

9. Public Facilities & Services Element

Introduction

The Public Facilities and Services Element is intended to assist decision makers in ensuring that adequate public facilities and services are provided to the current and future residents and visitors of Calaveras County. Multiple local, state and federal agencies provide these facilities and services, however the element focuses on those facilities and services that are provided by Calaveras County or that may be affected by the County's land use decisions (e.g., water supply, wastewater, solid waste facilities, energy, law enforcement, emergency services and other public facilities and services). Park and Recreation facilities are addressed in the General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element. Drainage and stormwater facilities are addressed in the Safety Element (Flood Hazard), Conservation and Open Space Element and in the *General Plan Background Report* (Public Facilities section). Airport facilities, the protection of public facilities from encroachment by incompatible land uses, and design of public facilities consistent with community character are discussed in the Land Use and Circulation Elements. Fire protection facilities and services are addressed in the General Plan Safety Element as well as in the Public Facilities and Services Element.

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PF 1.1 Background and Setting, Associated Plans and Documents

Population, Demand for Facilities and Services

State law requires that general plan development reflect the plans and forecasts of public water systems providing 3,000 or more service connections within the general plan's planning area. While numerous water providers exist countywide, only the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) meets that criteria. Therefore, population growth projections in the following emphasize CCWD growth projections.

The demand for public facilities and services is largely based on present and future resident and visitor population levels. The Calaveras Agency Formation Commission's (CAFCo)¹ *Final Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review* (MSR) provides population projections for the County and areas served by the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) based on CCWD's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).² CCWD's UWMP projects a countywide population of 68,400± persons by 2035 with 49,000± living within CCWD's service area. In contrast, the General Plan projects a 2035 population of 55,300± based on California Department of Finance projections—a difference of 13,100± individuals.

Both CCWD's UWMP and the General Plan anticipate that growth will be concentrated in the West County. However, CCWD's UWMP and the General Plan differ in their estimates of how quickly the County's population will grow. CCWD's UWMP anticipates a countywide population of 80,400± by 2040. Based on Department of Finance projections, the General Plan does not anticipate exceeding 80,000 persons until well after 2060.³

As illustrated, it will be important to continually monitor population growth countywide in coordination with facility and service providers throughout the General Plan's planning horizon.

Water

Background and Setting: Water

Water Supply

Calaveras County's primary water supply sources are detailed in the *General Plan Background Report*. They include:

¹ A.K.A. Calaveras County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo)

² CCWD projects a 110 percent increase in demand between 2010 and 2015, once CCWD takes on additional irrigation customers. EBMUD anticipates the lowest rate of growth over the next 20 years, while WCSSD anticipates the highest growth rate after 2015.

³ Dpt. of Finance projections for the year 2060 for Calaveras County (including Angels Camp) is 63,025± persons. Projections beyond 2060 are not provided. (CA Dpt. of Finance Demographic Research Unit, Report P-1, State and County Population Projections for individual Counties in five-year increments July 1, 2010-2060) <http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/P-1/>

Water Supply Source	% of Total Supply
North Fork Stanislaus River	46%
Mokelumne River	28%
Calaveras River	17%
Recycled Water	6%
Other Sources/a/	3%
Total	100.00%

/a/ Groundwater, Bear Creek, San Antonio Creek and Taylor Creek

Water purveyors

The County's primary water providers are:

Agency	Areas Served	Primary Water Sources
Calaveras County Water District (CCWD)	Arnold, Avery, Bummerville, Copper Cove, Copperopolis, Dorrington, Ebbetts Pass, Forest Meadows, Jenny Lind, La Contenta, Lake Tulloch, Rancho Calaveras, Sheep Ranch, Southern Valley Springs, West Point, Wilseyville <u>Recycled Water:</u> La Contenta Golf Course, Saddle Creek Golf Course and Forest Meadows Golf Course <u>Wholesale water:</u> VSPUD, Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company (MWC), Snowshoe Springs Assn., Fly-in Acres MWC.	North Fork Stanislaus River Calaveras River Mokelumne River
Calaveras Public Utility District (CPUD)	San Andreas, Mokelumne Hill, Paloma, portions of Glencoe and Railroad Flat; Limited connections to: Jesus Maria Road outside Mokelumne Hill, and south of San Andreas along Highway 49 Irrigation customers: Railroad Flat area	Calaveras River Mokelumne River
Union Public Utility District (UPUD)	Murphys, Douglas Flat, Vallecito, Six Mile Village, and Carson Hill	North Fork of the Stanislaus River
Valley Springs Public Utility District (VSPUD)	Valley Springs (plus a single family residence outside and south of the District's boundaries)	Wells (East San Joaquin Groundwater Basin) CCWD
Wallace Community Services District (WCSD)	Wallace Lake Estates Wallace	Wells (East San Joaquin Groundwater Basin)
City of Angels Camp/b/	Water connections outside city limits: Rolleri vineyard, 1000 N. Main Street, 431 Dogtown Road, and 2122 S. Main Street	North Fork Stanislaus River
East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)/a/	Camanche South Shore, Pardee Center and Mokelumne Water and Recreation Division offices in Calaveras County	Mokelumne River

Source: LAFCO *Final Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review* (2012)

/a/ Regulated by Alameda County LAFCo and included herein because, in addition to its primary consumers in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, EBMUD also serves recreational facilities in Calaveras County and provides some water to some local providers

/b/ Angels Camp is included herein because, in addition to providing water to Angels Camp and Greenhorn Creek Golf Course (raw and reclaimed water from its wastewater treatment plant for irrigation), Angels Camp serves water to four locations in Calaveras County (i.e., outside the city limits)

As noted in the MSR, some of these purveyors provide service outside of their approved service boundaries.⁴ Clearly delineated planned service areas defined by spheres of influence reflecting actual service areas and feasible future service areas, would communicate to nearby districts and County planners where service providers will and can provide future service, particularly in high growth areas.

