry (URM) buildings within the City. URM buildings are those that pose a danger in the event of a moderate to high magnitude earthquake. Owners of URM buildings must take specific steps to protect the general public, including informing their tenants in writing and providing copies of each letter to the City. Currently, the City has 15 URM buildings within its boundaries and all of these buildings are concentrated in the middle of the City along Ferry Street, North Street, and Howard Street. The URM buildings are not of particular concern to the City as the fault lines that may produce low to moderate ground shaking are primarily in southern and eastern Shasta County near Shingletown and Viola. While these faults aren't too distant from the City of Anderson, Shasta County has a low level of historic seismic activity and there has only been one moderate earthquake in the County since 1990⁶. As such, earthquakes in the area are not a significant concern.

Code Enforcement

The Building Division is responsible for enforcing the California State Building Code to ensure the health and safety of Anderson residents and visitors is protected. The enforcement program is complaint-driven, meaning that once a written complaint is received, then City staff will conduct its review and inspection process. As of June, there have been 68 code enforcement cases in 2024.

⁶ BOLDplanning, Shasta County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, April 18, 2023.

https://www.shastacounty.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/public_works/page/3019/shasta_county_hm_p-final_04.18.23.pdf

Statistics on code enforcement cases in recent years is below (Table 13). The discrepancy between the number of code enforcement cases in 2020 versus the other years is likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on community-driven complaints and City operations.

Table 13: Code Enforcement Cases 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Code Enforcement Cases	18	273	239	346

Floodplain Administration

The Development Services Director is the City's floodplain manager and is responsible for the following tasks: Documenting the City of Anderson's Floodplain Management Program; Ensuring the Program is in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program and other State and local floodplain management laws; Providing information on potential flood threats from creeks and rivers; Describing pertinent regulations and restrictions regarding floodplains; Informing residents and property owners on the ways they can protect themselves from flooding and flood damage that may occur; and reviewing submitted development permits for special flood hazard areas.

The City of Anderson is in the inundation zone for Shasta Dam and would be subject to severe flooding in the event of dam failure. There have not been any overflows of Shasta Dam in its history.

FINANCE

The City's Finance Department leads the annual budget and audit processes and manages funds related to utility billing, payroll, accounts payable, parking tickets, business licenses, and other City operations. Annual comprehensive financial reports are prepared each year to summarize the City's finances and present the findings of the year's audit. Additional financial information can be found in the Financial Overview section later in this document.

PARKS AND RECREATION

The Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the City's two parks and natural areas, provision of recreational programs, creation of community events, and facilitation of facility rental opportunities in the City.

Parks

The City manages two parks within its boundary: Anderson River Park and Volonte Park.

Anderson River Park

Anderson River Park is located at 2800 Rupert Road and is on the inside of a bend of the Sacramento River. Since the park's creation in 1966, there have been multiple parcel purchases increasing the park's total acreage to its current size of approximately 440 acres. The City has a cooperative agreement for the operation and maintenance of 130 acres of the park with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. This agreement has been updated or amended four times since its establishment with the latest amendment made in 2003.

It is estimated that over 100,000 people visit the park each year⁷. The park offers many family-friendly opportunities in addition to adult recreation. The park has numerous facilities to provide a diverse array of recreational opportunities to park visitors (Table 14). Many of the facilities, particularly the

⁷ City of Anderson, Anderson River Park Conceptual Master Plan, January 25, 2017.

group picnic areas, are available for rent for public or private events.

Table 14: Anderson River Park Facility Information as of 2024

Facility Type	Number
Lighted Softball Field	1
Lighted Full-Size Soccer Field	1
Lighted Youth Soccer Field	2
Lighted Tennis Court	1
Lighted Pickleball Court	4
Bocce Ball Court	3
Multiuse Hard-Court Area (2 basketball courts)	1
River Splash Pad	1
Children's Play Area	1
Tot Play Area	1
Dog Park - Small Dog & Large Dog (fenced separately)	1
Group Picnic Area	8
Scout Hall with Kitchen	1
Amphitheater	1
Veterans Memorial Garden	1
Accessible Fishing Dock	1
Model Airplane Airpark	1
Concession Building	1
18-hole Disc Golf Course	1
Boat Ramp	1
Rafting Take-Out Area	1
Restroom Buildings	4
Wildlife Rescue Center	1
Paved Trails	~1.50 miles
Unpaved Trails	~8.13 miles

There is river access through the park's boat launch and rafting take-out. The boat launch is State property managed by the State Lands Commission and operates under a permit that was granted to the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the City. Boating is a popular activity at the park; boaters can travel approximately 7 miles downstream, which leads to Balls Ferry Resort.

In 2017, the Anderson River Park Conceptual Master Plan was published. The Master Plan identified existing conditions of the park, facilitated community outreach and input on the park's development, and highlighted the opportunities, constraints, and proposed improvements of the park. Some identified improvements include renovating the play areas, resurfacing the tennis court, installing barrier entrance gates at the two primary entrances of the parks and constructing a new multi-use field, fenced dog park, and water spray play feature. In 2021, the River Splash Pad was officially opened at Anderson River Park, fulfilling a proposed improvement project of the Master Plan for a water-play installation. It features a water-play area with water spray tunnels, 35 water jets with LED lights, and a tipping bucket of water. The River Splash Pad is 106 feet in diameter and also includes shade structures, picnic tables, lawn areas, and seating. A dog park has also been built near the wildlife rehabilitation center. The City is working to continue making the proposed improvements of the Master Plan as funding allows.

Volonte Park

The 30-acre Volonte Park is located on Emily Road (also referred to as Emily Drive) and includes South Volonte Skateboard Park, a playground area, walking trail, exercise equipment full-size and youth baseball fields, and a wetland area. Anderson High School Baseball and Anderson Little League use the baseball fields on a regular basis. At present, there are no planned improvements or projects for Volonte Park.

Trails

The City encourages residents to get outside and enjoy walking on its local trails. The Anderson Walks Guide was created in 2007 and was the result of a collaboration between the City Parks and Recreation Department, Shasta County Public Health, Anderson Partnership for Healthy Children, Enplan, and community members. The guide provides distance, terrain, parking, and other information about the trails throughout the City. There are over 12.03 miles of designated trails in the City (Table 15).

Table 15: Trails Throughout the City

Route Name	Location	Description	Distance (miles)	Terrain
Anderson Heights Neighborhood				
Route One	Starts on Pinon Avenue, continue around to Hemlock Avenue	Easy; Uphill and downhill sections; Plenty of shade; Quiet, older family neighborhood; No restrooms or drinking fountains along the trail	1.76	Sidewalk
Route Two	Starts on Spruce Drive, loop around Spruce Circle	Easy; Uphill and downhill sections; Plenty of shade; Quiet, older family neighborhood; No restrooms or drinking fountains along the trail	1.17	Sidewalk
Ravenwood Neighborhood				
Ravenwood Neighborhood Trail	Unmarked; Enter on North Street, across from the antiques store, turn onto Brentwood Lane, stay on Vinewood Drive, right on Bearwood Place, right on Stingy Lane, right on Inkwood Drive, left on Buckwood Drive, left on Vinewood Drive, loop around, then right on Southwood Drive, left on Brentwood Lane	Moderate; Uneven and then sidewalk; Plenty of shade; Variety of wildlife; No restrooms or drinking fountains along the trail	1.25	Dirt, grass, and sidewalk
Willow Glen Neighborhood				
Willow Glen Neighborhood Trail	One trailhead located on Willow Glen Drive between Josh Drive and Nathan Drive	Easy; Solid, flat surface; Minimal shade; Walks near two ponds; Plentiful wildlife	0.85	Paved

	One trailhead located on Oak Street before Nathan Drive	and plant life; No restrooms or drinking fountains along the trail		
<i>Volonte Park</i>				
Route One	One trailhead located off Emily Drive by the skatepark, walk under the ACID aqueduct and turn left One trailhead located off Bruce Street	Moderate; Partially shaded; Walks around a large wetland area; Plentiful wildlife and plant life; Restrooms, drinking fountain, benches, and a picnic table nearby	0.75	Uneven dirt, grass, and gravel
<i>Anderson River Park</i>				
Route One	Starts at KC Grove	Easy; Solid, flat surface; Shaded by large oak trees; Plentiful wildlife and plant life; Restrooms and drinking fountains nearby	1.25	Paved
Route Two	Starts at Rupert Road at Dodson Lane	Moderate; Plenty of shade; Plentiful plant life, trees, and wildlife; Restrooms and drinking fountains nearby	1.5	Dirt, gravel, grass, some paved
Route Three	Starts on Dodson Lane at large oak tree	Moderate; Along the Sacramento River; Shaded by large oak trees; Uneven ground; Great for horse riding; Restrooms and drinking fountains nearby	2.75	Dirt, gravel, grass, some paved
Route Four	Starts at Shelly Lane	Easy; Wide open space; Minimal shade; Great for horse riding; May be the only route at the park not under water in the rainy season; Restrooms and drinking fountains nearby	0.75	Dirt and gravel

Facility Rentals

The City provides numerous facilities that are available for rent. Permits and licenses for the provision or sale of alcohol and for any entities working at the event (food vendors, bands, DJs, etc) must be obtained and verified or signed by the appropriate City department in order for the event to be held. For public events, the renter must pay a \$200 fee in addition to the facility rental fee and must obtain a Certificate of Liability Insurance for \$2 million with the City and its officers, agents, and employees as additional insured. Insurance requirements are also mandatory for organizations when renting City soccer or softball fields. All fees and deposits must be paid in full to reserve the event.

Anderson River Park

Anderson River Park offers 12 total areas available for public and private rental. Many local

organizations utilize the reserved facilities for various meetings and activities: Boy Scouts, Anderson Rotary, Women's Softball, Anderson High School Softball, Anderson New Technology High School Tennis, Horseback Association, Shasta Wildlife, and Anderson Youth Soccer League. Through joint use agreements, park facilities are able to be used by Anderson Union High School District, Cascade Union Elementary School District, and Happy Valley Elementary School District in exchange for certain City recreation programs utilizing school facilities.

When not in use for the Mosquito Serenade (explained under the Special Events section), the park's band shell is available for rent for public and private events. Shasta Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation (SWRR) uses a wildlife rescue facility located at Anderson River Park to provide care for injured wildlife and educate the public on wildlife rescue. The City leases the land used for the facility in exchange for the SWRR's public education and rescue services. Scout Hall is located at the park and is primarily used for facility rental purposes or as the location for the City's recreational programs, detailed below. Scout Hall has an occupancy of 93 people, and the rental includes 90 chairs and 10 tables. Other rentable facilities include barbecues, fields, and picnic areas.

Volonte Park

The Men's Hardball and Little League Fields are available for rent. Both have a rate of \$75 per day in addition to a \$100 security deposit and \$10 key deposit if field lights are needed. Any rental of the fields must accommodate the Anderson Little League and Anderson High School Baseball schedules.

City Hall

The Anderson Community Center is available for rent, located inside of City Hall. This facility has a maximum occupancy of 252 people, and the rental includes 190 chairs and 25 tables. Additionally, the Community Center rental allows for use of the kitchen and restrooms. This facility can only be rented on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Recreation Programs & Classes

Swim Lessons

Swim lessons are offered each summer, beginning the week after school breaks for the summer in June. Lessons run in two-week sessions, Monday through Thursday between 12:30 and 6:00 pm. The Anderson Parks and Recreation Department contracts with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) to manage the pool and provide lessons. There are eight, 30-minute session swim lessons available for various swimming abilities: Water discovery (six months to three years old, with parents/guardians), water acclimation (three years and up), water movement (three years and up), water stamina (three years and up), stroke introduction (five years and up), and stroke school (ten years and up). These lessons are also available in private or diverse ability formats, which are intended for those who learn best one-on-one and those with disabilities or who may need specially trained instructors.

Public swim is offered on swim lesson days from 2:00 and 3:45 pm. Individual or family season passes are available in addition to single day admission passes priced at \$2, cash only.

