

**COLUSA  
LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION  
(LAFCo)**

**HEARING DRAFT**

**CITY OF WILLIAMS  
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW (MSR)  
AND  
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE (SOI)**

**March 21, 2024**

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) History**

This report is prepared pursuant to State Legislation enacted in 2000 that requires Colusa LAFCo to complete a comprehensive review of municipal service delivery and update the spheres of influence (SOIs) of all agencies under LAFCo's jurisdiction. This chapter provides an overview of LAFCo's history, powers and responsibilities. It discusses the origins and legal requirements for preparation of a Service Review commonly referred to as a Municipal Service Review (MSR). Finally, the chapter reviews the process for MSR review, MSR approval and SOI updates.

After World War II, California experienced dramatic growth in population and economic development. With this boom came a demand for housing, jobs and public services. To accommodate this demand, many new local government agencies were formed, often with little forethought as to the ultimate governance structures within a given region. A lack of coordination and adequate planning led to a multitude of overlapping, inefficient jurisdictional and service area boundaries, many of which resulted in the premature conversion of California's agricultural and open-space lands and duplication of services.

Recognizing this problem, in 1959, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Sr. appointed the Commission on Metropolitan Area Problems. The Commission's charge was to study and make recommendations on the "misuses of land resources" and the growing complexity of local governmental jurisdictions. The Commission's recommendations on local governmental reorganization were introduced in the Legislature in 1963, resulting in the creation of a Local Agency Formation Commission, or "LAFCo," operating in every county.

LAFCo was formed as a countywide agency to discourage urban sprawl and to encourage the orderly formation and development of local government agencies within its jurisdiction. LAFCo is responsible for coordinating logical and timely changes in local governmental boundaries; including annexations and detachments of territory, incorporations of cities, formations of special districts, and consolidations, mergers and dissolutions of districts, as well as reviewing ways to reorganize, simplify, and streamline governmental structure.

The Commission's efforts are focused on ensuring services are provided efficiently and economically while agricultural and open-space lands are protected or conserved to the extent possible. To better inform itself and the public in compliance with the State Law; LAFCo conducts MSR's to evaluate the provision of municipal services for service providers within its jurisdiction.

LAFCo regulates, through approval, denial, conditions and modification, boundary changes proposed by public agencies or individual voters and landowners. It also regulates the extension of public services by cities and special districts outside their boundaries. LAFCo is empowered to initiate updates to the SOIs and proposals involving the dissolution, consolidation or formation of special districts, establishment of subsidiary districts, and any reorganization including such actions. Where LAFCo is not given specific authority, LAFCo actions must originate as petitions from affected voters or landowners, or by resolutions by affected cities or special districts.

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A Plan for Services is required in Government Code Section 56653. A Plan for Services must include the following information: An enumeration and description of services to be provided, the level and range of those services, an indication of how those services are to be extended into the territory, an indication of any improvements or upgrading of structures, information on how the services are to be financed.

## **1.2 Preparation of the MSR**

Research for this Municipal Service Review (MSR) was conducted in 2023. This MSR is intended to support preparation and update of Sphere of Influence, in accordance with the provision of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act. The objectives of this Municipal Service Review (MSR) are as follows:

- To develop recommendations that will promote more efficient and higher quality service options and patterns
- To identify areas for service improvement
- To assess the adequacy of service provision as it relates to determination of appropriate sphere boundaries.

While LAFCo prepared the MSR document, given budgetary constraints, LAFCo did not engage the services of experts in engineering, hydrology, geology, water quality, fire protection, accounting or other specialists in related fields, but relied upon published reports and available information. Insofar as there is conflicting or inconclusive information LAFCo staff may recommend the City retain a licensed professional or expert in a particular field for an opinion.

Therefore, this MSR reflects LAFCo's recommendations, based on available information during the research period and provided by City staff to assist in its determinations for service improvement; and assessing the adequacy of service provision by the City of Williams. Additional information on local government funding issues is found in Appendix A at the end of this report.

## **1.3 Role and Responsibility of LAFCo**

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) in California are independent agencies created by the California Legislature in 1963 for the purpose of encouraging the orderly formation of local government agencies and conserving and preserving natural resources. The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code Section 56000 et seq.) is the statutory authority for the preparation of an MSR, and periodic updates of the Sphere of Influence (SOI) of each local agency.

LAFCOs are responsible for coordinating logical and timely changes in local governmental boundaries, conducting special studies that review ways to reorganize, simplify, and streamline governmental structure, preparing a review of services called an MSR, and preparing an SOI thereby determining the future "probable" boundary for each city and special district within each county.

The Commission's efforts are directed toward seeing that services are provided efficiently and economically while agricultural and open-space lands are protected. Often citizens

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are confused as to what LAFCo's role is. LAFCOs do not have enforcement authority, nor do they have the authority to initiate a city or district annexation or detachment proceeding. LAFCOs may initiate consolidation or dissolution proceedings; however, these proceedings are subject to voter approval or denial.

The Legislature has given LAFCOs the authority to modify and any proposal before it to ensure the protection of agricultural and open space resources, discourage urban sprawl and promote orderly boundaries and the provision of adequate services.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) has issued Guidelines for the preparation of an MSR. This MSR adheres to the procedures set forth in OPR's MRS Guidelines.

An SOI is a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the affected Local Agency Formation Commission (Government Code Section 56076). Government Code Section 56425(f) requires that each SOI be updated no less than every five years, and Section 56430 provides that an MSR shall be conducted in advance of the SOI update.

#### **1.4 Municipal Services Review Requirements**

Effective January 1, 2002, and subsequently amended, LAFCo is required to conduct a review of municipal services provided in the county by region, sub-region or other designated geographic area, as appropriate, for the service or services to be reviewed, and prepare a written statement of determination with respect to each of the following six topics (Government Code Section 56430):

1. Growth and population projections for the affected area
2. The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUC) within or contiguous to the sphere of influence
3. Present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services, including infrastructure needs or deficiencies
4. Financial ability of agencies to provide services
5. Status of, and opportunities for shared facilities
6. Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

### **1.5 Municipal Services Review Process**

For local agencies, the MSR process involves the following steps:

1. Outreach: LAFCo outreach and explanation of the project
2. Data Discovery: provide documents and respond to LAFCo questions
3. Map Review: review and comment on LAFCo draft map of the agency's boundary and sphere of influence
4. Profile review: internal review and comment on LAFCo draft and MSR
5. Public Review Draft MSR: review and comment on LAFCo draft MSR
6. LAFCo Hearing: attend and provide public comments on MSR

MSRs are exempt from the California environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15262 (feasibility or planning studies) or Section 15306 (information collection) of the CEQA Guidelines. LAFCo's actions to adopt MSR determinations are not considered "projects" subject to CEQA. The MSR process does not require LAFCo to initiate changes of organization based on service review findings, only that LAFCo identify potential government structure options.

However, LAFCo, other local agencies, and the public may subsequently use the determinations to analyze prospective changes of organization or reorganization or to establish or amend SOIs. Within its legal authorization, LAFCo may act with respect to a recommended change of organization or reorganization on its own initiative (e.g., certain types of consolidations), or in response to a proposal (i.e., initiated by resolution or petition by landowners or registered voters).