In addition to the preceding providers, nine community water systems, nearly three dozen transient water systems⁵ and five non-transient water systems⁶ operate in Calaveras County.⁷ These are detailed in the *General Plan Background Report*. The largest of these, the Utica Power Company/Authority (UPA), delivers untreated water to Angels Camp, Union Public Utility District, and irrigation customers. UPA also generates hydroelectric power. UPA's primary water source is the North Fork of the Stanislaus River.

Water Supply and Demand

The *General Plan Background Report* compares the projected average and peak water supplies and demands for each water provider through 2030±. Generally the analysis, based on the MSR, shows that LAFCO-regulated water providers have adequate water to serve projected populations through 2030±, although in some cases, water supply exceeds demand by only a narrow margin.

The availability of projected water supplies sufficient to meet projected demand will depend on water saving activities including: using recycled water, requiring landscaping to be climate-appropriate and drought-tolerant to reduce water needs, implementing water demand management (conservation best management) practices, and districts undertaking infrastructure improvements to address water loss.

Emergency Water Supply

Backup water supplies enhance water reliability, especially during emergencies. Emergency responders recommend a minimum three day water supply to serve individual developments during emergency situations. Calaveras County water providers have a 1.6± day median of storage capacity during peak demand periods or for use during emergencies.⁸ Improving the emergency water supply for new (and existing) development would improve the County's emergency preparedness.

Associated Plans and Documents: Water

The County maintains the following text, maps and diagrams identifying the location, amount, projected supply and demand and quality of the County's water resources. Text, maps and diagrams are updated on a regular basis. Current versions are available at the Calaveras County Planning Department at 891 Mt. Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249, unless otherwise noted:

Calaveras Agency Formation Commission. June 18, 2012. *Final Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review*. Also available online at: <http://www.calaveraslaftco.org/service-reviews.html>.

Description of primary water supply sources – *General Plan Background Report*

LAFCO-regulated water service provider in Calaveras County. Profiles, areas served, number of connections, types of water provided, average and peak demands, projected water demands through 2030 and the location of major facilities associated with each - *General Plan Background Report*

Non-LAFCo Regulated Calaveras County Drinking Water Providers. Description, area served, population served, water source, number of connections, health violations (if applicable) - *General Plan Background Report*

⁴ Special Districts are required to provide services within boundaries (Spheres of Influence) approved by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), or its equivalent, the Calaveras Agency Formation Commission (CAFCO)

⁵ Water systems that do not consistently serve the same people (e.g., rest stops, campgrounds, gas stations)

⁶ Water systems that serve the same people, but not year round (e.g., schools with their own water system)

⁷ These providers are not subject to LAFCo rules and regulations.

⁸ *General Plan Background Report*

Average Daily Residential Water Demand, Calaveras County (by provider) – *General Plan Background Report*

Water Supply Versus Water Demand 2010-2030, by provider – *General Plan Background Report*

Water Supply and Water Demand Projections 2010-2030 – *General Plan Background Report*

Water Provider Facility Needs (including Disadvantaged Communities)– *General Plan Background Report*

Mokelumne, Amador, Calaveras Integrated Water Management Plan Projects – Water and Wastewater (including Disadvantaged Communities) - *General Plan Background Report*

Current versions of the following are available at the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) offices at 120 Toma Court, San Andreas, California 95249 and online at <http://www.ccwd.org/> unless otherwise noted.

Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) Water Resources & Engineering Departments with assistance from J. Crowley Group Water Resources Planning and Engineering. June 2011. *Urban Water Management Plan 2010 Calaveras County Water District*

Dunn Environmental, Inc. November 21, 2012. *Calaveras County Monitoring Plan Portions of the Eastern San Joaquin Ground Water Sub basin for the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program (CASGEM)*.

Northeastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Authority (SJ GBA). 2004. *Groundwater Management Plan for the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin*.

RMC, November 2006. *Mokelumne/Amador, Calaveras Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (M/A/C IRWMP)*. The study is available at both CCWD and online through the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority at: <http://www.umarwa.org/>

Tetra Tech EM Inc. for the Stockton East Water District and CCWD. 2001. *Draft Calaveras River Watershed Assessment and Management Plan*. This study is available at CCWD and online at: <http://www.ttclients.com/calaveras/>

Water Resources and Information Management Engineering, Inc. November, 2007. *Groundwater Management Plan 2007 Update*. Groundwater management plan addressing the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin.

The following are available at the locations noted:

Kennedy-Jenks for the Tuolumne Utilities District/ Regional Water Management Group of the Tuolumne-Stanislaus Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. August, 2013. *Tuolumne-Stanislaus Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (T-S IRWMP)*. The plan addresses the Upper Stanislaus River watershed and Upper Rock Creek-French Camp Slough Watershed in Calaveras County. The plan is available through the Tuolumne County Resource Conservation District at their offices at 77 North Washington Street, Sonoma, CA 95370 or online at <http://www.tcrwd.org/>

United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Database online at: <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/drink/sdwisfed/index.cfm>

Wastewater

Background and Setting: Wastewater

Wastewater includes water that drains from sinks, showers, washers, and toilets; water used for outdoor purposes, such as draining chlorinated pool water, commercial car washes and industrial processes; and sanitary sewer pipelines carrying sewage to a wastewater treatment plant, where it is treated, sanitized and discharged.