Camps

The City hosts a Summer Camp for children aged 6-8 and 9-12 focusing on outdoor activities, arts and crafts, water recreation, sports, and games. Enrolled children receive breakfast and lunch for the week they're enrolled and each week costs \$50. Camp runs from 7:30 am to 3:30 pm, Monday through Friday.

Adult Sports

Adult volleyball is a new program offered by the Department and offers Co-ed and Women's Leagues

for adults 18 years or older. The volleyball games are self-officiated and players are responsible for calling violations for their own team. Each game does have a separate scorekeeper and there are at least eight games played during each league season. Each season lasts roughly two months and has a fee of \$150 per team.

Classes and Programs

Currently, the City has two classes available for the community: Aikido Shizenkai and Prairie Squares. Aikido Shizenkai is open for those aged 15-70 and teaches participants the study of traditional Japanese budo, entailing martial techniques, strategies, and philosophies. Participants will practice rolling, falling, throwing, striking, joint locking, and learn some weapons techniques. This class is \$45 per month and does not include any formal competitions. Prairie Squares teaches participants how to square dance and is open to all ages. This class is \$6 per class and is held each week at the Community Center.

Other programs offered by the Parks and Recreation Department include youth basketball and Special Needs All Play (SNAP) Basketball. Both basketball programs are offered from December through February.

Special Events

There are multiple special events put on by the City each year that utilize Parks and Recreation staff or facilities. These include: the Mosquito Serenade Concert Series, Food Truck or Treat, Synthetic Ice Rink, and Christmas in Anderson - Lighted Parade and Community Celebration. Food vendors may submit a form of interest to provide food service at these events.

The Anderson River Park Amphitheater is used from June through August for the City's Mosquito Summer Serenade, a free concert series that has been happening for 42 years. This event happens on ten Wednesdays in the summer. There is seating for 120 people and lawn space for additional attendees.

Food Truck or Treat is a Halloween event where children and families can trick-or-treat, play carnival games hosted by community organizations and businesses, participate in a costume contest open to kids and adults, and take photos at the City of Anderson truck photobooth. This event benefits both the community residents and local food truck businesses.

The Synthetic Ice Rink is built each winter season on the corner of East Center Street and Ferry Street. Participants pay \$5 per person per 45-minute skate session. When not open to the public, private rentals of the ice rink are available for \$200 for the initial hour and \$50 per each additional hour. The Parks and Recreation Department also provides fire pits and heaters for \$100 per private rental. Also, during the winter season, the City hosts Christmas in Anderson, which includes a lighted parade and community Christmas celebration. The Anderson Fire Protection District participates in this event by driving in Santa on one of the District's fire engines. There are Santa photo opportunities, a tree lighting ceremony, kids' crafts and cookie decorating, live music, and the synthetic ice rink nearby.

PUBLIC WORKS

The City's Public Works Department employs 35 staff members including a director, deputy director, building inspectors, maintenance workers, water and wastewater system operators, collection system operators, and more. The Department consists of four divisions that perform the construction and maintenance of all field operations and infrastructure within the City of Anderson: the Engineering & Administration Division; Storm Drains, Streets, Buildings, and Water Systems Division; Parks, Landscape, and Lighting Division; and the Wastewater Division.

The Public Works Department is also responsible for assisting Shasta County Public Works staff with the development of the County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) updates. The most recent update was published in April 2023, updating the 2017 version of the HMP. Hazard mitigation activities for three jurisdictions - the County, City of Anderson, and Igo Ono Community Services District - were updated and identified in the recent update. Participation in the HMP process increases the City's chances of obtaining hazard mitigation funding from hazard agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and allows the City to identify its hazard mitigation priorities for the next five years.

Engineering & Administration Division

The Engineering Division is responsible for the planning and development of public facilities and other City projects such as roadways, capital improvement projects, and private development plans. Staff members within this Division coordinate with the City's Engineering Consultants and other City divisions whenever necessary to complete on-time and within-budget projects.

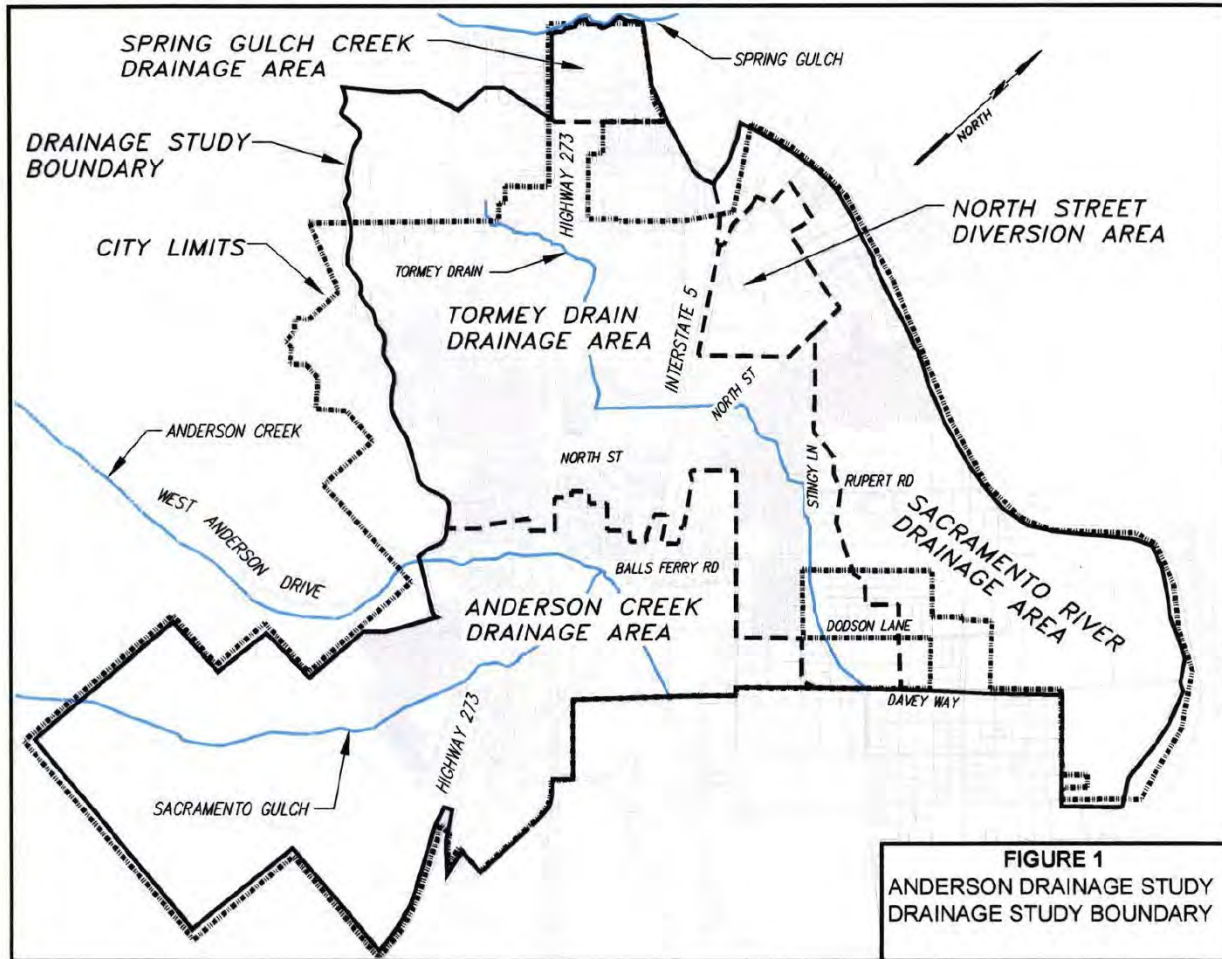
Storm Drains

The City of Anderson manages its stormwater in accordance with the State of California's Construction General Permit (CGP), Industrial General Permit (IGP), and the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Phase II General Permit in addition to the City's Storm Water Ordinance and other standards.

All construction projects within the City are required to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent the transmittal of construction waste into public waterways such as drainage ditches and gutters. When construction disturbs more than one acre of land, the project is regulated by the State's CGP and must submit Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans to the City for review. For construction projects less than one acre in size, the City requires construction projects to implement water pollution control in accordance with its Construction Standards.

The City of Anderson has a published Storm Drain Master Plan from March 2001 that delineates the major drainage areas in the City, determines deficiencies in the storm drain system, and identifies needed improvements and their associated implementation costs. The City plans to begin updating this Storm Drain Master Plan in 2025 to identify the current drainage deficiencies and updated solution projects. There are four major drainage areas in the City: Adjacent Sacramento River Drainage Areas 1000 where runoff flows overland or via separate storm drain pipelines to the Sacramento River; Anderson Creek Drainage Basin 2000 that drains approximately 2.4 square miles from within City limits into Anderson Creek; Tormey Drain Drainage Basin 3000 where runoff from approximately 1,283 acres flows largely outside of City limits north of Third Street and west of Highway 273; and Spring Gulch Creek Drainage Basin 4000 that drains an 11 square mile area and runs along the north City boundary between Highway 273 and the Sacramento River⁸ (Figure 5).

⁸ Pace Engineering, City of Anderson Department of Public Works Storm Drain Master Plan, March 2001.

Figure 5: City of Anderson Drainage Area Map⁸

Sacramento River Series

The Storm Drain Master Plan identified a significant flooding problem on Marmac Road between Timber Lane and Thomas Way. The existing 18-inch pipe was undersized, and the outlet of the pipe was lower than the surrounding ground. Three identified solutions were to either 1) construct 1,700 lineal feet of 48-inch storm drainpipe for approximately \$322,000, 2) construct an open concrete channel north of the house on the property so water can flow to a swale for approximately \$40,000 plus the right-of-way costs, or 3) construct a storm water pump station and pump water into the Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID) canal for the highest cost. The City chose to implement a hybrid solution from the three identified options and rehabilitated the existing 18-inch pipe at the time of the Master Plan's preparation in 1997, allowing water to be conveyed into the ACID canal and transported to the Sacramento River. New, updated solutions to flooding problems in this area will be developed as part of the Storm Drain Master Plan update discussed above.

Anderson Creek Series

Three significant flooding areas exist in the Anderson Creek drainage series: Emily Drive, Pinon Street at Sacramento Gulch, and Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) at Marx Way. Flooding at Emily Drive regularly floods Volonte Park and could be solved by removal of the culverts and installation of a bridge. At Pinon Street, the road crossing requires the same capacity as the Sacramento Gulch Channel which could be accomplished by reconstructing 200 feet of road and the current box culvert or replacing the culvert with a bridge. The Storm Drain Master Plan recommended that a culvert be installed at

UPRR at Marx Way to accommodate flows that cannot be carried by the existing undersized pipe. Since the publication of the Master Plan in 2001, the City replaced the culvert at the UPRR at Marx Way with a 48-inch steel pipe in 2009 which has mitigated flooding in this area.

Tormey Drain Series

Numerous flooding issues were identified in this drainage area. The Storm Drain Master Plan identified that future development in this area could significantly increase the flows in the area, though the land is outside of City limits and thus does not utilize the City's sewer system. A Flood Insurance Study from FEMA in 1995 identified that a large area west of Interstate 5 was subject to flooding due to inadequate downstream capacity in the Tormey Drain. In 1999, the Davey Way bypass was constructed and lowered the floodplain elevation in the drainage area. There were numerous proposed improvements to the Tormey Drain identified, including channel excavations, culvert additions, and replacing undersized pipe and facilities to an adequate size. The Willow Glen/Homewood subdivision was constructed from 2006 through 2017 with floodplain improvements made in 2007, which together lowered the 100-year flood discharge to 839 cubic feet per second (cfs), down from 900 cfs.