Once LAFCo has adopted the MSR determinations, it must update the SOI for each jurisdiction. The LAFCo Commission determines and adopts the spheres of influence for each agency. A CEQA determination is made by LAFCo on a case-by-case basis for each sphere of influence action and each change of organization, once the proposed project characteristics are sufficiently identified to assess environmental impacts.

### **1.6 Sphere of Influence Update Process**

The Commission is charged with developing and updating the Sphere of Influence (SOI) for each city and special district within the county.<sup>1</sup> An SOI is a LAFCo-approved plan that designates an agency's future boundary and service area. Spheres are planning tools used to provide guidance for individual boundary change proposals and are intended to encourage efficient provision of organized community services and prevent duplication of

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<sup>1</sup> The initial statutory mandate, in 1971, imposed no deadline for completing sphere designations. When most LAFCos failed to act, 1984 legislation required all LAFCos to establish spheres of influence by 1985.



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service delivery. Territory cannot be annexed by LAFCo or a city or district unless it is within that agency's sphere.

The purposes of the SOI include the following:

- To ensure the efficient provision of services
- To discourage urban sprawl and premature conversion of agricultural and open space lands
- To prevent overlapping jurisdictions and duplication of services

LAFCo may not directly regulate land use, dictate internal operations or administration of any local agency, or set rates. LAFCo is empowered to enact policies that indirectly affect land use decisions. On a regional level, LAFCo promotes logical and orderly development of communities as it considers and decides individual proposals. LAFCo has a role in reconciling differences between agency plans so that the most efficient urban service arrangements are created for the benefit of current and future area residents and property owners.

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg (CKH) Act requires LAFCOs to develop and determine the SOI of each local governmental agency within its jurisdiction and to review and update the SOI every five years, as necessary. LAFCOs are empowered to adopt, update and amend an SOI. They may do so with or without an application. Any interested person may submit an application proposing an SOI Amendment.

While SOIs are required to be updated every five years, as necessary, this does not necessarily define the planning horizon of the SOI. The term or horizon of the SOI is determined by each LAFCo.

LAFCo may recommend government reorganizations to particular agencies in the county, using the SOIs as the basis for those recommendations. In determining the SOI, LAFCo is required to complete an MSR and adopt the six determinations previously discussed. In addition, in adopting an SOI, LAFCo must make the following five determinations as required in Government Code Section 56425(c):

1. Present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open-space lands.
2. Present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area if the Commission determines these are relevant to the agency.
3. Present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public service that the agency provides or is authorized to provide
4. Existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the Commission determines these are relevant to the agency.
5. For an update of an SOI of a city or special district the 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.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> California Government Code Section 56425 (e)(5)

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The CKH Act stipulates several procedural requirements in updating SOIs. It requires cities to file written statements on the class of services to be provided and LAFCo must clearly establish the location, nature and extent of services provided by special districts.

By statute, LAFCo must notify affected agencies 21 days before holding the public hearing to consider the SOI and may not update the SOI until after that hearing. The LAFCo Executive Officer must issue a report including recommendations on the SOI amendments and updates under consideration at least five days before the public hearing.

### **1.7 Possible Approaches to the Sphere of Influence**

LAFCo may recommend government reorganizations to particular agencies in the county, using the SOIs as the basis for those recommendations. Based on review of the guidelines of Colusa LAFCo as well as other LAFCos in the State, various conceptual approaches have been identified from which to choose in designating an SOI. These seven approaches are explained below:

#### 1) Coterminous Sphere:

A Coterminous Sphere means that the Sphere of Influence for a city or special district is the same as the existing boundaries of the city or district.

#### 2) Annexable Sphere:

A sphere larger than the agency's boundaries identifies areas that the agency is expected to annex. The annexable area is outside the City's boundaries and inside the sphere of influence. **This is the recommended Sphere**

#### 3) Detachable Sphere:

A sphere that is smaller than the agency's boundaries identifies areas the agency is expected to detach. The detachable area is within the agency's boundary but not within its sphere of influence.

#### 4) Zero Sphere:

A zero sphere indicates the affected agency's public service functions should be reassigned to another agency and the agency should be dissolved or combined with one or more other agencies.

#### 5) Consolidated Sphere:

A consolidated sphere includes two or more local agencies and indicates the agencies should be consolidated into one agency.

#### 6) Limited-Service Sphere:

A limited-service sphere is the territory included within the SOI of a multi-service provider agency that is also within the boundary of a limited purpose district which provides the same service (e.g., fire protection), but not all needed services. Territory designated as a limited-service SOI may be considered for annexation to the limited purpose agency without detachment from the multi-service provider.

This type of SOI is generally adopted when the following conditions exist:

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- A) The limited-service provider is providing adequate, cost effective and efficient services.
- B) The multi-service agency is the most logical provider of the other services
- C) There is no feasible or logical SOI alternative
- D) Inclusion of the territory is in the best interests of local government organization and structure in the area.

Government Code Section 56001 specifically recognizes that in rural area it may be appropriate to establish limited purpose agencies to serve an area rather than a single service provider, if multiple limited-purpose agencies are better able to provide efficient services to an area rather than one service district.

Moreover, Government Code Section 56425(l), governing sphere determinations, also authorizes a sphere for less than all of the services provided by a district by requiring a district affected by a sphere action to “establish the nature, location, and extent of any functions of classes of services provided by existing districts” recognizing that more than one district may serve an area and that a given district may provide less than its full range of services in an area.

#### **1.8 Description of the Public Participation Process**

The LAFCo proceedings are subject to the provisions of California’s open meeting law, the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code Sections 54950 et seq.). The Brown Act requires advance posting of meeting agendas and contains various other provisions designed to ensure that the public has adequate access to information regarding the proceedings of public boards and commissions. Colusa LAFCo complies with the requirements of the Brown Act.

The State MSR Guidelines provide that all LAFCOs should encourage and provide multiple public participation opportunities in the MSR process.

## 2 CITY OF WILLIAMS BACKGROUND

### 2.1 City of Williams Location

The following description of the City of Williams is provided by the City:

*Williams is a community of approximately 5,300 people located at the crossroads of Interstate 5 and State Route 20, 60 miles north of Sacramento and mid-way between the Sierras and the Pacific Coast.*

*Located in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, Williams is an agriculturally oriented community. Rice, tomatoes, vine and seed crops, walnuts, almonds, hay, grain, and cattle are raised in the area surrounding the city. The average rain fall is 16 inches annually. Temperatures are moderate, although on rare occasions the winter temperature may dip below freezing and in the summer the temperature may reach 110 degrees.*

*Williams was founded in 1874 and was first known as Central. In 1876 it was later renamed Williams to honor William Williams, who gave much of the land for the town site. It was made a General Law City on May 20, 1920.*

*The City of Williams is the gateway to the Northern California hunting and fishing mecca. Also pheasant and dove hunting is available. The nearby foothill regions provide deer, elk, and wild boar hunters a challenge. The Sacramento River, 10 miles east, provides Salmon, Striper, Steelhead and Sturgeon fishing. Catfish abound in area canals and there is Trout fishing within easy driving distance. Numerous hunting clubs and game preserves are located in the near-by vicinity.<sup>3</sup>*

### 2.2 City of Williams Population and Income Data

**City of Williams and State of California Population Data<sup>4</sup>**

Date	California	City of Williams
<b>Population Estimates, July 1, 2022</b>	<b>39,029,342</b>	<b>5,646</b>
Population estimates base, April 1, 2020	39,538,245	5,540
Population, percent change – April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2022	-1.3%	1.9%
Population, Census, April 1, 2020	39,538,223	5,538
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	37,253,956	5,123

As shown above, City of Williams population has grown even while California population has declined slightly since 2020.