Wastewater is collected and treated in Calaveras County either by wastewater service providers operating integrated systems serving fewer than 20 to more than 1,000 households and businesses, or by individual landowners using private on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) on individual parcels.

There are 19,000± residential OWTS Countywide. Septic systems located on individual properties treat wastewater, collect sludge, and discharge effluent into a leach field. Property owners are responsible for septic system maintenance and sludge disposal. Septic systems are allowed in most areas of the County if there is no nearby public sewer system subject to the standards established in the *Calaveras County Rules and Regulations for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems*.

Calaveras County has multiple agencies involved in providing wastewater services. All wastewater providers supply collection, treatment, disposal and maintenance services unless otherwise noted. Due to small service areas separated by large expanses and geographical limitations, providers have limited or no opportunity to connect to other systems.

Calaveras County Wastewater Service Providers

Provider / Area Served	System Details
CCWD /d/	
Arnold	Arnold's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) receives flows from the Arnold commercial corridor, White Pines, residences in the area, and a school and mobile home park in Avery just outside improvement district bounds. The WWTP provides secondary treatment.
Copper Cove	Serving Copper Cove, Conner Estates, Copper Meadows, Saddle Creek and Lake Tulloch; recently expanded; provides tertiary treatment.
Country Houses	Provides primary treatment and disposal at onsite leach fields serving 25 connections on septic systems east of Dorrington
Forest Meadows	Tertiary treatment, storage and disposal for a residential golf course community 4± miles east of Murphys.
Indian Rock	Secondary treatment via recirculating bed sand filtration and disposal at onsite leach fields for 20 connections on septic systems 1.7 miles southeast of Murphys.
La Contenta	Tertiary treatment, storage and disposal in the La Contenta subdivision, New Hogan and adjacent areas. Service area is adjacent to Valley Springs
Millwoods	Secondary treatment via septic tank settling and disposal at onsite leach fields to connections on modified, forced-storage septic tanks. Service area is located in northern Arnold on Manuel Road.
Sequoia Woods/ Mountain Retreat	Provides wastewater disposal at an onsite leach field serving 23 connections on septic systems. The facility was built in 1974 and transferred to CCWD in 1984. Service area encompasses Mountain Retreat and Sequoia Woods subdivisions with vacation properties located south of Big Trees State Park.
Six-mile/a/	Collection system conveys effluent from connections on septic tanks to Angels Camp for treatment and disposal.
Southworth	Secondary treatment facility that includes recirculating sand filters, a storage pond, and disposal to an onsite sprayfield. Serves 58 connections on septic tanks within the Southworth Ranch Estates subdivision southeast of Wallace.
Vallecito Douglas Flat	Secondary treatment to connections in Vallecito and Douglas Flat near Murphys using activated sludge and extended aeration processes at two separate facilities, two storage ponds and disposal to 26 acres of spray fields. The collection system consists of 10.6 miles of sewer pipe.
West Point	Secondary treatment for connections on septic tanks in West Point through a recirculation sand filter system and disinfection by chlorine, storage in two ponds, and onsite disposal to

Provider / Area Served	System Details
	45 acres of spray fields. The collection system consists of 13 miles of pipeline
Wilseyville Camp	Provides secondary treatment via an aerated pond and 10-acre spray field disposal system. This facility is at capacity. /c/
Mokelumne Hill Sanitary District (MHSD)	Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services (billing provided by CPUD). No unserved areas with septic systems within the District.
Murphys Sanitary District (MSD)	Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services. Owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant and sewer collection infrastructure in District boundaries. Serves Murphys and surrounding areas plus one connection serving Ironstone Vineyards, across from the WWTP. Ironstone connected to the system in the early 1980's to receive reclaimed water from MSD's treatment facility. In 1999, MSD began collecting sewage from the winery, employee housing and a residence for the ranch manager. MSD reports no areas within its boundaries served by septic systems.
San Andreas Sanitary District (SASD)	Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to San Andreas and neighboring areas including 6 residential connections outside of the District's boundaries on Gold Strike Road. Per District regulations, it will not accept additional connections outside of its boundaries.
Valley Springs Public Utility District (VSPUD)/e/	Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to Valley Springs. Unserved areas in District boundaries include undeveloped land in the northwest corner of its boundaries and 8± parcels with septic systems on the outskirts of Valley Springs. The District does not have a policy requiring hook-up to the District's sewer system.
Wallace Community Service District (WCSD)/b/	Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to Wallace Lake Estates. Unserved areas in District boundaries include undeveloped lots and 5± properties with septic tanks, located in Zone 2 (outside of the Wallace Lake Estates subdivision), which are not attached to the District's system (and pre-existed subdivision construction). Administration services provided by District Board Members. WCSD contracts with CCWD for operation and maintenance of facilities.
City of Angels	Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to areas within the city limits, and provides treatment and disposal services to CCWD by contract for the Six Mile Village community west of the City along SR 4 (66± single family residential and 2 commercial connections).
East Bay Municipal Utilities District (EBMUD)	Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services at Camanche South Shore recreation area and upcountry headquarters facility Pardee Center. EBMUD has two wastewater treatment plants in the portion of the Mokelumne watershed that lies within Calaveras County. An annual average of 26 million gallons of wastewater is generated in the multi-county watershed. 98 percent of this is used in the recreational areas.

/a/ Treatment and disposal contracted to Angels Camp.

/b/ Collection, treatment, disposal and maintenance contracted to CCWD.

/c/ Wilseyville is located 0.5 miles from the West Point WWTP, but CCWD found it cost-ineffective to combine the two systems.