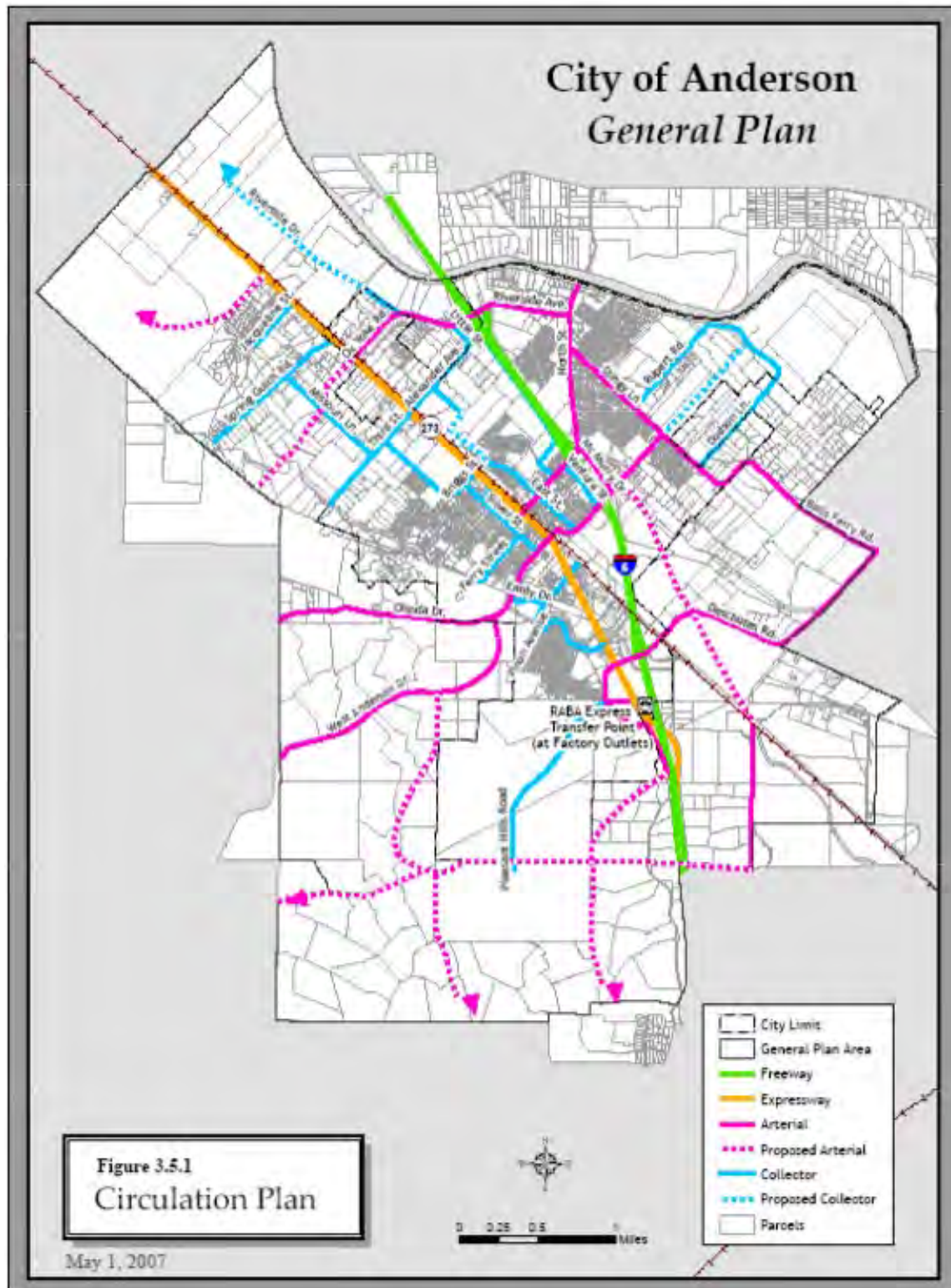
Streets

The Streets Division manages and maintains curbs, gutters, sidewalks, signage, striping of curbs and streets, traffic signal issues, and general roadways. There are approximately 3,000 signs within City limits that are regularly created, installed, and maintained by this division.

The City's current General Plan classifies City streets as freeways, expressways, arterials, collectors, and local streets. The freeways and expressways in the City, Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 273 (SR 273, old Highway 99), are maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Other streets - arterials, collectors, and locals - are maintained by the City's Public Works Department. Arterial streets are those that provide major routes for traffic flow within the City, aiming to move large volumes of traffic and connect high traffic areas. Collector streets must have at least two lanes and circulate traffic within and between neighborhoods and commercial areas. These streets typically collect traffic from local streets and connect them to the arterial street network. Local streets provide access to property and have been designed to distribute traffic and implement traffic calming measures. The classification of City streets is shown below (Figure 6).

The most recent Pavement Conditions Index (PCI) was conducted in 2012 and covered 256,823 feet, or approximately 48 miles, of City streets. The average and median PCI of the streets sampled was 39.53 and 46 respectively, which is categorized as very poor or poor. The highest-ranking PCI was 74 and was on Lyndsey Lane from West Terminus to East Terminus and on Vets Lane from Southern Terminus to West Street. The City performs annual routine streets maintenance on priority areas, which are determined based on the PCI scoring of the streets in the area. Maintenance typically includes cape seal, scrub seal, and overlay and grinder dig out projects.

Figure 6: City of Anderson Street Classifications - 2007 General Plan



Source: City of Anderson. City of Anderson General Plan. (May 1, 2007).

https://cms3.revize.com/revize/andersoncanew/departments/kristen_development_services_and_building_departments/docs/General_Plan_2007.pdf

Local Road Safety Plan

A Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP) was developed in January 2022 to analyze the City's roadway system. This LRSP was funded by a grant from Caltrans and fulfills a requirement for Cycle 11 of the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP). The LRSP aims to identify and plan future safety improvements to the City's roadways. To develop the LRSP, a Stakeholder Working Member Group was formed and included representatives from the City, Caltrans, Anderson Police Department, Anderson Fire Protection District, County Public Works Department and Health and Human Services Agency, Shasta Regional Transportation Agency, Anderson Union High School and Cascade Union Elementary School District, and Shasta Living Streets.

The top three goals of the LRSP were to 1) Improve safety around schools with a connected multimodal system, enhanced crossings, and education and enforcement, 2) Strive toward zero fatal and severe injury collisions citywide, and 3) Reduce speeding collisions through engineering, enforcement, education, and emerging technologies strategies. Collisions from 2015-2019 were analyzed: there was one fatal and 13 severe injury collisions under the City's jurisdiction and three fatal and nine severe injury collisions under Caltrans jurisdiction. Of the four fatal collisions, three were due to unsafe speed. Between 2015 and 2020, there were a total of 339 collisions in the City.

Some proposed strategies to increase safety include improving the connection between the west and east sides of the City which are divided by SR 273, adding intersection lighting, upgrading pedestrian crossings with enhanced safety features, improving signal hardware and timing, and replacing or adding larger stop signs. As funding and circumstances allow, the City is working towards implementing the recommended safety strategies.

In 2020, the Shasta Regional Transportation Agency (SRTA) was awarded a Caltrans grant to construct a multimodal corridor on northern State Route 273 (SR 273) in Redding and another Caltrans grant to work on the southern section of SR 273. SRTA is planning on utilizing this funding to create a comprehensive multimodal corridor plan for SR 273 which is expected to include safety improvements that would benefit the City of Anderson. The plan would improve the connection between the west and east sides of the City. At present, SRTA is working towards completing feasibility studies and identifying potential projects to address corridor deficiencies. A draft version of the Envision 273 Comprehensive Multimodal Corridor Plan is expected to be presented at the SRTA Board meeting in December 2024⁹.

Wastewater Division

The City operates and maintains its own wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located off of Rupert Road to provide wastewater services. The WWTP was built in 1974 and was originally designed as a Class III Secondary Facility with a 1.0 million gallon per day (MGD) dry weather flow and 3.0 MGD wet weather flow¹⁰. Improvements were made to the plant in 1985 and 1989, bringing the WWTP's current design to 2.0 MGD dry weather flow and 6.0 MGD wet weather flow. With these capacity improvements and through the addition of pressure filters, today the WWTP is classified as a Class IV Advanced Secondary Treatment Plant. The City owns all portions of the WWTP with the exception of

⁹ Tiedgen, Sean. Receive an Update on the Envision 273 Comprehensive Multimodal Corridor Plan. (February 29, 2024). https://www.srta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/9296/13_Envision_273

¹⁰ City of Anderson, Wastewater Division. Wastewater Plant Process and Tour. (Revised April 23, 2024). <https://cms3.revize.com/revize/andersoncanew/Wastewater%20Plant%20Process%20Tour%20with%20pics%20Revised%204-23-24.pdf>

the sewer laterals from the mainline to individual properties, which are the responsibility of the respective property owner.

The WWTP serves the population of the City in addition to other connections for a total of approximately 11,380 customers. The WWTP averages approximately 1.618 MGD of sewage (Table 16) which is lower than the WWTP's treatment capacity of 2.0 MGD dry weather flows and 6.0 MGD wet weather flows, indicating the City has sufficient capacity to serve its current and future populations¹¹. The City has emergency storage capacity of 5.3 million gallons (MG) from October through April, and 3.0 MG from May through September¹⁴. Partially untreated wastewater can be stored here until the WWTP regains its ability to continue treating the influent.

Table 16: City of Anderson WWTP Demand in 2023

Time Period	Avg Minimum Flow (in MG)	Avg Maximum Flow (in MG)	Avg Mean Flow (in MGD)
January 2023	1.5	2.2	1.80
February 2023	0.9	1.6	1.31
March 2023	2.1	3.0	2.54
April 2023	1.2	1.8	1.52
May 2023	1.6	2.3	1.98
June 2023	1.4	2.0	1.71
July 2023	1.3	1.8	1.57
August 2023	1.3	1.9	1.59
September 2023	1.3	2.0	1.66
October 2023	1.1	1.8	1.51
November 2023	0.7	1.4	1.10
December 2023	0.8	1.4	1.12
2023 Average	1.27 MG	1.93 MG	1.618 MGD

The wastewater collection system consists of 50 miles of sewer mains and five lift stations that transport raw sewage to the WWTP¹². The collection system is periodically monitored and flushed to ensure proper function. Most of the sewage flows via gravity to the collection sewers due to the City's topography sloping from west to east. For the few low areas, the five lift stations convey sewage into the collection system. Details on these lift stations, including Household Equivalents (HEs) served and pumping capacity in gallons per minute (GPM) are shown below (Table 17).

¹¹ The City's 2020 population of 11,323 generates an average of 1.618 MGD of sewage, or approximately 142.89 gallons per day. If the City's population is projected to increase by the County's growth rate of 0.19 percent per year, the City's generated sewage would reach over 2.0 MGD in 2032. However, this is assuming population growth follows the 0.19 growth rate exactly each year, that no efficiency upgrades to the WWTP or City buildings/residences are made, and that the City's discharge requirement of no more than 2.0 MGD remains the same. In actuality, the City is not likely to exceed its WWTP capacity within the next 15 years and thus accommodating future population growth is not a major concern at this time.

¹² PACE Engineering. *City of Anderson Sewer System Management Plan*. (July 2009).

Table 17: Wastewater Treatment Plant Lift Stations

Lift Station Name	HEs Served	Pumping Capacity	Notes
Knight Lift Station	200 HEs	200 GPM	Designed to accommodate larger pumps for anticipated future development
Silvergate Lift Station	200 HEs	200 GPM	Private station, anticipated to be decommissioned in 2026 once a future interceptor sewer is constructed
Timber Lane Lift Station	125 HEs	150 GPM	Has a generator to power the lift station in case of outage
Stingy Lane Lift Station	160 HEs	800 GPM	Constructed in 2000 as part of the Riverside Sewer and Storm Drain Project
Manter Lift Station	---	---	Replaced by a gravity line that was installed in 2009
South Barney Lift Station	0 HEs	200 GPM	Constructed in 2021 to connect South Barney Road to Factory Outlets Drive

Wastewater is treated through an advanced secondary process which includes: initial screening of incoming influent via a bar screen, back up commutator, and manual bar rake; dissolved oxygen treatment through two aeration basins; treatment through two secondary clarifiers where settled solids are pumped either into the digester or back to the headworks; equalization of flow in the ballast pond, an equalization basin; pressure filtration to remove leftover fine suspended matter; and chlorine and sodium bisulfite disinfection. Treated wastewater at the end of the process is discharged to the Sacramento River. The settled solids, waste-activated sludge (WAS), pumped to the digester from the clarifier is aerobically digested for about 40 days before being discharged to the sludge storage ponds. At the sludge storage ponds, water is removed from the WAS, leaving only bio-solids. The bio-solids are pumped to the WWTP's drying beds to dry before disposal at the Anderson Landfill. The WWTP averages 115 dry metric tons of biosolids each year¹⁴.