<sup>3</sup> [Welcome To New Webgen \(cityofwilliams.org\)](http://www.cityofwilliams.org), June 13, 2023.

<sup>4</sup> US Census Bureau, QuickFacts, June 13, 2023.

City of Williams and State of California Median Household Income <sup>5</sup>		
Income & Poverty	California	City of Williams
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021	\$84,097	\$78,661
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021	\$41,276	\$24,495
Persons in poverty, percent	12.3%	10.2%

Eighty percent of the California Median Household Income is \$67,278; so the City of Williams is not considered a Disadvantaged Community, because the Median Household Income is higher than 80% of the State's Median Household Income.

**2.3 City of Williams Schools**

The following table shows that residents in the City of Williams do not have the same educational achievement as residents of the State of California.

Education	California	City of Williams
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2017-2021	84.2%	66.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2017-2021	35.3%	11.7%

This is a challenge for the Williams School District which operates the following schools:

Williams Unified School District<sup>6</sup>

Williams Elementary School, TK-3 Phone: (530) 473-2885  
 Williams Elementary School is located at 1404 E Street, Williams, CA 95987.

Williams Upper Elementary School, 4-6 Phone: (530) 473-5304  
 300 11th Street, Williams, CA 95987.

Williams Jr/Sr High School, 7-12 Phone: (530) 473-5369  
 222 11th Street, Williams, CA 95987.

Mid Valley Continuation, 10-12 Phone: (530) 473-5369  
 1105 D Street, Williams, CA 95987.

<sup>5</sup> US Census Bureau, QuickFacts, June 13, 2023.

<sup>6</sup> [Williams Unified School District - Enrollment \(williamsusd.net\)](https://www.williamsusd.net), June 13, 2023.

## **2.4 City of Williams Businesses**

Williams is considered a “Small Town” with a population of 5,410 and 346 businesses. The economy of Williams employs 3,517 people and has an unemployment rate of 4.6%.<sup>7</sup>

The City of Williams website notes the following new businesses:

- Stoney Creek Senior Apartments Phase 1 completed March 2014
- Arco AM/PM completed December 2016
- Dollar General completed February 2018
- Orv’s Market completed February 2018
- Stoney Creek Senior Apartments Phase 2 completed March 2018
- Starbucks Coffee completed September 2018
- Grocery Outlet completed September 2019
- Loves Travel Station completed November 2019
- Williams Truck Wash August 2022
- Pilot Truck Stop 2024
- Maverick Truck Stop 2024

The City of Williams notes the following businesses “Currently in Progress:”

- Holiday Inn Hotel
- Northview Senior Apartments
- Valley Ranch Unit 3 Housing Development
- 9 parcel commercial lots
- Love’s RV Stop
- Tractor Supply

Businesses in Williams have to comply with all State and Federal Regulations as well as the City codes. For example, the Morning Star Packing Company has Waste Discharge Requirements from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for 996 acres of land application areas (LAAs) for the application of solids or wastewater.<sup>8</sup>

## **2.5 Fire Protection**

The Williams Fire Protection Authority is located at 810 E Street, Williams, California. The regular meeting of the board of directors is the third Monday, at 5:30 p.m. The Williams Fire Protection Authority Joint Powers Agreement was adopted between the Williams FPD and the City of Williams in 1994. It may seem cumbersome that the Williams FPD and the City of Williams remain separate in terms of taxing, budgeting, and government but the JPA allows the Fire Department to function as one unit under the direction of the Fire Chief and the JPA Board of Directors. The ISO rating within the City is 3 and 5 out within 5 miles of the Fire Station in Williams.

<sup>7</sup> Williams California Chamber of Commerce, June 13, 2023.

<sup>8</sup> California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region Order R5-2019-0013 Waste Discharge Requirements for Morning Star Packing Company, L.P. and Fred Gobel The Morning Star Packing Company-Williams Facility Colusa County, February 8, 2019.

Hydrants are most commonly used for fire suppression by firefighters and temporary use by businesses, and organizations. Hydrant flow tests are conducted to determine water availability in planning for firefighting activities, fire sprinkler systems or domestic water demand. The tests are also useful in determining the general condition of the water distribution system by detecting closed valves or wall deposits. A well-maintained water system enables firefighters to extinguish flames and prevent large-scale damage or loss of life.

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Fire (Hydrant) Flow standards and testing procedures are included in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Bulletin NFPA 291. This document provides guidance on fire flow tests and marking of hydrants in order to determine and indicate the relative available fire service water supply from hydrants and to identify possible deficiencies which could be corrected to ensure adequate fire flows as needed.

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In the past, Fire Agencies performed fire flow testing. This is no longer the practice. Fire Agencies no longer perform fire flow testing due to liability reasons. This service is provided by water service providers.

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Determinations regarding the adequacy of fire flows are much more than the gallons per minute a fire hydrant yields. In fact, fire flow determinations are based on complex formulas as included in NFPA section 291. The adequacy of the fire flow is based on many factors including sprinklers within a development, the area the fire hydrant is located, the type of hydrant, land uses, water pressure and water pressure duration and the water flow itself. In the case of the area within the City of Williams, the determination of the adequacy of fire flows is ultimately made by the City and the Williams Fire Authority. Based on the City's Hydraulic analysis, it appears the smaller diameter pipes and older deficient piping in the distribution system limit fire flows in some parts of the City. Current Fire Flows amounts and PSI figures are shown in Appendix E.

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### **3 CITY OF WILLIAMS OPERATIONS AND SERVICES**

#### **3.1 City of Williams Contact Information**

The City of Williams contact information is shown below:

Mail: City of Williams, P.O. Box 310, Williams, CA 95987

City Hall: 810 E Street, Williams, CA 95987, Hours: Monday – Friday, 8:00 am to 4:30 PM.

Finance/Water Payments: 464 8th Street, Williams, CA 95987

#### **3.2 City of Williams City Council**

The names of the City Council members are shown below with the date of term expiration:

Mayor	Don Parsons	November 2024
Mayor Pro Tem	Maria Leyva	November 2026
Council Member	Roberto Mendoza	November 2024
Council Member	Kate Dunlap	November 2026
Council Member	Alfred Sellers, Jr.	November 2026

#### **3.3 Administration<sup>9</sup>**

The following information regarding the City of Williams administration is available on the City's website:

*The City Administrator's Office is responsible for implementing the policy decisions of the City Council and for the management and coordination of the day-to-day operations of the City. Responsibilities include overall leadership of all City Departments and direct coordination with the City Council, as well as public information, intergovernmental relations, economic development, and utility and franchise management.*

*City Administrator, Frank Kennedy  
PO Box 310, Williams, CA 95987  
(530) 235-3275 or (530)473-2955 x117  
fkennedy@cityofwilliams.org*

*The City Attorney is the primary legal advisor to the City Council, its Commissions and City Departments. Major Activities include providing accurate legal advice and direction to ensure that the City's operations conform to all federal, state, and City laws, as well as representing the City in legal proceedings. These services are provided on a contract basis by an outside legal firm.*

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<sup>9</sup> [Welcome To New Webgen \(cityofwilliams.org\)](https://www.cityofwilliams.org), June 27, 2023.