/d/ Provides back up emergency wastewater services to other providers when necessary

/e/ VSPUD has the potential to connect to the CCWD La Contenta service area should the need arise.

The MSR notes that some of the LAFCo-regulated wastewater service purveyors provide service outside of their LAFCo-approved jurisdictional boundaries. Clearly delineated planned service areas, defined by spheres of influence reflecting actual service areas and feasible future service areas, would communicate to nearby districts and County planners where service providers will and can provide future service, particularly in high growth areas.

Wastewater Capacity and Demand

As with water, wastewater demand primarily is affected by growth in residential population and commercial development, and secondarily by factors such as water use and conservation efforts. Wastewater capacity is largely influenced by infiltration and inflow (I/I). Infiltration includes groundwater seeping into sewer pipes through cracks, pipe joints and other system leaks. Inflow refers to rainwater entering the sewer system from various sources (e.g., drains, downspouts, holes in manhole covers). Infiltration and inflow tend to affect older sewer systems to a greater degree. I/I rates are highest during or right after heavy rain. They are the primary factors driving peak flows through the wastewater system and a major consideration in capacity planning and costs.

The *General Plan Background Report* details the projected demands, available capacity, and needed improvements for each wastewater service provider through 2025. In summary, wastewater providers fall into one of two categories:

- Systems currently at or exceeding permitted capacity and/or requiring capacity improvements to meet future demand within the General Plan's planning horizon. These include: CCWD's La Contenta, CCWD's Copper Cove, SASD, CCWD's Country Houses, CCWD's Sequoia Woods, CCWD's Forest Meadows, MSD, VSPUD, and WCSD.
- Systems that have sufficient capacity to serve growth well into the future. These include: CCWD's Millwoods system and MHSD. Indian Rock and Southworth facilities have remaining capacity, but the communities are built-out with little or low growth potential. Similarly, while at capacity, Wilseyville Camp, is considered built-out with little or low growth potential.

In addition to the preceding, the MSR identifies sludge disposal during winter months as an identified constraint to meeting the County's wastewater service demands.

Associated Plans and Documents: Wastewater

The County maintains the following text, maps, data and diagrams identifying the location, capacity and infrastructure needs of the County's wastewater facilities. Text, maps, data and diagrams are updated on a regular basis. Current versions are available at the Calaveras County Planning Department at 891 Mt. Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249, unless otherwise noted:

Average Dry Weather Permitted Capacity for Wastewater Treatment Providers - *General Plan Background Report*.

Projected Average Daily Wastewater Flow, 2009-2025 - *General Plan Background Report*.

Projected Wastewater Flows - Average Dry Weather Flows (ADWF) and Peak Wet Weather Flows 2010-2025. *General Plan Background Report*.

Wastewater Infrastructure Needs, by Provider (including Disadvantaged Communities). *General Plan Background Report*.

Mokelumne, Amador, Calaveras Integrated Water Management Plan Projects – Water and Wastewater (including Disadvantaged Communities). *General Plan Background Report*.

Calaveras Agency Formation Commission. June 18, 2012. *Final Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review*. Also available online at: <http://www.calaveraslafco.org/service-reviews.html>.

Resolution 92-259 as amended by Resolutions 93-45, 94-195, 10-147 and 12-113. August 14, 2012. *Calaveras County Rules and Regulations for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Vol. 1 Development Standards*

Energy & Solid Waste Facilities

Background and Setting: Energy & Solid Waste Facilities

Electrical and Hydropower

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) is the primary provider of natural gas and electric services countywide. PG&E natural gas pipelines are located in the northwestern portion of the County. Major PG&E Facilities in Calaveras County are identified in the *General Plan Background Report*. There are nine hydroelectric power plants in Calaveras County. These are detailed in the *General Plan Background Report*.

Alternative Energy

As the cost of petroleum-based fuels increase, the technology for producing energy from alternative sources intensifies. Over the past decade, the use of solar power, electric and hybrid cars and other alternative fuel vehicles has increased. Some of these alternative energy sources create land use issues related to visual impacts, appropriate use of farm and rangelands, and the need for specialized infrastructure.

Solid Waste

Based on a population of approximately 45,000 and total waste generation of 32,026 tons in 2013; County residents were estimated to generate 0.71 ton/year/person or 3.9 lbs/day/person of solid waste. These numbers are significantly reduced from 2005, when County residents were estimated to generate 1.19 ton/year or 6.52 lbs/day of solid waste. Of the 32,026 tons of solid waste generated in 2013, 10,875 tons, or 34%, was diverted through various recycling programs. Calaveras County disposes of solid waste both inside and outside the County. In 2013, 43 tons (0.1% of total waste) were disposed of in locations outside of the County in Alameda, Kern, San Joaquin, Solano and Stanislaus Counties. The remainder, 31,983 tons, was disposed of at the County's Rock Creek Landfill.

Six transfer stations and one transfer station annex are located in Calaveras County. The Rock Creek Solid Waste Facility includes a Class II landfill, a transfer station, several recycling programs and a household hazardous waste facility. It is located at 12021 Hunt Road, near Milton and has a capacity of 8,710,486 cubic yards. As of 2013, the landfill had a remaining capacity of 6,657,862 cubic yards, or 76%. The Calaveras County Department of Public Works estimates 26.8 years of capacity remains. Therefore, solid waste and recycling is not considered to be a limiting factor for growth in Calaveras County.

Some of the transfer stations are at or near capacity and remodels and re-siting studies are underway for the Copperopolis, San Andreas and Red Hill transfer stations.