From 2001 to 2014, the City discharged approximately 2,550 dry tons of biosolids onto 290 acres of the Redding Municipal Airport per Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 5-01-226¹³. These biosolids were applied to soil within seven days of disposal and incorporated into the soil within seven days of application. WDRs Order 5-01-226 was rescinded in 2022 since the City had not discharged here since 2014 and had no plans to continue using this disposal method.

To comply with Section 13268 of the California Water Code, the City created and periodically updates a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) which includes goals that address capacity for peak flows; prevention, reduction, and mitigation of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs); and proper management of the City's wastewater collection system. Both the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) mandate that a SSMP be developed and SSO reporting be conducted through an electronic reporting system, the California Integrated Water Quality System project (CIWQS).

¹³ California Regional Water Quality Control Board. Order R5-2022-0050. (2022). https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/rescissions/r5-2022-0050_rec.pdf

The City currently operates under California RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-2019-0068, NPDES No. CA0077704 which is set to expire in November 2024¹⁴. From January 2023 to July 2024, the City has received nine¹⁵ other effluent violations (OEV) all of which pertained to the City having a higher total coliform 7-day median limit than what is allowed per its water discharge requirements. With each violation, the City has been making adjustments to its treatment system and implementing additional monitoring and sampling to identify and remedy what is causing the elevated total coliform samples.

Water Systems

Overview

In 1946, Anderson Water Company began operating its first water system. Twenty years later in 1966, the City purchased and began operating the water systems of Anderson Heights Water Company and Anderson Water Company whose systems would later be integrated. In 1999, the City annexed the Ox Yoke Industrial Water System from Shasta County. Over the years, the City has added various reservoirs and wells, detailed below.

The City of Anderson also manages the Wooded Acres Water System. In 1968, the City purchased the Anderson Oaks Water System which consisted of the Tucker Oaks Well, a 5,000-gallon hydropneumatics tank, 3,000 feet of 6-inch water main, 45 services and a 4-inch emergency connection to the Tucker Oaks Golf Course.

In 1976, the City of Anderson purchased Rhyne Well from William Rhyne as part of the 5th addition of the Wooded Acres Subdivision. The purchase included the Rhyne Well, a 5,000-gallon hydropneumatics tank, 3,900 feet of 8-inch water main and 900 feet of 4-inch water main. The Rhyne infrastructure was connected to the Wooded Acres South Subdivision.

Demand

The City Public Works Department provides domestic water for all City residents in addition to residents of Wooded Acres, a community outside of City limits to the north. In 2020, the per capita water demand was 223 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). From Fiscal Year (FY) 2019-2020 through FY 2023-24, the City delivered an average of 682.71 million gallons (MG) per year to approximately 3,650¹⁶ active accounts (Table 18). The City primarily provides water to residential accounts which make up approximately 82 percent of all water accounts and on average, 79 percent of total water use in the City¹⁷. Typically, the City consumes the most water in the summer across all categories.

¹⁴ California Regional Water Quality Control Board. *Waste Discharge Requirements for the City of Anderson Water Pollution Control Plant, Shasta County*. (2019).

¹⁵ California State Water Resources Control Board. *Facility At-A-Glance Report, Anderson WPCP*.
<https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/CiwqsReportServlet?reportID=6190177&sortSec=2&sortCol=3>

¹⁶ Pace Engineering. 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. (August, 2022).

[https://cms3.revize.com/revize/andersoncanew/docs/2022%2008-08%202020_UWMP_DRAFT\(REV1.1\).pdf](https://cms3.revize.com/revize/andersoncanew/docs/2022%2008-08%202020_UWMP_DRAFT(REV1.1).pdf)

¹⁷ Residential water usage averages 537.75 MG (438.43 MG + 99.32 MG in Table 17). Dividing 537.75 by the total average of 682.71 reveals 78.76 percent of average water usage from residential accounts.

Table 18: City of Anderson Water Consumption in Millions of Gallons

	FY19-20	FY20-21	FY21-22	FY22-23	FY23-24	Average
Single Family Residential	438.41	478.73	465.89	394.70	414.44	438.43
Multifamily Residential	95.20	91.83	104.02	99.54	105.99	99.32
Commercial	120.02	128.26	130.84	109.34	113.48	120.39
Industrial	5.09	5.89	6.44	9.15	9.04	7.12
Public Authority	32.53	30.65	32.32	27.69	26.96	30.03
Irrigation/Parks	7.30	7.38	7.64	6.12	5.68	6.82
Total¹⁸	698.55	742.73	747.15	646.54	578.59	682.71

Rates

The City has only raised water rates nine times in the past 20 years. In April 2024, the City Council approved a rate increase by Resolution 24-11. The rate increase was determined by a water rate study completed in 2023, recommending that water rates be increased over five years: by 24 percent in FY 2023-2024, another 24 percent in FY 2024-2025, and by 6 percent for fiscal years 2025-26, 2026-27, and 2027-28¹⁹ (Table 19). Previous rate increases have only compensated for the inflation of operating costs for water service provision, whereas this rate increase also covers significant infrastructure improvements to the water system. Over the next 15 years, the City projects over \$15 million will be needed to cover capital improvement projects for the current water system. The first 24 percent rate increase went into effect May 1, 2024, and subsequent increases will occur on January 1st.

Table 19: City of Anderson Water Rate Increase FY2023-2024 through FY2027-2028

Rate Effective Date:	Previous Water Rates (Adopted Jan 1, 2024)	RATE INCREASE SCHEDULE				
		FY23-24	FY24-25	FY25-26	FY26-27	FY27-28
		May 1, 2024	Jan 1, 2025	Jan 1, 2026	Jan 1, 2027	Jan 1, 2028
<i>FIXED CHARGES</i>						
Meter Size						
5/8" and 3/4"	\$14.85	\$17.59	\$21.73	\$22.93	\$24.21	\$25.55
1"	\$18.63	\$22.26	\$37.50	\$29.02	\$30.65	\$32.35
1-1/2"	\$28.08	\$33.92	\$41.94	\$44.26	\$46.75	\$49.35
2"	\$39.42	\$47.92	\$59.26	\$62.54	\$66.07	\$69.75
3"	\$69.66	\$85.26	\$105.44	\$111.28	\$117.59	\$124.15
4"	\$103.68	\$127.26	\$157.40	\$166.12	\$175.55	\$185.35
6"	\$198.18	\$243.92	\$301.74	\$318.46	\$336.55	\$355.35
8"	\$311.58	\$383.92	\$474.94	\$501.26	\$529.75	\$559.35
<i>COMMODITY CHARGES (\$ / CUBIC FOOT)</i>						
City Usage Over 1,000 cu ft	\$0.01478	\$0.01945	\$0.02412	\$0.02556	\$0.02710	\$0.02873
Outside City Usage Over 1,000 cu ft	\$0.01523	\$0.02003	\$0.02484	\$0.02633	\$0.02791	\$0.02959

¹⁸ Total values may not add up exactly to the itemized values due to rounding.

¹⁹ Lechowicz + Tseng. City of Anderson Water Rate Study Update 2024. *Final Report - Draft*. (January, 2024). https://cms3.revize.com/revize/andersoncanew/departments/public_works1/docs/2024%2002-06%20Anderson%20Water%20Rate%20Study%20Update%202024%20Final%20Report.pdf

The City's current rate structure is a flat rate based on meter size for water accounts using less than 1,000 cubic feet (cu ft) of water in a billing period. If an account uses more than 1,000 cu ft during the monthly billing period, the customer is charged an additional commodity charge on top of the flat rate.

Water Source

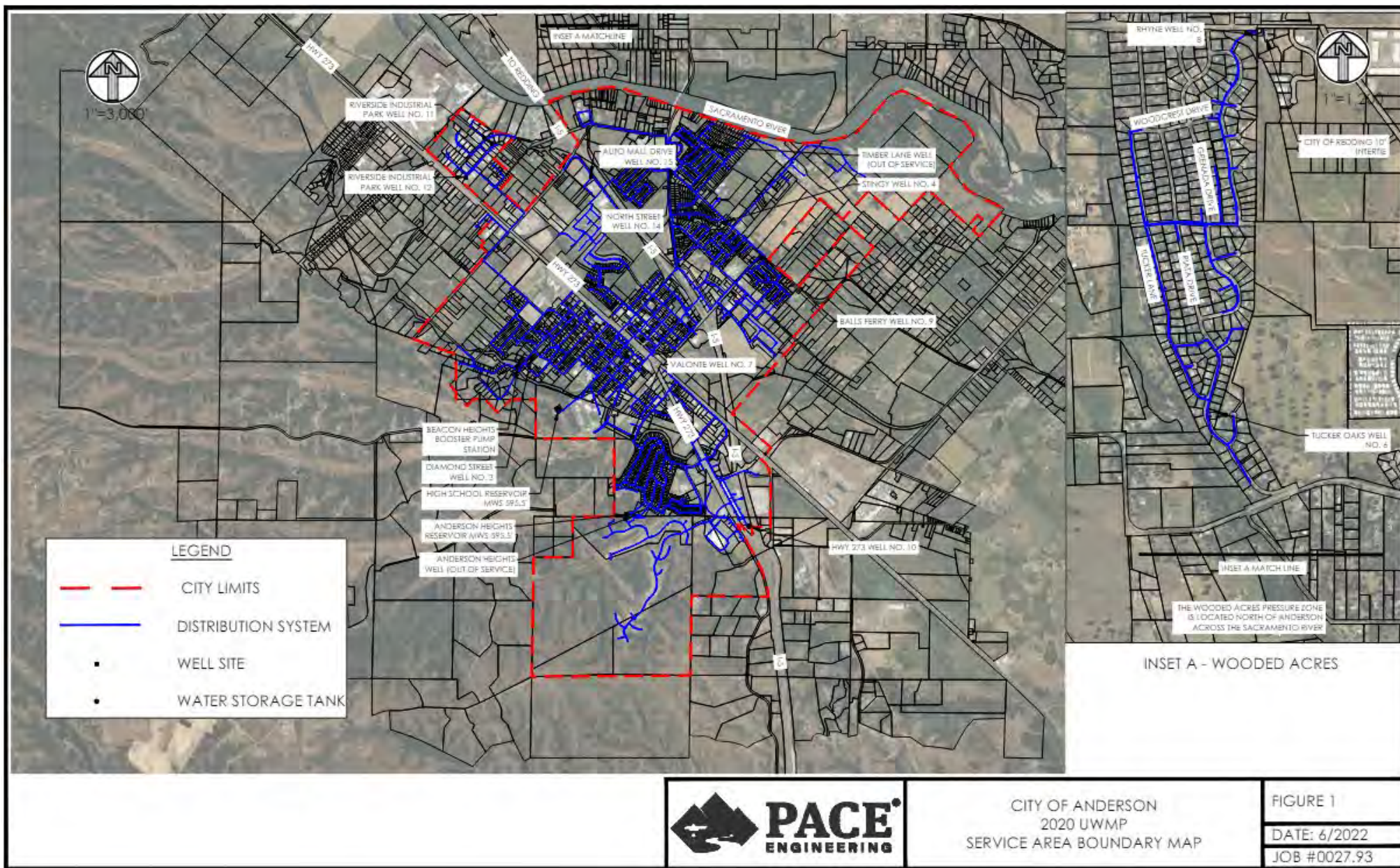
The following information is sourced from the City's 2006 Master Water Plan created by PACE Engineering and recent communication with City staff. The City sources all of its water from the Anderson Subbasin, part of the Redding Groundwater Basin, via nine active groundwater wells (Figure 7). Together, the nine wells in the system have a capacity of 11.3 MGD. The City has adequate water supply. The City does not have any surface water rights and does not import water from outside sources.