### **3.4 City Clerk**

The Williams City Clerk's office and duties are described below:

*The City Clerk's Office coordinates and administers the City's records retention and management; maintains the legislative history, including preparation of City Council minutes, resolutions and ordinances; and is the custodian of all official City records. In addition, the Office is responsible for preparing and publishing all legal notices for the City; receiving and processing initiative petitions. Other duties include the administration and enforcement of the Local Conflict of Interest Code as well as federal and state laws regarding election and campaign financing disclosure; and coordinating the municipal elections.<sup>10</sup>*

City of Williams, City Clerk, Mariana Pineda  
P.O. Box 310, Williams, CA 95987  
Phone Voice: (530) 235-3274 or (530) 473-2955, Ext. 111  
Phone Fax: (530) 473-2445 Email: [mpineda@cityofwilliams.org](mailto:mpineda@cityofwilliams.org)

### **3.5 Human Resources**

The Human Resources Department provides the following information on the City's website.<sup>11</sup>

*The Human Resources Department is responsible for the City's recruitment and selection process, labor relations, affirmative action, health plan administration, maintenance of employee records, risk management efforts, and employee training and development.*

*The Risk Management section within the HR department is responsible for creating a safe work environment for employees and a safe City for its citizens by administering safety training and OSHA mandated programs, assuring safe and healthy work environments, administering liability insurance programs, and responding to citizen and employee safety concerns.*

*The Recruitment staff works closely with departments to assess departmental staffing needs and coordinates the applications, testing and selection process to recruit the most qualified candidate. Recruitment also serves as a liaison between candidates and departments.*

*The Benefits staff acts as a resource for a wide variety of services including traditional health and welfare benefits, deferred compensation and COBRA administration. Benefits also oversees leaves of absences including FMLA and military leave, health enrollment and changes, and process all payroll transactions including, W-4 changes and promotions.*

<sup>10</sup> [Welcome To New Webgen \(cityofwilliams.org\)](#), June 27, 2023.

<sup>11</sup> [Welcome To New Webgen \(cityofwilliams.org\)](#), June 27, 2023.

### **3.6 Parks**

Parks are important to a city because they present an image of the city to the public in addition to providing for recreation for citizens of all ages. The City of Williams has the following six parks and the museum:

1. North View Park, located at the Northern end of Virginia Way.  
Amenities include children and toddler play structures, a full size basketball court, a soccer field, picnic tables and benches, drinking fountains, barbeques, a large dome gazebo, a dog run, and men and women restrooms.
2. Redinger Park, located at 9th Street and G Street.  
Amenities include playground area, soccer field, picnic tables and benches, men and women's restrooms.
3. Venice Park, located at Venice Boulevard between E Street and Westgate Drive.  
Amenities include playground area, baseball field, horse shoe pits, picnic tables, large open play area, and men and women's restrooms.
4. Valley Vista Park, located on Husted Road.  
Amenities include six full size basketball courts, volleyball courts, walking/jogging trail, and nature pond area.
5. Williams City Pool, located at the western end of D Street.  
Amenities include a 105 foot long pool, diving board, slide, and men and women's restrooms.
6. Sierra Oaks Park, located at White Oaks Drive and Sierra Oaks Drive.  
A neighborhood park located in the Valley Ranch Subdivision, the City is currently in the process of installing playground equipment in this park.
7. Museum, located at E Street and Venice Boulevard.  
Built in 1911 as Williams High School, the Sacramento Valley Museum offers regional exhibits that feature items from the late 19th and early 20th century.
8. Old Gym Facility has been remodeled and is available for rent.

The parks and the pool are maintained by the City Public works Department.

### **3.7 Building Department**

The City of Williams Building Department information is shown below:  
[www.cityofwilliams.org/departments/building/index.php](http://www.cityofwilliams.org/departments/building/index.php)  
Building Department Hours: Monday - Thursday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Closed Fridays.  
Please call 530-235-3278 or 530-473-2955 ext. 115 for appointment.

The City of Williams is fortunate to have a Building Department to provide inspections for new development and to facilitate development within the City.

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### **3.8 City Facilities**

The City facilities consist of City Hall, Police Station, Corporation Yard, Water Treatment Plant and the Waste Water Treatment Plant. Contact information for these facilities is shown below:

**Public Works**, 530-473-2955 Ext. 801. 735 7th Street, Williams, CA 95987

**Water Department**, 530-235-3270. 460 8th Street, Williams, CA 95987

**Police Department**, 530-473-2661.700 North Street, Williams, CA 95987

**City Hall**, 530-235-3270, 810 E. Street, Williams, CA 95987

**Corporation Yard**, 530-473-2519, G Street & 6th Street, Williams, CA 95987

The various facilities are discussed in separate sections in this report.

### **3.9 Fire**

Williams Fire Protection Authority  
P.O. Box 755, 810 E street, Williams CA 95987  
(530) 473-2269 voice

The Fire Chief states, "It is an honor to be the Fire Chief of the Williams Fire Protection Authority, comprised of both career and volunteer staff that serve The City of Williams and the surrounding rural area. 'Professionally Staffed by Volunteers' is the slogan that reflects the Department's mission. The staff dedicates thousands of hours to providing community education, training and emergency response to our community and roadways in our area."

We urge the public and community to stop by our fire station and visit with our staff that is on duty 24 hours a day seven days a week.

### **3.10 Finances**

#### **3.10.1 Budget**

The City of Williams shows the following information on the website regarding the overall budget for the City. Each department would also have detailed budgets.

<b>City of Williams Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022</b>					
<b>Fund Type</b>	<b>Projected End of FY 2021 Working Capital</b>	<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Net Income June 30, 2022</b>	<b>Projected Ending FY 2022 Working Capital</b>
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>					
101 General Fund	3,400,000	4,930,292	4,925,090	5,202	3,405,202
<b>INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS</b>					
010 Vehicle ISF		50,000	50,000	-	-
020 CALPERS ISF		46,052	46,052	-	-
030 Insurance ISF					
040 Infrastructure ISF	200,000	100,000		100,000	300,000
<b>SPECIAL REVENUE</b>					
210 Post	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
240 Police Dept. Grants (a)	-	-	-	-	-
280 Lighting and Landscape		112,251	112,251		
290 Streets	(650,000)	246,915	147,670	99,245	(550,755)
330 Recycling		5,000	5,000		
350 Traffic Safety	19,000	34,000	34,000	-	19,000
360 Museum Grant	3,380	-	-	-	3,380
370 Supplemental Law Enforcement		100,000	100,000	-	-
380 Police Asset Seizure	17,000				
381 Indian Gaming Grant	13,450				
390 Prop 172 Public Safety	23,000	18,600	18,600		23,000
<b>GRANT FUNDS</b>					
230 Other City Grants	-	-	-	-	-
250 CDBG Program Income	900,000	70,000	100,000	(30,000)	870,000
<b>CAPITAL PROJECTS</b>					
320 Capital Project Fund	-	-	-	-	-
260 Development Impact	2,500,000	50,000	50,000	-	2,500,000
<b>ENTERPRISE FUND</b>					
270 Water	80,000	1,042,907	1,036,780	6,127	86,127
271 Sewer	980,000	2,301,772	2,290,381	11,391	991,391
272 Sewer Reserve	371,000			-	371,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$7,856,830</b>	<b>\$9,587,391</b>	<b>\$9,395,426</b>	<b>\$191,965</b>	<b>\$8,048,795</b>