Associated Plans and Documents: Energy & Solid Waste Facilities

The County maintains the following plans addressing solid waste management in the County. The plans are updated from time to time. Current versions are available at the Calaveras County Planning Department of Public Works at 891 Mt. Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249, unless otherwise noted:

Calaveras County Public Works Solid Waste Division. February 1996. *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Summary Plan for the City of Angels and Calaveras County.*

Law Enforcement & Emergency Services

Background and Setting

The Calaveras County Sheriff's Office is the law enforcement agency for the unincorporated County. The Sheriff's Office provides services to 95 percent of the County's population. The Angels Camp Police Department serves the incorporated City of Angels Camp. The Calaveras County Sheriff's Office and County Jail are located in San Andreas at the Government Center as part of the new Calaveras County Law and Justice Center, which was completed in 2014. Five Sheriff's substations are located countywide in: Valley Springs, Copperopolis, West Point, Arnold and Mokelumne Hill. The Sheriff's Office staffing level is five officers per shift. Its goal is to increase that to six officers by 2020. The Sheriff's Office also operates the emergency communications system consisting of four communications towers. The Calaveras County Sheriff's Office operates and manages the County Office of Emergency Services which coordinates emergency service management with the State Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Homeland Security. The Sheriff's Office is the only Public Safety Answering Point for the County of Calaveras and Operates the only 911 Call Center within the County. The Sheriff's Office manages the County's Hazardous Materials Team and the Explosives Ordinance Disposal Team.

The Sheriff's response time *goal* for emergency calls is 11-13 minutes. In 2011, the Department received 35,343 calls for service with an average response time of 41 minutes.

Calaveras County is served by one hospital: Mark Twain Medical Center (MTMC) in San Andreas, a 25-bed facility. MTMC operates five family medical centers providing outpatient care and immediate care for minor injuries in Angels Camp, Valley Springs, Arnold, San Andreas and Copperopolis. MTMC specialty centers provide orthopedic (Angels Camp, Valley Springs), cancer (San Andreas) and gastroenterology (San Andreas) services. Sonora Regional Medical Center (SRMC) operates a family medical center, a prompt-care facility and provides physical therapy services in Angels Camp.

The County's Health Services Agency also provides public health care. Other non-profit groups, such as the Human Resources Council, assists in furthering community based health and education programs.

The County is divided into three ambulance response areas; however, the American Legion Ambulance Service provides countywide service, except within the Ebbetts Pass Fire Protection District which provides its own ambulance service to the community of Arnold and along the SR 4 corridor.

Associated Plans and Documents:

The County maintains the following plan identifying the service area, capacity and needs for public health care facilities in the County. The plan is updated on a regular basis. A current version is available at the Calaveras County Planning Department at 891 Mt. Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249 and as noted:

Local Agency Formation Commission of Calaveras County. September 2005. *Municipal Service Review (MSR) and Sphere of Influence (SOI) Plan Public Health Care*. Also available online at: <http://www.calaveraslafco.org/service-reviews.html>.

Other

Background and Setting:

Schools

Calaveras County is comprised of four schools districts with a total of 21 schools and one countywide charter school.⁹ Per the Calaveras County Office of Education,¹⁰ County schools are experiencing an ongoing decline in student enrollment as the County's older demographic grows and the number of families with children decreases. Student enrollment has declined by more than 1,600 students (nearly 22%) from its 1996/97 level of 7,496 students.¹¹ Until and unless new industry arrives in the County that attracts families with children, it is anticipated that student enrollment will continue to decline. While parcels have been set aside for new schools in Copperopolis to serve approved developments, based on current trends, the Calaveras County Office of Education predicts that future population increases are unlikely to include a significant school-aged demographic. Therefore, there currently are no plans for constructing new schools.

Communications

Telephone service is provided by American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), Volcano Telephone and Calaveras Telephone (CalTel). Some rural areas receive only landline telephone service and no other form of telecommunication. Cable television is provided by AT&T, Volcano Telephone, CalTel, and Comcast. Many residents use satellite dishes for television service. Calaveras County's Public Access Television station is found on channels 7 and/or 9 with offices located in San Andreas.

⁹ See *General Plan Background Report* for a list and descriptions. Data source: Calaveras County Office of Education Annual Report to the Community (2013).

¹⁰ Personal communication, Supt. Kathy Northington, August 22, 2014

¹¹ California Department of Education, Dataquest. Accessed August 22, 2014. <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/DQ/>

Internet service is provided by AT&T, Volcano, CalTel, Comcast, America Online, Earthlink and other smaller local companies. Many county residents are outside service areas for internet providers and use satellite internet service.

The Central Valley Independent Network (CVIN) Fiber Optic Communications Network Project was established in 2011, pursuant to an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant to expand access to broadband services and expand the broadband infrastructure to Calaveras County. The work was completed in 2014 connecting numerous institutions to high-speed broadband infrastructure thereby facilitating telecommuting, a future statewide public safety communications network, and communications between health facilities in the service area. The broadband fiber route extends along or parallel to State Route 49 from Amador County to Angels Camp, up State Route 4 to Vallecito, and along Parrotts Ferry Road to Columbia College in Tuolumne County. The route connects public offices, libraries, the Office of Education and high schools.

Libraries

The Calaveras County Library system includes a Central Library in San Andreas and seven “outlet” facilities in Angels Camp, Arnold, Copperopolis, Mokelumne Hill, Murphys, Valley Springs and West Point.

California does not have established standards for public libraries, but provides comparisons to serve as goals for library services¹². Total square footage for Calaveras County libraries is 29,000± square feet, or 0.68 square feet per capita. The state average is 0.66 square feet per capita with a high of 4.0 square feet per capita. Total materials (books, audio, film, etc.) per capita for Calaveras County was 2.16 with a statewide mean of 3.29.