Two of the City's wells serve the Southern Main Pressure Zone: Volonte Well No. 7 and Highway 273 Well No. 10. These wells have a combined capacity of 2.4 million gallons per day (MGD) and primarily supply water to the Anderson Heights Reservoir. The Anderson Heights Well was taken out of service in 2009 due to the construction of the Anderson Heights Booster Pump Station. The Anderson Heights Well was purchased from the Anderson Water Department in the 1960s and had outlived its useful life.

Five wells serve the Northern Main Pressure Zone: Diamond Street Well No. 3, Balls Ferry Well No. 9, Ox Yoke #2 Well No. 12 (previously called RIP Well No. 12), North Street Well No. 14, and Auto Mall Well No. 15. With a combined capacity of 7.42 MGD, these wells typically supply water to the High School Reservoir. The North Street Well No. 14 was added to the system in 2004 to replace Timber Lane Well which was abandoned in 2002 due to low production, significant drawdown and an overwhelming expense to rehabilitate. Auto Mall Well No. 15 was constructed in 2005 to provide adequate fire flow in the Auto Mall Drive area in the northern part of the City but is now used to augment the Northern Main Pressure Zone. Ox Yoke #2 Well No. 12 previously served the Riverside Industrial Park (RIP) in the northern part of the City and was originally part of the Ox Yoke water system annexed by the City from the County in 1999. The RIP was incorporated into the Northern Pressure Zone in 2009 when the Alexander/Bellevue Water Main Project was constructed. The seven wells in the City's Southern and Northern Pressure Zones are regulated by their associated reservoir's water levels through the City's radio-telemetry system.

The Wooded Acres Estate Pressure Zone is served by two wells with a combined capacity of 1.5 MGD: Tucker Oaks Well No. 6 and Rhyne Well No. 8. These wells both have constant-speed pumps that pump water to hydro-pneumatic tanks. This portion of the system is separate from the rest of the City as it is located on the north side of the Sacramento River. The City of Anderson currently has no feasible means to connect this pressure zone to the main pressure zone due to the geography of the area. This pressure zone resides primarily in unincorporated Shasta County but is within the City of Redding's SOI and still has an intertie to Redding's pressure zone. The City of Anderson currently provides water to the Hole in One Mobile Home Park which contains residents of the City of the Redding. The City would like to transfer this service area to the City of Redding.

Figure 7: City of Anderson Water Distribution System Map



Storage

The City of Anderson stores water in two water reservoirs: the Anderson Heights Reservoir and the High School Reservoir.

The Anderson Heights Reservoir has a capacity of 1.0 MG²⁰ and was added to the City's water system in 1976 as a concrete structure with a concrete roof. The Volonte Park and Highway 273 wells supply water to, and are controlled by, the Anderson Heights Reservoir. In 1994, the reservoir's roof coating system was replaced. A review of the reservoir was conducted in 2004 and identified necessary improvements including replacement of badly corroded ventilation screens and reinforcement steel along the ceiling. Since this review, minor repairs have been made to extend the lifespan of the reservoir. The City is currently exploring options to replace the Anderson Heights Reservoir with a newly updated reservoir to increase hydraulic grade and pressure within the Southern Pressure Zone.

In 1991, the High School Reservoir was added to the water system and receives water from the Diamond Street, Stingy Lane, Balls Ferry Road, Auto Mall Drive, Ox Yoke #2, and North Street wells during normal operations. The High School Reservoir's water levels control these wells. This reservoir has a capacity of 2.5 MG and is a welded steel tank. In 2002, this reservoir was inspected and was found to have a satisfactory tank coating system with recommendations to continue inspections every five years. In 2017, the interior of the High School Reservoir was inspected again and underwent spot repairs to keep the reservoir in working order. The exterior of the reservoir was recoated in 2022.

Conservation

The City regularly updates its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) with the most recent update in 2020. The UWMP is a long-term planning document that ensures water resources are available and adequate to meet existing and future water demands. The UMWP addresses the impacts population changes, losses in the distribution system, climate change, and other factors can have on the City's water supplies.

The City's water system could be vulnerable to climate change since seasonal water use is anticipated to increase due to temperature and drought frequency increases. As the City already has drastically varying water use seasonally, this vulnerability is important to plan for. Anderson's water system is not likely to be vulnerable to other climate change impacts since the Anderson Subbasin is considered to be resilient to drought since it has adequate groundwater recharge, water use curtailment measures are effective in the area, and the City does not have major industries that require cooling or large amounts of processed water operating within its boundaries.

The Anderson Subbasin, a medium-priority subbasin of the Redding Groundwater Basin, is managed by the Enterprise-Anderson Groundwater Sustainability Agency (EAGSA) as mandated by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in 2014. SGMA also requires that a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) be developed to ensure that groundwater is managed sustainably within a basin and typically spans a 20-year period. The GSP, due in January 2022, did not identify the Redding Groundwater Basin as being overdrafted or expected to become overdrafted. As such, the Anderson Subbasin is not overdrafted and no overdraft mitigation efforts are underway. The Redding Groundwater Basin and Anderson Subbasin have indicated resilience to severe drought conditions and typically recover within one year of normal rainfall.

²⁰ PACE Engineering, Master Water Plan for City of Anderson. (September 2006).

Future Water Projects

The City would like to install a new well in the Southern Main Pressure Zone to increase the water supply in the area. This area of the City is expected to grow and there are currently only two wells supplying the Anderson Heights Reservoir.

The City is interested in developing alternative water supply sources, such as recycled water, to address its potential vulnerability to climate change impacts. The wastewater treatment plant could provide recycled or reuse water, but this option has been deemed infeasible at present due to the high costs. The cost to upgrade the treatment plant to produce reclaimed water is higher than the cost associated with pumping the City's groundwater supply for its water distribution. At present, the City does not have adequate infrastructure to divert stormwater for beneficial reuse but would like to explore the economic feasibility of developing this system as opportunities and funding allow.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Anderson Police Department (APD) provides law enforcement services to the community by way of uniformed patrol officers. Currently, there are two facilities maintained within the City to provide law enforcement services. The main two-story police department facility, occupied by APD since 1986, is located at 2220 North Street and is a three-minute drive from City Hall. This facility was originally built as a bank in 1967 and is approximately 5,700 square feet. In 2017, the City purchased a 1,332 single-story building adjacent to the main facility to house the investigations unit and a briefing/conference room area. This facility has been dubbed "APD 2" by staff and provides extra, fenced parking for APD staff. Neither of the buildings include a jail and any person booked by APD is transported to the Shasta County Jail. The Department has 19 marked vehicles, 10 unmarked vehicles, 3 marked motorcycles, and four electric bicycles.

The Department operates 24/7, 365 days a year. APD maintains mutual aid agreements with the Shasta County Sheriff's Department, California Highway Patrol, and the Redding Police Department.

Staffing

APD has two divisions: the Support Services Division and the Field Services Division. Overall, the Department employs 25 sworn officers, nine support personnel, two chaplains, and a citizen volunteer. APD has a service ratio of approximately 2.19 sworn officers per 1,000 persons. The most recent data available from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 2019 shows a nationwide average of 2.4 sworn officers per 1,000 persons, indicating that the City's ratio is on par with police departments across the country.

Support Services Division

The Support Services Division employs a mix of sworn and non-sworn personnel within its Records, Property & Evidence, Investigations, Problem Oriented Policing, and Traffic sections. The Division is managed by one Lieutenant and is supervised by the Support Services Supervisor.

The Records Section is responsible for processing and distributing crime and traffic reports, data entering and management, and front desk management. There are three Public Safety Records Clerks employed in this section. The Property & Evidence Section staffs three Community Services Officers who manage property and evidence, fleet maintenance, vehicle abatement, court liaison duties, and processing registrants. Additionally, this section assists the Field Services Division with general calls for service, traffic control, and crime scene management. The Investigations Section staffs a Detective Sergeant, a Detective, and one part-time Detective. One of the Detectives is assigned to work with the Shasta Interagency Narcotic Task Force. Other Investigations staff duties are primarily centered

around conducting follow-up criminal investigations on felony and select misdemeanor crimes. Information on the Problem Oriented Policing Section can be found below in Specialty Units. The Traffic Section has one full-time officer and primarily educates on and enforces traffic safety through traffic collision investigations, Driving Under the Influence (DUI) enforcement, and conducting DUI check points.

Field Services Division

The Field Services Division employs uniformed police officers, cadets, and other staff to respond to emergency and non-emergency calls for service throughout the City. The Division is managed by one Lieutenant and supervised by Lieutenant Steve Blunk. As the front line of the APD, the Division also works to identify crime trends, deter crime, and work with the local community to find solutions to crime issues in the area.

The Division contains the following specialty assignments: the K9 Unit, Bicycle Patrol, Rangemaster, Armorer, Defensive Tactic Instructor, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Operator.

Training and Compliance

The Department has all current standards, policies, practices, operating procedures, and education and training materials posted on their website in accordance with Senate Bill 978. Some policies are redacted in compliance with Government Code 6254(f). At present, the comprehensive APD Policy Manual is available on the Department's website. As new policies and training materials are adopted, the APD Policy Manual and webpage will be updated.

The Department follows a training plan that is conducted in two-year cycles. The California Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) have identified "perishable skills" training that all POST-certified officers must complete 24 hours every two years. These perishable skills include the below-listed areas of training:

Use of Force: This course provides California Peace Officers with training on considerations related to the use of force, including legal standards, objectiveness, de-escalation, and the need to safeguard life, dignity, and liberty of all persons without prejudice to anyone. This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835a. This course includes scenario-based training that is often completed with the assistance of virtual reality systems.

Driver Training/Awareness: This course provides California Peace Officers with Driver Training/Awareness topics, including Basic Driving Principles, Legal and Moral Aspects, Defensive Driving, and Maneuvering Course Exercises. It also includes training in high-speed or pursuit driving and behind-the-wheel exercises that include collision avoidance and slow-speed driving maneuvers.

Arrest and Control: This course provides California Peace Officers with techniques for handcuffing, control of persons, de-escalation, legal standards, use of force policy review, and hands-on/practical skills to apprehend and control persons safely.

Strategic Communications: This course provides California Peace Officers with techniques to generate voluntary compliance through the art of persuasion and utilizing interpersonal and tactical communication tools, along with de-escalation techniques through scenario-based training.

Firearms: This course provides California Peace Officers with the topics of tactical firearms and lethal force options. The trainees will develop the necessary tactical knowledge and skills in

firearms to survive and win a realistic lethal force encounter. This course provides updated legislative content of Penal Code Section 835a. This course also improves officer shooting skills and practice in tactical decision-making while using their primary firearm. Students receive some instruction on force options, case law, legal and moral issues, firearms tactics, and a review of our use of force policy.

APD also completes additional ongoing training in the following areas, though not required by the State:

Policy Review: The Anderson Police Department houses its policies using a Knowledge Management System (KMS) called Lexipol. The KMS system has a supplemental smartphone application, allowing officers to reference department policies in the field to ensure compliance before action. One of the system's tools is Daily Training Bulletins (DTB), enabling the Department to send out 7-10 policies monthly for staff to review. The system generates a scenario related to each policy, allowing the reader to examine the scenario and then answer a question to show competency.

Range: APD holds several range trainings throughout the year in addition to the Firearms PSP. These trainings focus on firearm proficiency, manipulation, qualifications, use of force policy review, shooting policy review, and shoot-and-do-no-shoot scenarios. The Department covers the use of its less lethal shotguns including policy review, qualification, de-escalation, firearm manipulation, and practical scenarios. This training also provides information on firearm safety.