<b>City of Williams Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023</b>					
<b>Fund Type</b>	<b>Projected End of FY 2022 Working Capital</b>	<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Net Income June 30, 2023</b>	<b>Projected Ending FY 2023 Working Capital</b>
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>					
101 General Fund	\$3,405,202	\$5,128,785	\$5,126,611	\$2,174	\$3,407,376
<b>INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS</b>					
010 Vehicle ISF		50,000	50,000	-	-
020 CALPERS ISF		46,052	46,052	-	-
030 Insurance ISF		487,834	487,834	-	-
040 Infrastructure ISF	300,000	100,000		100,000	400,000
<b>SPECIAL REVENUE</b>					
210 Post	-	15,000	15,000	-	-
240 Police Dept. Grants (a)	-			-	-
280 Lighting and Landscape	-	114,496	114,496	-	-
290 Streets	(550,755)	251,853	149,061	102,792	(447,963)
330 Recycling		5,000	5,000	-	-
350 Traffic Safety	19,000	34,000	34,000	-	19,000
360 Museum Grant	3,380			-	3,380
370 Supplemental Law Enforcement	-	100,000	100,000	-	-
380 Police Asset Seizure	17,000				17,000
381 Indian Gaming Grant	13,450				13,450
390 Prop 172 Public Safety	23,000	18,600	18,600	-	23,000
<b>GRANT FUNDS</b>					
230 Other City Grants	-	-	-	-	-
250 CDBG Program Income	870,000	70,000	100,000	(30,000)	840,000
<b>CAPITAL PROJECTS</b>					
320 Capital Project Fund	-	-	-	-	-
260 Development Impact	2,500,000	50,000	50,000	-	2,500,000
<b>ENTERPRISE FUND</b>					
270 Water	86,127	1,070,930	1,069,314	1,616	87,743
271 Sewer	991,391	2,368,875	2,362,806	6,069	997,460
272 Sewer Reserve	371,000			-	371,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$8,048,795</b>	<b>\$9,911,425</b>	<b>\$9,728,774</b>	<b>\$182,651</b>	<b>\$8,231,446</b>

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**3.10.2 Audit**

A summary of the audit for the year ending in 2021 and the year ending in 2022 are shown below:

The City showed the following highlights from the 2020-2021 Audit:<sup>12</sup>

- *The City's total net position increased by \$1,762,499 for the year ending June 30, 2021. Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$1,608,408 and business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$154,091.*
- *Government-wide governmental revenues include program revenues of \$559,091, general revenues of \$5,758,886 and transfers in of \$112,145 for a total of \$6,430,122.*
- *Government-wide governmental expenses were \$4,821,714.*
- *Government-wide Business-type revenues include program revenues of \$3,449,904, general revenues of \$28,505 and transfers out of \$112,145 for a total of \$3,366,264.*
- *Government-wide Business-type expenses were \$3,212,173.*

The City showed the following highlights from the 2021-2022 Audit:<sup>13</sup>

- *The City's total net position increased by \$5,624,593 for the year ending June 30, 2022.*
- *Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$2,307,832 and business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$3,316,761.*
- *Government-wide governmental revenues include program revenues of \$1,418,745, general revenues of \$6,109,866 and transfers in of \$195,131 for a total of \$7,723,742.*
- *Government-wide governmental expenses were \$5,415,910.*
- *Government-wide Business-type revenues include program revenues of \$6,771,358, general revenues of \$18,185 and transfers out of \$195,131 for a total of \$6,594,412.*
- *Government-wide Business-type expenses were \$3,277,651.*

<sup>12</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022, page 3.

<sup>13</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 3.

Additional tables and information from the audits are available in Appendix B at the end of this report.

### **3.11 Water and Sewer Systems**

#### **3.11.1 City of Williams Water System**

##### **A. Water System**

The Water System is served by two wells: Well 8 (1124 gpm) serves the west side of Interstate 5 and Well 10 (598 gpm) serves the east side of Interstate 5. Well 11 is currently under construction and will soon be online. During well development well 11 is currently pumping at 1100 gpm. There are also 3 inactive wells (Wells 3,5, and 9)

The domestic water system has a total of 1520 water connections of which 1398 are residential and 122 are commercial. Water production in 2023 for the city was at 252,571,514 gallons or 775 acre-feet. At 1520 water connections the average daily year round water use is 455 gpd per connection. During summer months the City's water system averages around 1 million gallons per day.

The City has a water storage capacity of 1.1 million gallons. The Water system has a 100,000 gallon elevated tank and a 1 million gallon steel ground-level storage reservoir completed in 2014 and a booster station with 3 pumps with a capacity of 3200 gallons per minute with capacity for expansion.

##### **B. Water Fund Financial Summary**

The following information is from the annual audit 2021:

*The Water Fund is financed and operated in a manner similar to that of a private business. The Fund's net position totaled \$2,760,309, an increase of \$165,723 from the prior year. Operating revenues were \$1,021,731, an increase of \$36,358 over the prior year due to a combination of utility rate increases and increased consumption from existing and new accounts. Operating expenses were \$908,681, a \$143,584 decrease from the prior year attributed to above average maintenance and operation expenses in the prior year.<sup>14</sup>*

Water Enterprise Fund: \$2,457,000 in loans was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture for construction and improvement of water facilities. Annual principal and interest payments range from \$102,500 to \$102,600, with the final payment due September 1, 2053. The loan carries a 2.75% interest rate.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022, page 7.

<sup>15</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022, page 30.

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The following information from the annual audit 2021 noted that automatic meter readers were being installed:

*The Water Fund is financed and operated in a manner similar to that of a private business. The Fund's net position totaled \$6,260,627, an increase of \$3,500,318 from the prior year. The large increase is attributed to grant revenues received during the current year. Operating revenues were \$798,312, a decrease of \$223,419 from the prior year. This decrease was attributed to flat rate billings during the transition to an automatic meter reading system. Operating expenses were \$919,907, a slight increase of \$11,226 from the prior year.*<sup>16</sup>

The City completed an updated Water Master Plan in 2023. Based on the Master Plan's findings the following design criteria for growth were determined albeit future studies will be needed to verify how to serve each land use area as development occurs.

**City of Williams Projected Water Demand**

	<b>Existing</b>	<b>20-year</b>	<b>Ultimate</b>
<b>Average Day Demand, MGD</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Maximum Day Demand, MGD</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>Average Day Demand/EDU, GPD</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>Maximum Day Demand/EDU, GPD</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>796</b>

Source: City of Williams 2023 Water Master Plan

<sup>16</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 7.



C. Water Quality

The Consumer Confidence Report is shown in Appendix C at the end of this report. The City has good water quality but continuous monitoring is required to ensure that this is maintained.