Identified needs for the library system include: additional meeting spaces at facilities, additional seating for library users, increased space for book and materials collections to grow (especially in Angels Camp, Copperopolis, Mokelumne Hill, Valley Springs and West Point), additional computers to provide public internet access, improved seismic safety for shelving at some branches, improved wheelchair and bathroom access at West Point, extended hours of service, increased square footage to meet growing demand. A bookmobile to provide service to underserved areas (e.g., Mountain Ranch, Railroad Flat, Sheep Ranch, Milton) is recommended by the Calaveras County Library Commission. Anticipated demand and expansion of library facilities is expected for Valley Springs. The recent construction of a larger facility in Valley Springs is considered an interim measure and a larger, stand-alone facility is needed. Larger facilities are also needed in Angels Camp, Copperopolis and West Point. The primary constraint to the future library system growth is lack of funding for necessary expansion of facilities and staff.

Associated Plans and Documents:

In addition to the general plan’s growth projections, the following online references are used by planning staff to evaluate the current and projected needs of schools and libraries in the County:

California Library Statistics FY 2010-2011; <http://www.library.ca.gov/lids/librarystats.html>

California Department of Education, Dataquest. <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/DQ/>

¹² California Library Statistics FY 2010-2011; <http://www.library.ca.gov/lids/librarystats.html>

PF 1.2 Special Considerations: Disadvantaged Communities

California law requires an analysis of Census Designated Places (CDP) earning 80% or less of California's Median Household Income.¹³ These communities are referred to as disadvantaged legacy communities¹⁴. The law requires a description of the community, a map designating its location, an analysis of water, wastewater, stormwater drainage, and structural fire protection needs and deficiencies, and an analysis based on existing available data of benefit assessment districts or other financing alternatives that could make the extension of services to identified communities financially feasible. The General Plan Land Use Element provides a description of each Disadvantaged Community and a map identifying the location of each community (See Figure LU-2). An analysis of the public facilities and service needs, including financing, for each disadvantaged community is included in the *General Plan Background Report*.

Associated Plans and Documents:

Information analyzing water, wastewater, drainage and fire protection needs and deficiencies for the County's Disadvantaged Communities is extracted from the Calaveras Agency Formation Commission's (CAFCo/LAFCo) Municipal Services Reviews. The plans are updated on a regular basis. Current versions are available at the Calaveras County Planning Department at 891 Mt. Ranch Road, San Andreas, CA 95249 and as noted:

Benoit, John and Policy Consulting Associates, LLC for Calaveras LAFCo. June 7, 2013. *Calaveras Fire Municipal Service Review Revised Draft*. Also available online at: <http://www.calaveraslafo.org/service-reviews.html>.

Calaveras Agency Formation Commission, June 18, 2012, *Final Water and Wastewater Municipal Services Review*. Also available online at: <http://www.calaveraslafo.org/service-reviews.html>.

¹³ With the 2010 Census, economic data ceased to be collected at a level useful for accurately evaluating income levels in Calaveras County communities. Instead, jurisdictions must rely on the American Community Survey (ACS). However, the ACS emphasizes data collection for areas with population concentrations of 20,000+ - 65,000+--well above the populations of Calaveras County communities. As a result, the ACS data margins of error relative to rural areas are extreme (e.g., Wallace CDP reports a median household income of \$46,691 ± \$144,134—a margin of error in excess of 200%). Therefore, the most reliable data available to measure median household income levels for Calaveras County communities is the 2000 Census (where actual income data was gathered) as adjusted by the California Department of Finance to reflect 2010 median household income levels. That data is included herein to determine Calaveras County's Disadvantaged Communities.

¹⁴ "Disadvantaged legacy communities" are residential areas meeting all of the following criteria:

- Includes 10 or more inhabited dwelling units adjacent to or in close proximity to each other
- Has a median income of 80% or less of the statewide median household income [Communities meeting this criteria are also known as "disadvantaged unincorporated communities," or (DUCs)]
- Are geographically separated from other communities
- Has existed for at least 50 years

PF 1.3 Goals and Policies

Goals and Policies: General

Goal

PF-1 Adequate public infrastructure and services sufficient to serve the County's current and future demand and synchronized with the pace of development.

Policies

PF-1.1 Ensure that discretionary actions involving new development will not result in a reduction in the pre-project levels of service provided.

PF-1.2 New development shall pay its fair share of costs to provide infrastructure, facilities and services.

PF-1.3 Recover costs of providing County public services.

PF-1.4 Require new development to plan and provide for the long-term maintenance of infrastructure necessary to support the new development.

PF-1.5 New development shall pay its fair share for providing adequate levels of law enforcement, fire, solid waste services, emergency response, and other public services as necessary to support the new development.

PF-1.6 Coordinate with service providers, through LAFCo, to focus growth reliant upon public water and public sewer to areas in and around existing communities.

PF 1.7 Annexations to public water and public wastewater service districts shall be found to be consistent with applicable General Plan policies prior to approval.

Goals and Policies: Water and Wastewater

Goal

PF-2 Adequate water, water storage capacity, fire flow, and wastewater treatment for new and existing development, with no decline in service levels to existing County residents.

Policies

PF 2.1 Require new development and expansions of existing developments to demonstrate that sufficient water supply and wastewater capacity exist to support the proposal.

PF 2.2 Facilitate water conservation and recycling efforts, including the use of reclaimed water, for irrigation, mining, and compatible agricultural, public, commercial, and industrial applications.

PF 2.3 Support efforts to allow agriculture use of raw surface water and/or recycled water consistent with state and federal water quality laws protecting public health and safety.