Defensive Tactics: The Department holds several defensive tactics training sessions throughout the year, in addition to the Arrest and Control PSP. This training focuses on a legislative update to include updated case law decisions and a review of landmark case law decisions related to police work and the use of force. This training focuses on practical scenarios and the physical practice of handcuffing techniques, control holds, takedowns, positions of advantage, footwork, and safety.

Taser: APD either holds the initial eight-hour training for new officers or a four-hour course for officers who have already completed the eight-hour course. This training covers safety on the taser and cartridges, review of the taser policy, use of force policy, medical needs after a taser deployment, practical training on how to use the taser, target zones on the body, and reporting and documenting the use of a taser.

Impact Weapons: The Anderson Police Department holds impact weapons training throughout the year. This training usually occurs in conjunction with defensive tactics training. It covers the use of a baton and the applicable policies. The training covers the deployment, holding, target areas on the body, striking, and baton retention. It is done in a practical format with some scenario training.

High-Risk Vehicle Stops: APD conducts training on executing a high-risk vehicle stop. This training includes positions of vehicles, communication between officers, communication with a suspect(s), position of officers, firearm deployment, less lethal deployment, crossfire awareness, handcuffing of the suspect(s), and clearing suspect vehicle. This training covers areas of de-escalation, strategic communication, and policy review.

Active Shooter: The Department has sent all sworn supervisors to a specialized course on responding to Active Shooter incidents. Certified instructors teach this course, which details the response and responsibilities of law enforcement supervisors in managing an active shooter event. This course is conducted in conjunction with emergency services partners, including fire and

medical staff, and provides training in the ICS (Incident Command System) to ensure a Unified Command approach is utilized.

K9 Training: The Anderson Police Department currently has three Police Service Dogs (PSDs). California currently has no legal standard for the training of PSDs. However, California POST has issued recommended training standards, including annual certification and ongoing training, with a minimum of 16 hours a month. All of the Anderson Police Department PSDs are certified to California POST-recommended standards and maintain a minimum of 16 hours of training monthly, often exceeding that amount. The three K9 program managers have successfully completed courses in POST certification standards, allowing them to continuously evaluate the PSDs and ensure compliance.

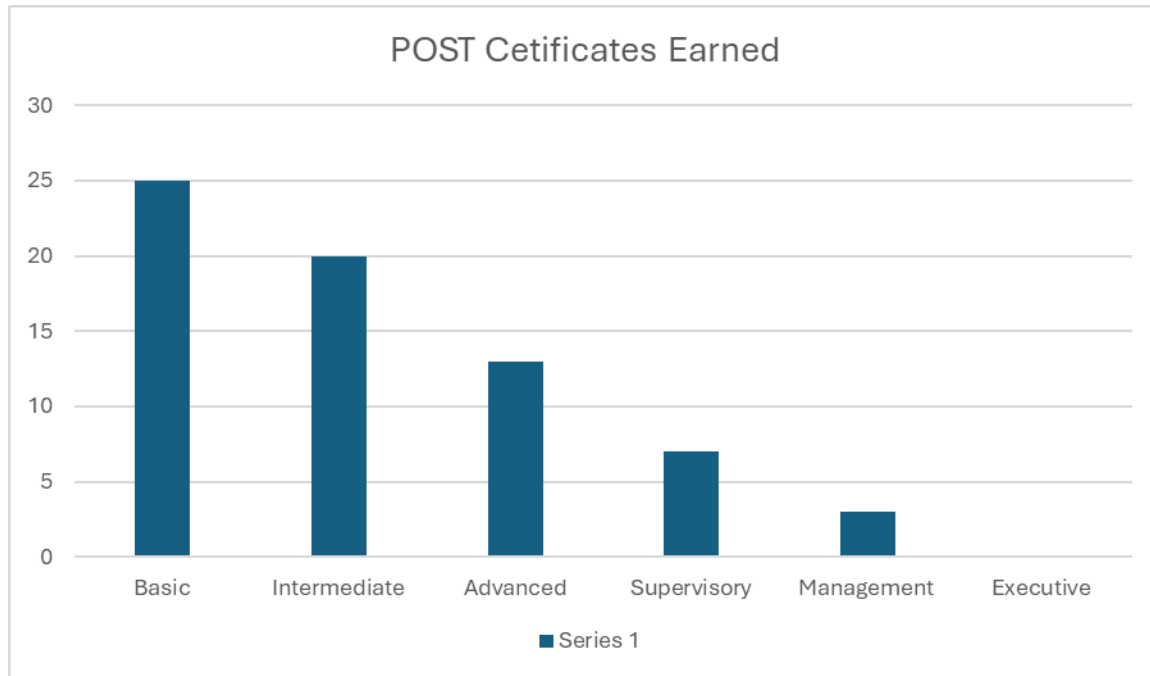
POST Portal Trainings: California POST provided a web-based learning portal for officers to view training courses and receive continuous professional training credit (CPT). Throughout the year, officers are assigned portal training assignments. These often include subjects such as racial-biased training, tactical communications/de-escalation, a Domestic Violence Response update, autism recognition, and Homelessness and Policing.

CPR/First Aid/Naloxone Administration: Every two years, sworn members of the Anderson Police Department complete an 8-hour First Aid / CPR course of instruction. This course complies with the requirements of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and the Emergency Medical Services Authority requirements for California Peace Officers. This course also includes training on the proper utilization of AED devices, two of which are stored on-site at the Department. All sworn and community service officers have been trained and provided Naloxone to carry on their person. This has been implemented due to the prevalence of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, that officers have been seizing in the field regularly.

Briefing Training: Each shift has briefing topics that are openly discussed by the personnel and sergeant. These topics are captured in each sergeant's briefing log that outlines the topic, officers present, and date/time. The issues that are discussed are policy changes/refreshers, law changes, safety topics, such as fentanyl exposure risks, internal safety concerns, and new directives that outline a new way in which a situation is handled and documented. Each sergeant keeps these briefing logs for their shift rotation, which can be accessed throughout the year.

All of APD's sworn officers have state certificates at varying levels. After an officer completes the basic police academy, they are given a certificate of completion but don't earn their basic certificate until they are employed with an agency and finish their probationary period, which can be anywhere from 12 to 18 months long. POST also offers intermediate certificates, advanced certificates, supervisory certificates, management certificates, and executive certificates. Officers earn these certificates through a combination of experience, education, and ongoing training. The POST certificates held by APD staff is shown below (Figure 8).

Figure 8: POST Certificates Held by Anderson Police Department Staff, 2024



Specialty Units

APD has several specialized auxiliary teams, some of which are detailed below. Other specialty units include the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (Drone) Team, Bicycle Team, Defensive Tactics, Range Master, Armorer, Taser Instructor, Crime Scene Investigation Team, and the ATMU Team.

Problem Oriented Policing

The APD has a Problem Oriented Policing (POP) Unit that engages in enforcement action on high profile problems in the City such as high-risk warrant service, undercover narcotics operations, transient camp clean-up details, enforcement of Municipal Code violations, and compliance checks on sex offender registration. The POP Unit is made up of one Sergeant and three APD officers and receives specialized tactical training in addition to the standard APD training procedures outlined above.

SWAT

The Department also participates in the County Sheriff’s Regional Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team, allowing the City to handle resources that would typically exceed its resources. There are currently two APD officers on the SWAT team. The SWAT team is specially trained to provide services for critical incidents and other high-risk situations such as kidnapping victim exchange, hostage rescue operations, protective operations, undercover officer back-up, and more.

K9 Unit

As noted above, there are three canine teams in the APD K9 Unit. The three canines are trained to do different tasks including patrol/tracking of criminal offenders, drug detection, article searches, and apprehension. The K9 Unit is primarily funded by community members and donations regularly cover the costs of equipment, specialized training, and veterinary care.

Programs

Special Needs Alert Program (SNAP)

The Department maintains the Special Needs Alert System (SNAP) which is a program that assists Anderson police and fire providers in the provision of services to residents with special needs. SNAP helps first responders identify those that may have difficulty with communication to ensure the responders are better equipped to help these individuals. Persons with special needs, their families, or agencies can submit information about persons with special needs (ex: Alzheimer’s, dementia, autism, speech disorder, etc) on APD’s website. Information can include a photograph of the individual, identifying features or other physical descriptors, and areas the individual frequents.

Security Camera Registration & Mapping (SCRAM)

The Department offers a Security Camera Registration & Mapping (SCRAM) program to residents. SCRAM programs are popular around the country and provide an opportunity for residents and business owners to register their security camera. When a crime occurs in an area with registered security cameras, the Department is able to directly contact the camera owners and request footage from a specific day and time to aid officers in the solving of a crime. Registration is voluntary.

Services

Calls for Service

The Shasta Area Safety Communications Agency (SHASCOM) is a joint powers agency that provides dispatch and 911 services for APD in addition to the City of Redding Police and Fire Departments, the County Sheriff’s Office, and the County’s EMS providers.

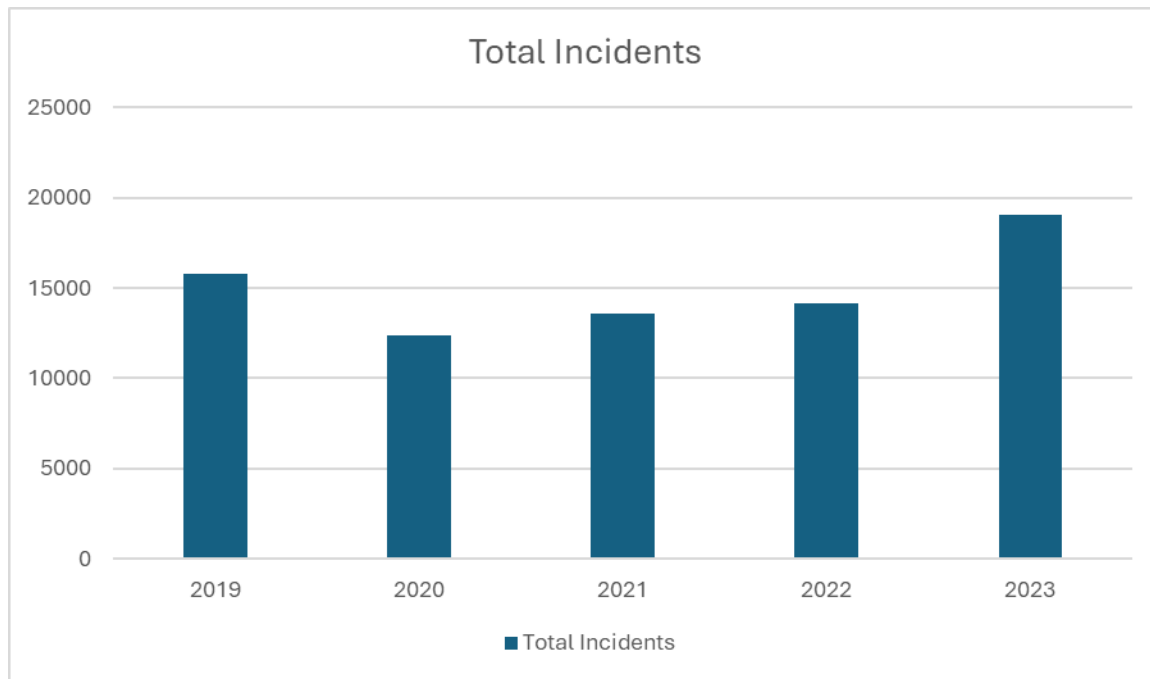
At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, the Department experienced lower calls for service in nearly all categories than in previous years with the exception of violent crimes, traffic collisions, and DUIs. In 2022, the Department saw the number of calls for service and crime statistics return largely to pre-pandemic levels. In 2023, most crime statistics closely matched those of 2021, with the exception of traffic citations which was much higher in the recent year.