D. Water Service Fees

The City of Williams Water Service Fees are shown below:

<b>CITY OF WILLIAMS WATER RATES</b>						
Fixed Rates						
This is the base rate that includes up to five hundred (500) cubic feet of water per month.						
Customer Class	Category	12/1/2019	Scheduled Increases Effective			
			12/1/2020	12/1/2021	12/1/2022	12/1/2023
5/8"-3/4" Meter	201	\$22.99	\$23.45	\$23.86	\$24.34	
1" Meter	203	37.89	38.65	39.32	40.11	
1.5" Meter	205	74.80	76.30	77.63	79.18	
2" Meter	206	119.25	121.64	123.76	126.24	
3" Meter	207	260.23	265.43	270.05	275.45	
4" Meter	208	445.44	454.35	462.26	471.51	
Variable Consumption Rates						
This is the monthly expense calculated on every hundred cubic feet of water in excess of the five hundred (500) cubic feet of water included with the base rates.						
Customer Class	Category	12/1/2019	Scheduled Increases Effective			
			12/1/2020	12/1/2021	12/1/2022	12/1/2023
5/8"-3/4" Meter	201	\$2.03	\$2.07	\$2.11	\$2.15	
1" Meter	203	\$2.03	\$2.07	\$2.11	\$2.15	
1.5" Meter	205	\$2.03	\$2.07	\$2.11	\$2.15	
2" Meter	206	\$2.03	\$2.07	\$2.11	\$2.15	
3" Meter	207	\$2.03	\$2.07	\$2.11	\$2.15	
4" Meter	208	\$2.03	\$2.07	\$2.11	\$2.15	

Effective December 1, 2020, the annual sewer and water rate increases will be tied to the Consumer Price Index West Urban Area for an amount not to exceed 2%.

**3.11.2 City of Williams Sewer System**

A. Sewer System

The City of Williams Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is owned and operated by the City of Williams as part of a municipal wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system the provides sewer services within the City. Wastewater flows into the WWTP and received tertiary level treatment before it is discharged to Salt Creek.

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The WWTP is designed to pump, screen, and equalize a peak flow rate of 4.5 million gallons per day (mgd). The WWTP rated treatment capacity is based on an average daily max month flow rate of 1.08 mgd and a peak flow rate of 2.32 mgd. The facility's design and permitted average dry weather flow (ADWF) is 0.5 mgd serving a population of 5200 within the City of Williams.

The City's Monitoring and reporting program contains general and specific monitoring and reporting requirements.

The City adopted a Wastewater Master Plan in 2018 prepared by PACE engineering which covers all city wastewater collection and treatment facilities with recommendations until 2038, Following are excerpts from that plan.

#### *Wastewater Collection System*

The existing City wastewater collection system currently consists of about 85,000 feet of 6-inch to 10-inch collector sewer mains, 7,200 feet of 12-inch to 20-inch interceptor sewers, and 3,700 feet of force mains.

Portions of the west side of the City wastewater collection system are more than 50 years old, consists of concrete and clay pipe, and contributes most of the infiltration and inflow (I&I) to the system. The City has a high peak wet weather flow (PWWF) to average dry weather flow (ADWF) ratio of 8.0 as measured during the highest inflow event. This high I&I indicates deficient sewers in need of replacement. However, several sewer segments on the west side of the collection system show signs of surcharging during peak rain events and require further consideration for corrective action to increase sewer capacity and reduce the potential for sewer overflows

The collection system east of Interstate 5 in general appears to be in good condition and has adequate capacity for existing conditions and projected 20-year future flows.

#### *Sewage Lift Stations*

There are presently five sewage lift stations (LS) in the City, with four currently in service and one on standby for growth that is currently being developed.

#### *Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)*

The Williams WWTP has an existing design ADWF (Average Dry Weather Flow) capacity of approximately 0.50 million gallons per day (MGD) and a PWWF (Peak Wet Weather Flow) capacity of 2.32 MGD as indicated in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual completed by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., March 2012. The 2015 through 2017 ADWF was estimated to be about 0.40 MGD, or 80% of the current permitted ADWF capacity. PWWF at the WWTP was recorded at 1.66 MGD on February 17, 2017, or 72% of the peak design capacity. The WWTP has the capability to be increased to an ADWF of 0.88 MGD by modifying the existing

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aeration basin, although this is not projected to be needed within the 20-year study period in the Master Plan.

The Wastewater Master Plan analyzed population projections for the City and concluded a 2% annual growth rate projection for the next 20 years would result in 892 EDU's (Equivalent Dwelling Units). Based on this forecast if the anticipated 2% growth rate occurs, current ADWF capacity would be reached by year 2028.

#### *Infiltration and Inflow*

The 2018 WWMP determined many areas of the City on the west side of Interstate 5 to have I&I greater than 30,000 gallons per acre per day (GPAD). An I&I rate in excess of 2,500 GPAD is considered high and indicates sewers that have defects.

Recommendations would include grout sealing, lining and replacement of leaking sewers, laterals and manhole repair or replacement.

The City of Williams Sewage Treatment Plant operates under waste discharge requirements set by the State and violated this agreement from 2018-2021 as noted below:

*The City of Williams operates the City of Williams Wastewater Treatment Plant (Facility), a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system, which provides sewerage service to the City of Williams. Treated municipal wastewater is discharged to Salt Creek, a water of the United States and tributary to Powell Slough and the Colusa Basin Drain within the Sacramento River Watershed. In order to regulate discharges from the Facility, on 6 June 2014 the Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order R5-2014-0078 (NPDES CA0077933). The Facilities have the capacity to treat up to 480,000 gallons per day and a peak daily flow rate of 1.5 mgd.*

*On 29 March 2021, Central Valley Water Board staff issued the Discharger a Notice of Violation and draft Record of Violations (ROV) for effluent limitation violations which occurred from 1 June 2018 through 31 December 2020. The Discharger responded on 28 April 2021 to the ROV and agreed with the violations.<sup>17</sup>*

The City was fined for the violations and agreed that the funds would be used to correct the violations.

*Improvements needed to the City's Wastewater System as recommended in the City's Wastewater Master Plan:*

According to the 2018 Wastewater Master Plan, the city needs to monitor I&I flow and develop a comprehensive ongoing reduction program.

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<sup>17</sup> California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region Order R5-2021-0511, Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of Administrative Civil Liability Order.

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Parallel or replace existing sewers to relieve current or impending surcharging and possible blockages and to provide sufficient sewer capacity for existing and projected future conditions.

Rehabilitate elements of the existing lift stations that are inefficient and/or are considered to be deficient. Upsize pumps at the Vann Street LS and Marguerite Street LS when needed to meet projected future PWWF.

Increase capacity of the existing aeration basin in the immediate term and install an aerobic digester to improve WWTP operational flexibility and efficiency in the future.

#### B. Sewer Fund Financial Summary

The following information is from the 2020-21 audit

*The sewer fund is financed and operated in a manner similar to that of a private business. The Fund's net position totaled \$10,349,069, a decrease of \$11,632 from the prior year. Operating revenues were \$2,283,769, an increase of \$133,420 over the prior year due to a combination of increased utility rates and new utility accounts. Operating expenses were \$2,234,856, a decrease of \$73,002 from the prior year which was due to a decrease of contractual services utilized. The Sewer Fund's restricted net position totaling \$378,996 is to be maintained in the fund until its long term debt is paid off.<sup>18</sup>*

*Sewer Enterprise Fund: Finance agreement with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund in the amount of \$16,918,943 for sewer construction project. The term of this note is from December 1, 2009 to December 31, 2041 at zero interest.<sup>19</sup>*

The 2021-2022 Audit reported lower fees paid due to the change in the meter system:

*The Sewer fund is financed and operated in a manner similar to that of a private business. The Fund's net position totaled \$10,165,512, a decrease of \$183,557 from the prior year. Operating revenues were \$2,236,744 a decrease of \$47,025 over the prior year due flat rate billings during the transition to an automatic meter reading system. Operating expenses were \$2,290,643, a slight increase of \$55,787 from the prior year. The Sewer Fund's restricted net position totaling \$379,382 is to be maintained in the fund until its long term debt is paid off.<sup>20</sup>*

<sup>18</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022, page 7.