- PF 2.4 Design new development to encourage groundwater recharge in appropriate locations.
- PF 2.5 Protect ground and surface water quality.
- PF 2.6 Support the provision of on-site water and wastewater service in isolated locations where extension of public water and/or wastewater service would be infeasible or undesirable.
- PF 2.7 Encourage regional collaboration between water and wastewater providers in the West County, including efforts to reduce reliance on well water.

Goals and Policies: Energy & Solid Waste

Goal

- PF-3 A community that embraces the use of alternative forms of energy and implements and maintains a cost-effective integrated solid waste management system emphasizing waste reduction and recycling.

Policies

- PF-3.1 Support the development of new energy generating technologies and facilitate the incorporation of these technologies into new development while retaining community character.
- PF 3.2 Incorporate the County's solid waste reduction and management goals, policies and programs, as reflected in the County's Integrated Waste Management Plan, into conditions of project approval for new discretionary development.
- PF 3.3 Plan for adequate landfill and transfer station capacity to meet long-term growth needs.
- PF 3.4 Adopt siting policies or guidelines addressing land use compatibility for energy and solid waste facilities.

Goals and Policies: Law Enforcement

Goal

- PF-4 Adequate law enforcement, communications, and public safety services & equipment to meet the growing demand associated with increasing population and commercial and recreational development in the County.

Policies

- PF-4.1 Provide sufficient funding for law enforcement to improve service levels and response times as new development occurs.
- PF-4.2 New development shall pay its fair share of costs to support law enforcement staffing, equipment and communications demands caused by the increase in population and business activity

- PF-4.3** Establish an effective interoperable communication system to provide sufficient voice and data communications between law enforcement and emergency service providers to serve the County.

Goals and Policies: Emergency Services

Goal

- PF-5** A community prepared for, able to respond to, and able to recover from the effects of natural and manmade disasters and other emergencies.

Policies

- PF-5.1** Support and encourage interagency coordination and cooperation in response to disaster and emergency situations.
- PF-5.2** Maintain an effective Emergency Operations Plan to address large scale emergencies and natural disasters.

Goals and Policies: Crime Prevention

Goal

- PF-6** Communities designed to discourage crime and minimize demands on law enforcement resources.

Policies

- PF-6.1** Incorporate crime-reducing design elements in new development.
- PF-6.2** Support and expand crime prevention programs such as Community & Problem Oriented Policing (COP & POP), Resident Deputy Program, and Neighborhood Watch.

PF 1.4 Implementation Programs

Programs: General

- PF-1A** **Level of Service Standards**
In consultation with service providers and other stakeholders, define criteria for, identify, and adopt county-wide level of service thresholds for public facilities and services. Include accepted options and methods for maintaining and/or providing adopted levels of service (e.g., determining fair-share contributions, fees, providing infrastructure in conjunction with development, enforceable agreements for providing infrastructure, project denial if impacts cannot be mitigated).
- PF-1B** **Investigate Establishing a County Service/Public Facilities Impact Fee**
Investigate establishing a County Services fee¹⁵ to assist in funding public facilities in accordance with Government Code Section 66000 et seq. to help ensure that the costs of services and facilities are borne by all beneficiaries.
- PF-1C** **Facilitate Joint Use and Facility Co-Location**
Coordinate with facility and service providers to facilitate co-location of parks, schools, police, fire, libraries, community centers and other community facilities to support community interaction, enhance neighborhood identity, support joint use, and leverage resources.
- PF-1D** **Prepare, Adopt and Implement a Capital Facilities Plan**
Prepare, adopt and implement a capital facilities plan to assist in prioritizing necessary infrastructure improvements, securing grant funding, providing ongoing maintenance, assessing the adequacy of existing facilities, and budgeting for new public facilities.
- PF-1E** **Consistent Growth Projections for Long-Range Planning**
Coordinate with public facility and service providers, LAFCo, regional transportation planning agencies, and others as may be identified, to establish consistent and coordinated growth projections for long-range planning for infrastructure and service needs.
- PF-1F** **Coordinate with Service Providers**
Solicit input from local schools, solid waste disposal companies, park and recreation districts, the County sheriff's department, fire safety agencies and related public service providers during project review to assist in determining the adequacy of community service facilities and to ensure that growth projections used by providers in planning new facilities are compatible with the County's general plan growth projections.

Programs: Water and Wastewater

- PF-2A** **Define Provider Service Boundaries**
Coordinate with LAFCO to establish focused growth and service area boundaries (spheres of influence) for water and sewer districts to encourage development in and around existing communities consistent with the General Plan.
- PF-2B** **LAFCo Municipal Services Review**

¹⁵ These fees are normally collected in conjunction with the issuance of building permits.

Reflect the findings and recommendations of LAFCo's most-recently approved Municipal Services Review (MSR) when considering the availability of public water and public sewer for jurisdictions subject to LAFCo. Ensure that planning staff provides input on draft MSRs to ensure consistency with General Plan goals, policies and programs.