Over the six year period, the number of violent crimes has halved. Compared to 2018 and 2019, the Department’s crime statistics in 2022 and 2023 were significantly increased in the traffic collisions and DUI categories. APD’s crime statistics from 2018-2023 are shown below (Table 20). Department statistics for total incidents from 2019-2023 are shown below (Figure 9).

Table 20: Anderson Police Department Crime Statistics (2018-2023)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average
Violent Crimes (Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Assaults)	133	158	142	62	70	58	104
Property Crimes (Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft)	388	365	169	278	398	308	318
General Arrests	1,973	1,627	1,363	1,196	1,820	1,204	1,531
Traffic Collisions	60	60	69	111	94	84	80
DUIs	53	55	57	63	82	77	65
Traffic Citations	822	624	325	425	507	690	566

Figure 9: Anderson Police Department Incident Statistics (2019-2023)



Crime Mapping

An online crime mapping system, CityProtect, updates daily with APD and Redding Police Department crime statistic data. This system allows citizens to access the type, location, date, description, and case number of incidents. Toggle filters on the system allow users to manipulate the activity date range to access crime data from previous years. Additionally, users have the option to be notified of daily Department activity.

Traffic Enforcement Request

The Department’s website allows users to submit requests for traffic enforcement in the area of concern. Depending on staffing and time, the Department may send out a radar trailer and additional patrols to the requested area.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Animal Regulation

Animal regulation services are provided by Haven Humane Society, an independent contractor that operates within City limits. Anderson residents may contact Haven Humane Society for calls regarding stray animals, animal cruelty or injury, nuisance complaints, or search and rescue during disaster incidents. One animal regulation officer from Haven Humane Society is dedicated to the City during regular business hours, though emergency response may occur after-hours or on weekends. For incidents outside of City limits, the Shasta County Animal Regulations Office provides animal regulation services.

Education

There are two school districts within City of Anderson boundaries: Cascade Union Elementary School District (CUESD) and Anderson Union High School District (AUHSD).

Cascade Union Elementary School District

The Cascade Union Elementary School District (CUESD) serves approximately 1,100 students from the City of Anderson²¹. The CUESD has four main schools and also offers preschool services:

- Anderson Middle School
- Meadow Lane Elementary School
- Anderson Heights Elementary School
- North State Aspire Academy (formerly Community Day School)
- Meadow Lane State Preschool

Anderson Union High School District

The Anderson Union High School District (AUHSD) consists of six schools and provides educational services, including alternative education, to approximately 1,800 students²². On average, the AUHSD schools have a student-teacher ratio of 22:1²³. The following schools are within the AUHSD:

- Anderson Union High School
- West Valley Early College High School
- Anderson New Technology High School
- North Valley Continuation High School
- Oakview High School
- Anderson Community Day School
- Anderson Adult School

Anderson Library

The Anderson Library, one of three branches of Shasta Public Libraries, provides library services, community meeting room rental opportunities, and a bookstore. The library is located at 3200 West Center Street and is largely supported by the Friends of the Anderson Library.

Fire and Emergency Response

Anderson Fire Protection District (FPD) works closely with the City to provide fire protection and emergency response services to Anderson residents. The FPD has been involved in the site plan development for the City's proposed Sunrise Cottage Senior Housing Project to ensure that the proposed facility would be safe for onsite and adjacent residents. The latest MSR for the FPD was adopted in 2018 and can be accessed through Shasta LAFCO's website.

Irrigation

The Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID) provides agricultural water to approximately 800 customers in South Shasta and Northern Tehama counties, containing the City of Anderson in its boundaries. The 800 customers irrigate approximately 7,000 acres of pastureland for hay production and livestock. The latest MSR for ACID was adopted in 2023 and can be accessed through Shasta LAFCO's website.

²¹ About Our District. (n.d.). <https://www.cuesd.com/about/our-district/index>

²² About AUHSD. (n.d.). <https://www.auhsd.net/Departments.aspx>

²³ Schools. (n.d.). https://www.ci.anderson.ca.us/community_links/schools.php

Transportation

As a joint-powers agency between the three cities and Shasta County, the Redding Area Bus Authority (RABA) provides transit services through 15 routes, a vanpool program, a bikeshare subsidy program, and a complementary paratransit service. Route 9 runs through the central part of Anderson and has stops near City Hall, the post office, major shopping areas, and the Anderson Library.

Utilities

Solid Waste Disposal

The City works with Waste Management who provides Anderson residents and businesses with weekly solid waste disposal services. The City is working towards lowering its amount of solid waste and becoming compliant with recent solid waste laws. Notably, Assembly Bill (AB) 341 is the primary goal of the City, which requires businesses to have recycling collection. The City has sent letters to businesses not currently in compliance with AB341 and is conducting site visits in 2024 to the respective businesses. Waivers are being issued to eligible businesses. Waste Management is working towards permitting the construction of an organics facility to be able to provide organics recycling to the community and comply with AB1826 and State Bill (SB) 1383.

Electricity

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) provides electric and natural gas services to the area. In 2023, residential energy use totaled approximately 83,447,667 kWh²⁴.

Telecommunications

Communication lines in the City are supplied by AT&T for telephone service and Charter Communication for cable television. In addition, there are wireless communication systems available.

Vector Control

Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District (SMVCD) provides mosquito and vector control for approximately 1,000 acres of Shasta County including the three cities and many of the other populated communities in the County. The latest MSR for the SMVCD was adopted in 2020 and can be accessed through Shasta LAFCO's website.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

BUDGET

The City of Anderson adopts an annual budget for each fiscal year running from July 1st to June 30th. The most recent budget for the City for FY2024-25 was adopted on June 25, 2024. As such, the budget years under review for this report span from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24.

The City's budget is generally divided into its major governmental and enterprise funds. Governmental funds are utilized to operate the day-to-day functions and responsibilities of the City. The City uses enterprise funds to account for the provision of water and wastewater services. In total, the City reports seven major governmental funds which include:

General Fund: The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund and accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in

²⁴ PG&E. PG&E Energy Data Request - Public Data Sets, PGE_2023_ElectricUsageByZip. https://pge-energydatarequest.com/public_datasets/download?type=electric&file=PGE_2023_Q4_ElectricUsageByZip.zip

another fund.

Gas Tax Fund: The Gas Tax Fund accounts for State funds received for use in providing construction and maintenance of the street system of the City.

ADAP and Home Fund: The ADAP and Home Fund accounts for the operating and financing of funds provided by Federal Housing and Urban Development for the rehabilitation and financing of homes through ADAP and Home funding.

CDBG Fund: The CDBG Fund accounts for funds provided by Federal Housing and Urban Development for the rehabilitation of homes and government structures through CDBG funding in addition to accounting for program income from closed grants/loans.

Low and Mod Income Housing Fund: The Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund accounts for all activities resulting from the elimination of the Redevelopment Agency's low and moderate housing function. Primarily, this Fund utilizes program income from loan payments to provide for the development and assistance for low-income households.

Riverside East Debt Service Fund: The Riverside East Debt Service Fund accounts for debt service reserves as required by USDA for the Riverside East Sewer/Storm Drain project.

Parks Capital Fund: The Parks Capital Fund accounts for impact fees that are restricted for improvements to the City's parks and grounds.

The City has proprietary funds and uses internal service funds to report activities that provide supplies and services for the City's other programs and activities such as the City's self-insurance, customer service, and services provided to other departments for cost reimbursement. The internal services funds are reported with governmental activities in the Government-Wide Financial Statements. In total, the City reports three proprietary funds which include:

Water Fund: The Water Fund accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City's water utility.

Sewer Fund: The Sewer Fund accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City's wastewater utility.

Other funds reported by the City include:

Internal Service Fund: Internal Service Fund accounts for data processing, customer service, maintenance, insurance, fleet management, and services provided to other departments on a cost reimbursement basis.

Private-purpose Trust Fund: The Private Purpose Trust Fund is a fiduciary fund type used by the City to report trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit other governments. This fund reports the assets, liabilities, and activities of the City of Anderson Redevelopment Agency Successor Agency (Successor Agency).

Custodial Funds: Custodial Funds account for assets held by the City in a purely custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, and/or other governments. These funds include the Shasta Interagency Narcotics Task Force (SINTF) Fund and the County Seizure Fund.

The *General Fund* is Anderson's primary operating fund source and covers public safety (police), non-departmental, public works, administrative services, parks and recreation services, and general government. The City also reports an Internal Service Fund for public works charges to other

departments, charges for workers' compensation, general liability insurance, and the maintenance of the City's vehicle fleet, buildings, equipment, and computer systems. The City also maintains fiduciary funds used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government.

Budgeted *General Fund* revenues for FY2023-24 totaled \$11.78 million. *General Fund* monies are primarily drawn from local taxes, fees, and other revenues but also include charges for services, licenses and permits, fines, and other sources. Budgeted *General Fund* revenues and expenditures have increased over the corresponding five-year study cycle.

Table 21: Budget Summary

	FY2019-2020	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	FY2023-24
Revenues					
General Fund	\$8,173,785	\$7,759,824	\$9,327,255	\$11,822,746	\$11,786,182
Grant Funds	\$113,532	\$111,157	\$437,121	\$112,100	\$112,100
Assessments	\$227,866	\$231,518	\$245,489	\$248,807	\$248,689
Enterprise Funds	\$3,178,237	\$3,164,427	\$3,513,109	\$3,685,451	\$3,758,213
Successor Agency Funds	\$911,448	\$898,313	\$913,819	\$917,044	\$919,972
Other Special Revenue Funds	\$1,184,032	\$774,900	\$1,268,658	\$1,426,207	\$1,392,488
Internal Service Funds	\$0*	\$0*	\$0*	\$0*	\$0*
CIP Funds	\$756,120	\$618,370	\$615,745	\$895,697	\$895,697
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<i>\$14,545,020</i>	<i>\$13,558,509</i>	<i>\$16,321,196</i>	<i>\$19,108,052</i>	<i>\$19,113,341</i>
Expenses					
General Fund	\$7,937,718	\$7,996,664	\$9,124,842	\$11,426,021	\$11,746,751
Grant Funds	\$195,496	\$197,316	\$257,520	\$309,203	\$309,892
Assessments	\$239,562	\$229,724	\$231,389	\$240,252	\$239,872
Enterprise Funds	\$3,543,910	\$3,574,753	\$3,485,191	\$3,704,404	\$4,027,136
Successor Agency Funds	\$924,094	\$910,820	\$1,713,929	\$848,702	\$763,889
Other Special Revenue Funds	\$1,335,145	\$970,578	\$1,313,033	\$1,526,486	\$1,226,378
Internal Service Funds	\$3,334,443	\$3,304,219	\$3,512,071	\$1,526,486	\$4,247,491
CIP Funds	\$1,658,907	\$1,658,907	\$1,491,110	\$725,038	\$1,897,709
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>\$19,169,275</i>	<i>\$18,842,981</i>	<i>\$21,130,085</i>	<i>\$22,675,983</i>	<i>\$24,459,188</i>
*Excludes interdepartmental charges	*3,074,587	*\$3,074,385	*\$3,258,616	*\$3,830,769	*\$3,925,572
Net Gain/ (Loss)	(\$4,624,255)	(\$5,284,472)	(\$4,808,889)	(\$3,567,931)	(\$5,345,777)

Capital Improvement Program

The City currently plans for capital improvements by collecting and cataloging capital improvement project requests from City divisions such as APD, Parks and Recreation, Sewer, and Water. The current budget requests are for 2023-2025 and are resubmitted on a biannual basis. The next round of financing requests will cover FY2025-26 and FY2026-27.

Current funding requests include financing the purchase of property and design of the new police station, updating the Drainage Master Plan and implementing necessary drainage projects, and

renovating recreational facilities around the City such as the Amphitheater and entrance gates to Anderson River Park. The proposed funding requests for 2023-2025 total \$2,280,438. According to the City's most recent audit for FY2022-23, there is a total of \$5,793,768 restricted for capital improvements.