<sup>19</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022, page 30.

<sup>20</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 7.

C. Sewer Service Fees

Effective, 12/1/2020, the annual sewer and water rate increases will be tied to the Consumer Price Index West Urban Area for an amount not to exceed 2%.

<b>City of Williams Sewer Service Rates</b> <b>(Fixed Monthly Rate that includes up to 5 hundred cubic feet of water per month.)</b>					
Scheduled Rates Effective					
<b>Customer Class</b>	<b>12/1/2019</b>	<b>12/1/2020</b>	<b>12/1/2021</b>	<b>12/1/2022</b>	<b>12/1/2023</b>
<b>Residential</b>					
Residential	\$83.59	\$85.26	\$86.74	\$88.47	
Residential OS	104.50	106.59	108.45	110.62	
Apartments/Duplexes (per unit)	69.91	71.31	72.55	74.00	
Apartments/Duplexes (per account)	13.41	13.68	13.92	14.20	
<b>Non-Residential</b>					
Mobile Home Parks	269.05	274.43	279.21	284.79	
Commercial	442.20	451.04	458.89	468.07	
Commercial 1.5X	559.57	570.76	580.70	592.31	
Commercial 2.0X	1,058.90	1,080.08	1,098.88	1,120.86	
Migrant Housing	6,914.42	7,052.71	7,175.50	7,319.01	
<b>Sewer Volume Rates</b> <b>(This is the variable monthly sewer expense calculated on every hundred cubic feet of water in excess of the 5 hundred cubic feet of water included in the base rates.)</b>					
Scheduled Rates Effective					
<b>Customer Class</b>	<b>12/1/2019</b>	<b>12/1/2020</b>	<b>12/1/2021</b>	<b>12/1/2022</b>	<b>12/1/2023</b>
<b>Residential</b>					
Residential	2.51	2.56	2.60	2.65	
Residential OS	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.33	
Apartments/Duplexes	2.51	2.56	2.60	2.65	
<b>Non-Residential</b>					
Mobile Home Parks	2.51	2.56	2.60	2.65	
Commercial	2.26	2.31	2.35	2.40	
Commercial 1.5X	2.80	2.86	2.91	2.97	
Commercial 2.0X	3.21	3.27	3.33	3.40	
Migrant Housing	2.51	2.56	2.60	2.65	

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### **3.12 Planning**

The City of Williams Planning Department provides the following information on the City's Website:

*The Planning Department is responsible for overseeing and guiding development activities in the City of Williams. Major activities include administration of planning regulations, assistance to the public, processing City permit applications, conducting environmental review under CEQA and providing staff assistance to the Planning Commission and City Council on development related permits. The Planning Department strives to create a distinctive and livable community through quality design, good use of site development and building standards, and use of land and services. In doing so provide everyone with professional and courteous service in a fair and timely manner.*

The City of Williams Planning fees are shown in Appendix D at the end of this report. The Planning Department is working on development east of Interstate 5 including a fire station, a subdivision and a Community Facilities District for commercial development. The Department is also working on the Maverick Project, a gas station on the south end of Williams and on an Electric Vehicle Charging Station at the north end of town. East of Williams there is a proposal for 103 homes and 9 commercial parcels including one for Tractor Supply. The City is planning to require a Community Facilities District for this project to make sure that there are maintenance funds available in the future.<sup>21</sup>

### **3.13 Police**

The City of Williams Police Department has contact information as follows:

City of Williams Police Department  
700 North Street, Williams, CA 95987

Phone: (530) 473-2661 voice, Fax: (530) 473-3488 fax, Email: [info@williamspd.net](mailto:info@williamspd.net)

The Police Department supports both code enforcement and nuisance abatement programs. The Police Department works with the Colusa County Sherriff and the California Highway Patrol as needed.

### **3.14 Public Works<sup>22</sup>**

The City of Williams Public Works Department has the following mission:

*Our mission is to maintain and operate The City of William's public facilities and infrastructure in an efficient and cost-effective manner while preserving the health, safety and aesthetics of our community.*

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<sup>21</sup> Colusa LAFCo, John Benoit meeting with Kathryn Ramsaur, July 2023, August 28, 2023.

<sup>22</sup> [Welcome To New Webgen \(cityofwilliams.org\)](http://Welcome.To.New.Webgen.cityofwilliams.org), July 3, 2023.

The Public Works Department describes its structure as follows:

*The Public Works Department is the largest department within the City of Williams, with 11 full-time employees and anywhere from 2 to 16 part-time seasonal employees. Whether we are building new projects like a new police administration facility, or simply filling potholes, Public Works serves as the stewards of The City of Williams infrastructure. The department provides maintenance services for streets, street trees, traffic systems, neighborhood parks, City buildings, vehicles, and graffiti removal. Public Works also operates and maintains the water system, the wastewater treatment plant, water distribution, sewer collection and drainage systems within the City.*

City of Williams Public Works consists of eleven (11) departments as follows:

1) Public Works Administration

Public Administration is not a specific arm of Public Works, but instead functions as all departments' coordinator and provides leadership to the department as a whole. Administration also serves as the support division for the entire department. Provides and is responsible for maintaining oversight for capital improvement projects, infrastructure, utility engineering and inspection. Provides repairs and preventive maintenance of City owned vehicles and equipment.

2) Park Maintenance

Maintenance of neighborhood parks including mini-parks and including mowing, vegetation care, irrigation, tree trimming, weed abatement, restroom cleaning, and trash collection.

3) Building and Grounds Maintenance

Maintains all City buildings and facilities. Provides custodial service to all City owned buildings. Maintains and repairs the City's building maintenance for electrical systems in City buildings.

4) Pool Maintenance

Public Works maintains safe and healthy water quality at the City of Williams municipal swimming pool during heavy summer use and also through the long winter months. Public works is also responsible for the safe maintenance and upkeep of all pool equipment and building maintenance.

5) Water Department

Operates the City's Water well system to provide a potable water supply for the City. Maintains and repairs the City's water wells. Maintains, repairs, and replaces the mechanical and electrical plant equipment at all City' Water Well sites. Operates, maintains, and repairs the City's water distribution system, including water mains, service connections, valves and fire hydrants. Reads, tests, repairs and replaces water meters on the City's water system and provide water turn-on and turn-off services.

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5) Wastewater Plant Maintenance

Operates the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant to treat and dispose of the wastewater (sewage) collected from within the City. Maintains, repairs, and replaces the mechanical and electrical plant equipment at the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant.

6) Wastewater Collections

Maintains and repairs the City's sewer collection system, including servicing sewer mains and laterals. Operates, maintains, and repairs the City's wastewater lift (pump) stations and provides safe sanitary services.