- PF-2C** **Public Water and Sewer Availability**
Adopt standards for determining when public water and public wastewater service shall be deemed "available" for the purposes of consistency with the General Plan. For LAFCo regulated providers, standards should ensure that the project site is, or will be prior to development, located within the proposed provider's LAFCo-approved service district boundary. For both LAFCo and Non-LAFCo¹⁶ regulated providers standards should ensure that the provider has, or will have, prior to development, adequate capacity (including fire flow) to serve the proposed project.
- PF-2D** **Public Water and/or Public Sewer/Wastewater Requirements for I, PR, PI and CR**
Amend the Calaveras County Code to allow land designated as Industrial (I), Parks and Recreation (PR), Public Institutional (PI), Commercial Recreation (CR) or similar land use designations to be served by an individual on-site water or sewer system subject to the approval of the Environmental Health Department when public water and public sewer service are not otherwise available in close proximity (i.e., 500 feet) or where the extension of public facilities will result in the potential for significant adverse impacts related to growth inducement outside of existing communities.
- PF-2E** **Prolonged Project Delay**
Establish a procedure and standards for determining when entitlements requiring the provision of adequate infrastructure may expire due to a prolonged delay in project initiation or inactivity. Incorporate a process for declaring entitlements expired, when appropriate. Include time limits after which the County will require re-verification of adequate infrastructure to ensure that infrastructure-related CEQA findings remain valid. Include procedures and criteria for allowing a limited number of extensions.
- PF-2F** **Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Efforts**
Participate in and keep apprised of Integrated Regional Water Management planning efforts and identified mutually beneficial solutions for regional water management.
- PF-2G** **Coordinated Water Use and Wastewater Service Planning**
The County will work with local water and wastewater agencies and provide land use or other data in the County's possession where such data will provide information necessary to prepare and update water and wastewater master plans, agency master plans and similar water and wastewater planning documents.
- PF-2H** **Facilitate Water Conservation**
Amend the County Code to recognize appropriate uses for reclaimed water as an alternative for various land uses and keep apprised of the latest developments in the use of reclaimed water. Revise the County's landscaping standards and incorporate those standards as conditions of project approval to facilitate the use of gray water systems for landscape irrigation.
- PF-2I** **Recycled Water for Agricultural Use**
The County will work with wastewater service providers to expand the use of recycled wastewater for agricultural uses.

¹⁶ Non-LAFCo regulated providers include: Blue Lake Springs MWC, Snowshoe Springs Association, Fly-In Acres MWC, Lili Valley Water Company, Mineral Mountains Estates MWA, Utica Power Authority

PF-2J

Protect Groundwater Recharge Areas

Adopt standards for the protection of groundwater recharge areas including, but not limited to, limiting the extent of impervious surfaces in project design. Integrate existing information available from water providers to identify natural groundwater recharge areas associated with the Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin within the County.

Programs: Energy and Solid Waste

PF 3A

Solar, Wind and other Alternative Energy

Amend the zoning code to encourage the incorporation of solar, wind, and other alternative energy infrastructure in project design (e.g., solar panels on parking structures, geothermal heating for buildings), to establish standards for locating and permitting solar farms, wind farms, and other alternative energy facilities to ensure land use compatibility; addressing the potential visual impacts of alternative energy infrastructure to the extent permitted by law, and to incorporate recent legislation relative to the effects of solar easements on Williamson Act contracts.

PF 3B

Alternative Fuel Vehicles Infrastructure and Incentives

Amend the zoning code to recognize and permit infrastructure necessary to support alternative fuel vehicles (e.g., charging stations) and encourage their use through the provision of incentives provided in the zoning code (e.g., reduced parking space size).

PF 3C

Solid Waste

Consider adopting a Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Ordinance requiring that the debris from construction and demolition projects be reused or recycled.

PF 3D

Facility Siting

Review and update siting standards for new solid waste facilities in conjunction with the next update of the County's Integrated Waste Management Plan and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Programs: Law Enforcement and Emergency Services

PF 4A

Staffing Levels/Levels of Service

The County shall establish:

- An adequate level of service for officer staffing levels and response times within the unincorporated areas of Calaveras County.
- Staffing levels adequate to meet the demands of an increasing inmate population within the County jail.
- Staffing levels adequate to meet the demands of increasing calls for service made to the Sheriff's 911 Call Center.

PF 4B

Monitor Levels of Service

Monitor and review Deputy Sheriff, Correctional Officer and 911 Telecommunicator staffing levels in comparison to population growth to ensure resources are available to serve local needs.

PF 4C

Funding Law Enforcement and Emergency Services

Where growth exceeds the capabilities of the resources, the County will investigate feasible alternative funding mechanisms, including establishment of a development impact fee, to fund capital costs and operations of law enforcement, communications,

and emergency services to serve new development and maintain existing levels of service.

- PF 4D Emergency Communications**
The County will consider installing facilities that create or enhance voice and data communications between law enforcement and emergency service providers and between emergency responders and the public.

Programs: Emergency Services

- PF 5A Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC)**
Continue to participate in the MAC Group to facilitate coordination between agencies to optimize limited resources and assist in the provision of emergency services.
- PF 5B Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)**
Update the Emergency Operations plan on a regular basis to maintain preparedness for large scale emergencies (i.e. wildfires, flooding, hazardous materials incidents), consistent with the provisions of state law and the National Incident Management System.

Programs: Crime Prevention

- PF 6A Safety Design**
Identify and adopt guidelines for the design of multi-family, commercial, industrial, business park, and community center land uses that discourage crime, minimize hiding places, and encourage residents and visitors to occupy common and public areas to promote a sense of community while also reducing crime [e.g., landscaping that maintains a line of site to parking, building entrances, recreation areas, walkways and other public use areas; incorporating *SafeScape* planning and design techniques;¹⁷ lighting guidelines, and application of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design].
- PF 6B Community Oriented Policing**
Continue to operate the Community Oriented Policing (COP) program and similar community outreach programs as feasible to reduce crime and involve the communities in public safety and crime prevention.

¹⁷ *SafeScape Creating Safer, More Livable Communities Through Planning and Design* – Al Zelinka and Dean Brennan, 2001 American Planning Association, Planners Press, Chicago, Illinois

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