AUDIT

The City of Anderson contracts with an independent auditor to prepare an annual report to review the City's financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") as applied to governmental agencies. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. This includes auditing the City's financial statements with respect to verifying overall assets, liabilities, and net position. The independent auditor response for the auditing of financial statements ending June 30, 2022, was AGT CPAs & Advisors, a firm with offices based out of Redding and Mt. Shasta. The auditing of recent financial statements ending June 30, 2023, was done by The Pun Group Accountants & Advisors, a firm based out of Santa Ana. In FY2022-2023, the City adopted new accounting guidance GASB Statement No.96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Systems.

The City of Anderson's most recent audited financial for the five-year study cycle was issued for 2022-2023. Financial reports dating back to FY2007-08 are available on the City's website. The City's overall net position decreased by 2.8 percent from approximately \$46.82 million at the beginning of FY2022-2023 to \$45.49 million by the end of the fiscal year. The independent auditor's report did not identify any notable weakness or concerns in the City's accounting policy and/ or practices.

The City of Anderson's most recent fiscal year actuals reported \$18.24 million in revenues and \$20.18 million in expenditures with an overall net loss of (\$1,948,273), a decrease from the previous fiscal year's net gain of \$2,342,492. Sales tax and water/wastewater service charges make up the bulk of the City's revenues, with public safety being the City's largest expense. A summary of recent actual revenues and expenses for governmental and business-type activities for the City follows (Table 22).

Table 22: Audit Summary

	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2022-2023
Revenues			
Governmental Activities			
Sales Taxes	\$5,700,165	\$6,231,941	\$6,667,218
Property Taxes	\$2,375,358	\$2,619,583	\$2,648,530
Motel Taxes	\$647,746	\$775,875	\$665,909
Franchise Taxes	\$353,287	\$389,396	\$392,561
Licenses and Permits	\$1,380,911	\$1,344,021	\$981,406
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$150,587	\$42,983	\$130,262
Use of Money and Property	\$163,228	\$110,754	\$1,067,142
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$1,412,573	\$4,134,242	\$1,186,571
Charges for Current Services	\$495,178	\$572,314	\$446,293
Other revenues	\$546,314	\$423,022	\$743,792
Business-Type Activities			
Wastewater & Water Charges	\$3,323,761	\$3,295,791	\$3,245,743
Internal Service Fund Charges	\$0	\$0	\$0
Permits and Fees	\$4,819	\$4,655	\$3,200
Rental Revenue	\$10,350	\$10,350	\$10,350
Other Revenue	\$23,385	\$75,874	\$47,742
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<i>\$16,587,662</i>	<i>\$20,030,801</i>	<i>\$18,236,719</i>
Expenses			
Governmental Activities			
General Government	\$1,121,006	\$1,149,565	\$1,093,546
Public Safety	\$5,739,343	\$6,891,974	\$8,230,336
Public Works	\$564,374	\$852,627	\$1,423,762
Planning	\$296,316	\$302,893	\$437,659
Community Development	\$751,389	\$1,026,687	\$809,622
Recreation and Cultural	\$1,107,679	\$1,438,555	\$1,494,898
Capital Outlay	\$2,596,524	\$1,570,386	\$2,117,561
Principal Debt Service	\$637,184	\$345,633	\$109,206
Interest and Fiscal Charges	\$168,620	\$143,394	\$64,641
Business-Type Activities			
Cost of Sales & Service	\$2,433,441	\$2,590,117	\$2,549,314
Administrative Services	\$1,042,730	\$839,237	\$1,313,501
Depreciation Expenses	\$506,513	\$537,241	\$540,946
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>\$16,965,119</i>	<i>\$17,688,309</i>	<i>\$20,184,992</i>
Net Gain/ (Loss)	(\$377,457)	\$2,342,492	(\$1,948,273)

Net Position

The City's audited net position at the end of FY2022-2023 totaled \$45,493,663 and reflects a decrease of \$1,330,596 from the prior fiscal year. In FY2022-2023, the City received no revenue from special gas taxes, impact fees, or capital contributions while also having notably higher expenditures in the general government, public safety, water, and sewer categories compared to those of FY2021-22,

thus decreasing the City's net position. The net position represents the difference between the City's total assets and total liabilities along with adjusting for deferred resources (i.e., pension outflows and inflows).

Most of the net position, \$33,553,568 or 73.8 percent, was tied to capital assets in FY2022-23. Capital assets are generally a tangible or intangible asset that is used in operations and that has a useful life of more than one year, such as land and improvements to land; buildings and building improvements; vehicles; machinery; equipment; and wastewater, water, and roadway infrastructures. The remainder is comprised of restricted monies tied to capital improvements, debt service, transportation, grants, and other monies. The unrestricted portion of the City's net position as of the last audited fiscal year totaled (\$6,431,916). Overall, the City's audited net position increased over the five-year study cycle by \$1,937,180, or 4.4 percent, from the net position of \$43,556,483 from the end of FY2019-20.

Long Term Debt

The City uses lease-purchase financing and certificates of participation, as well as traditional debt instruments, when deemed appropriate. The City has neither outstanding general obligation bonds nor authorized but unused general obligations bonds at this time.

Outstanding revenue bonds total \$895,000 (down from \$2,412,000 in FY2021-22) and finance the construction of wastewater emergency storage with a capacity of 3 million gallons. The City has \$1,929,248 (up from \$884,893 in FY2021-22) worth of outstanding notes from direct borrowings related to governmental activities including multiple financing leases such as the purchasing of an undivided five percent interest in a regional dispatch center, financing the construction and installation of the Anderson Teen Center/Shasta County Public Health Building, and the financing of a sweeper truck, two Ford F-250 trucks, and a Vactor truck. In June 2023, the City entered into a purchase agreement for the Vactor truck with plans to be paid off in FY2027-2028.

For business-type activities, the City has an outstanding balance of \$161,500 (down from \$166,500 in FY2021-22) and \$1,410,000 for certificates of participation and limited obligation improvement bonds, respectively. The \$161,500 balance covers the financing of capital improvements to the wastewater system which are payable from pledged sewer usage charges. The \$1,410,000 balance finances the installation of certain sewer and storm drain improvements in the Riverside Avenue Assessment District, payable from pledged property tax assessments.

At the end of FY2020-21, the City had an outstanding balance of \$34,507 for notes from direct borrowings related to business-type activities that covered the refinancing of a pension side fund obligation for the City's participation in the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS); this has since been paid off as of June 30, 2022. Since this was paid off, net long-term debt for the City increased by \$1 million during FY2022-2023.

APPENDIX A – MSR BACKGROUND

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF LAFCO

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) are independent regulatory commissions established by the State legislature in 1963 to encourage the orderly growth and development of local governmental agencies including cities and special districts. Today, there is a LAFCo in each of California’s 58 counties. Shasta LAFCo is a seven-member commission comprised of two members of the Shasta County Board of Supervisors, two City Council members, two Special District representatives, and one Public Member-At-Large. The Commission also includes one alternate member for each represented category.

LAFCo is responsible for implementing the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (“CKH Act”) (California Government Code §56000 et seq.) for purposes of facilitating changes in local governmental structure and boundaries that fosters orderly growth and development, promotes the efficient delivery of services, and encourages the preservation of open space and agricultural lands. Some of LAFCo’s duties include regulating jurisdictional boundary changes and the extension of municipal services. This includes city and special district annexations, incorporations/formations, consolidations, and other changes of organization. LAFCo seeks to be proactive in raising awareness and building partnerships to accomplish this through its special studies, programs, and actions.

The CKH Act outlines requirements for preparing Municipal Service Reviews (MSRs) for periodic Sphere of Influence (SOI) updates. MSRs and SOIs are tools created to empower LAFCo to satisfy its legislative charge of “discouraging urban sprawl, preserving open space and prime agricultural lands, efficiently providing government services, and encouraging the orderly formation and development of local agencies based upon local conditions and circumstances” (Government Code §56301). CKH Act §56301 further establishes that “one of the objects of the commission is to make studies and to obtain and furnish information which will contribute to the logical and reasonable development of local agencies in each county and to shape the development of local agencies so as to advantageously provide for the present and future needs of each county and its communities.” SOIs therefore guide both the near-term and long-term physical and economic growth and development of local agencies, and MSRs provide the relevant data to inform LAFCo’s SOI determinations.

PURPOSE OF MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEWS

As described above, MSRs are designed to equip LAFCo with relevant information and data necessary for the Commission to make informed decisions on SOIs. The CKH Act, however, gives LAFCo broad discretion in deciding how to conduct MSRs, including geographic focus, scope of study, and the identification of alternatives for improving the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, accountability, and reliability of public services. The purpose of a MSR in general is to provide a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the services provided by local municipalities, county service areas, and special districts. A MSR evaluates the structure and operation of the local municipalities, county service areas, and special districts and discusses possible areas for improvement and coordination. While LAFCOs have no direct regulatory authority over cities and special districts, MSR’s provide information concerning the governance structures and efficiencies of service providers – and may also serve as the basis for subsequent LAFCo decisions.

The MSR is intended to provide information and analysis to support a sphere of influence update. A

written statement of the study's determinations must be made in the following areas (Government Code §56430(a)):

- (1) Growth and population projections for the affected area.
- (2) Location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or continuous to the sphere of influence.
- (3) Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies.
- (4) Financial ability of the agency to provide services.
- (5) Status of and opportunities for shared facilities.
- (6) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.
- (7) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by Commission policy.

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

PURPOSE OF SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

In 1972, LAFCOs were given the power to establish SOIs for all local agencies under their jurisdiction. As defined by the CKH Act, "sphere of influence" means a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the commission" (Government Code §56076). All boundary changes, such as annexations, must be consistent with an agency's sphere of influence with limited exceptions. The municipal service review process is intended to inform the Commission as to the availability, capacity, and efficiency of local governmental services prior to making sphere of influence determinations.

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

- (1) The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands.
- (2) The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area.
- (3) The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide.
- (4) The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency.
- (5) For an update of an SOI of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, the present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing sphere of influence.

Service reviews may also contain recommendations for sphere of influence or government structure changes needed to implement positive service changes. Where more detailed analysis of service options is necessary, service reviews may contain recommendations for special studies where there is the potential to reduce service gaps and improve service levels.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

State law defines environmental justice as “the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies” (Government Code §65040.12(e)). The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) explains that “as the primary agency with responsibility for approving changes in boundaries, LAFCos play an important role in coordinating growth and ensuring that proposed changes are consistent with environmental justice obligations.” Changes of organization must be consistent with spheres of influence, and the information contained in this service review will guide future updates to agency spheres of influence.

OPR identifies several uses for data obtained in the service review process:

1. Improving the community participation process.
2. Identifying low-income/minority neighborhoods under-served by public facilities and services that enhance the quality of life.
3. Considering the equitable distribution of public facilities and services.
4. Considering infrastructure and housing needs.
5. Identifying low-income/minority neighborhoods where facilities and uses that pose a significant hazard to human health and safety may be overconcentrated.
6. Screening of issues for potential environmental justice implications.

Consideration of the issues listed above will assist LAFCo and other public agencies in identifying, preventing, and reversing historical problems of procedural and geographic inequity. In undertaking this service review and making determinations, LAFCo used an open public participation process to screen for and identify environmental justice issues.

County population and demographic data is provided in the Regional Background section above. This provides an overview of the distribution of peoples and potential disadvantaged communities throughout the County. Specific information for each District is included under their respective agency profile.

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

Disadvantaged unincorporated communities, or “DUCs,” are inhabited territories (containing 12 or more registered voters) where the annual median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income. CKH Act §56375(a)(8)(A) prohibits LAFCo from approving a city annexation of more than 10 acres if a DUC is contiguous to the annexation territory but not included in the proposal, unless an application to annex the DUC has been filed with LAFCo. The legislative intent is to prohibit selective annexations by cities of tax-generating land uses while leaving out under-served, inhabited areas with infrastructure deficiencies and lack of access to reliable potable water and wastewater services. DUCs are recognized as social and economic communities of interest for purposes of recommending SOI determinations pursuant to §56425(c).