7) Storm Water Maintenance

Maintains and repairs the City's storm drainage system including storm drains, catch basins, channels, ditches and ponds.

8) Right-of-Way Landscape Maintenance Local Assessment Districts

Removal of graffiti from public properties. Maintains trees and lawns including inspections, trimming, removal and new planting. Maintains and repairs concrete surfaces, street lighting, including sidewalks, curbs and gutters.

9) Street Maintenance

Maintains and repairs asphalt surfaces of City streets, including sidewalks, curbs and gutters. Maintains City owned trees in non-landscape districts, including inspections, trimming, removal and new planting.

10) Street Light Repair

Street lights are maintained and repaired by the Public Works Department.

11) Traffic Signal and Sign Safety Department

Maintains traffic markings (crosswalks, traffic lines, etc.) and signing (stop signs, no parking signs, etc) and all electronic traffic signal devices (radar signs, traffic signals, lighting, etc.)



#### **4 CITY OF WILLIAMS MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW**

##### **4.1 Growth and Population Projections for the City of Williams Area<sup>23</sup>**

*Purpose: To evaluate services needs based on existing and anticipated growth patterns and population projections.*

###### **4.1.1 Williams Area Population Projections**

The City of Williams gained slightly over 400 people between 2010 and 2020. A similar gain of 400 people by 2030 would mean a population of nearly 6,000 for the City of Williams at that time.

###### **4.1.2 MSR Determinations on Growth and Population Projections for the Williams Area**

MSR 1-1) The City of Williams Housing Element of the General Plan promotes programs to provide housing for all residents of Williams now and in the future.

MSR 1-2) The City anticipates additional development on the east side of I-5.

##### **4.2 Location and Characteristics of any Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUC) within or Contiguous to City of Williams<sup>24</sup>**

*Purpose: To comply with the State Law to examine any unincorporated areas which could be provided with better services by annexing to an adjacent city.*

###### **4.2.1 Determination of Williams Area Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status**

The City of Williams does not have large areas of housing located outside the City Limits. The Goal of the City as stated in the Housing Element is to provide housing for present and future residents within the City Limits and with full City services including sewer and water service.

To be considered a disadvantaged community Williams must have an income which is 80% of the statewide median household income. Therefore, according to the California Department of Water Resources the City of Williams does not qualify as a disadvantaged Community and the 2021 Census states the Williams median household income for 2021 is \$78,661. The median household income for California as a whole in 2021 was \$84,097.

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<sup>23</sup> California Government Code Section 56430 (a) (1)

<sup>24</sup> California Government Code Section 56430 (a) (2)

**4.2.2 MSR Determinations on Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities near City of Williams**

- MSR 2-1) The City of Williams Housing Element advocates provision of housing for all populations within the City Limits and promotes grant applications and other programs to facilitate this goal.
- MSR 2-2) The City of Williams is not considered a Disadvantaged Community since the City's Median Household income is 94% of the Statewide Median Household income.

**4.3 Capacity and Infrastructure**

*Purpose: To evaluate the present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services and infrastructure needs or deficiencies including needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any disadvantaged, unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence.<sup>25</sup>*

**4.3.1 Infrastructure**

The City of Williams has streets, parks, water service, sewer service and other infrastructure as described above in this report.

**4.3.2 MSR Determinations on Infrastructure for City of Williams**

- MSR 3-1) The City of Williams has adequate infrastructure and is seeking to maintain and improve the infrastructure as funds allow; for example the City has installed automatic meter readers for the water system which will facilitate billing for sewer and water service.

**A. Police**

- MSR 3-2) The Police Department should continue to work with the Colusa County Sheriff Department and California Highway Patrol to coordinate efforts as much as possible in order to keep costs down.
- MSR 3-3) The average California city has 1.5 paid sworn officers per 1,000 residents. With a 2022 population of 5,646 and 10 sworn officers; there are .56 paid sworn officers per 1,000 residents, below the State average.

**B. Water Service**

- MSR 3-4) In 2021 the Legislature approved SB552 which included changes to the water code. Specifically, this bill added requirements for small water systems and required the Water Board to ensure that all public water systems are operated in compliance with the California Safe Drinking Water Act and compliance deadlines were established in the legislation. The City needs to be aware of these new requirements.

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<sup>25</sup> California Government Code Section 56430 (a) (3)

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- MSR 3-5) The City updated its Water Master Plan in 2023. A Water Master Plan increases opportunities for funding of replacements, improvements and new infrastructure necessitated by additional growth. This plan should be continuously updated.
- MSR 3-6) Basic water rates are \$24.34 per month for 500 cubic feet, over 500 cubic feet. the cost is \$2.15 per cubic foot of water. In addition the base rates for water service are increased a maximum of 2% per year consistent with the Consumer Price Index.
- MSR 3-7) According to a Report by the Division of Drinking water there is a sufficient source water available to serve the existing population. However, there are limitations and infrastructure modifications consistent with the water master plan which will be needed to accommodate growth.
- MSR 3-8) In 2023, the City reported 1520 active water service connections of which 122 are commercial.
- MSR 3-9) Based on the City's Hydraulic analysis, it appears the smaller diameter pipes and older deficient piping in the distribution system limit fire flows in portions of the City.

C. Wastewater

- MSR 3-10) The City of Williams is under Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No.CAG140001 WDR order R5-2014-0078.
- MSR 3-11) The City of Williams should do everything possible to meet the requirements of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board to avoid higher compliance costs.
- MSR 3-12) The WWTP rated treatment capacity is based on an average daily max month flow rate of 1.08 mgd and a peak flow rate of 2.32 mgd. The facility has a design and permitted average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 0.5 mgd serving a population of 5200 within the City of Williams.
- MSR 3-13) The Wastewater Master Plan analyzed population projections for the City and concluded a 2% annual growth rate projection for the next 20 years would result in 892 EDU's (Equivalent Dwelling Units). Based on this forecast, if the anticipated 2% growth rate occurs, current ADWF capacity would be reached by year 2028.
- MSR 3-14) The 2018 WWMP (Water Master Plan) determined many areas of the City on the west side of Interstate 5 have an I&I greater than 30,000 gallons per acre per day (GPAD). An I&I rate in excess of 2,500 GPAD is considered high and indicates sewers that have defects.
- MSR 3-15) On 29 March 2021, Central Valley Water Board staff issued the Discharger a Notice of Violation and draft Record of Violations

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(ROV) for effluent limitation violations which occurred from 1 June 2018 through 31 December 2020. The Discharger responded on 28 April 2021 to the ROV and agreed with the violations.<sup>26</sup>

D. Planning

MSR 3-16 The City should be mindful of complex planning regulations and continue to ensure there is an internally consistent General Plan and consistent implementation ordinances.

**4.4 Financial Ability to Provide Services**<sup>27</sup>

*Purpose: To evaluate factors that affect the financing of needed improvements and to identify practices or opportunities that may help eliminate unnecessary costs without decreasing service levels.*

**4.4.1 Financial Considerations for City of Williams**

The City of Williams is fortunate to have several sources of income including property taxes, sales taxes, water and sewer fees, and some grant funding depending on successful applications when grant programs are available.

**4.4.2 MSR Determinations on Financing for City of Williams**

MSR 4.1) The City of Williams has adequate financing and is fortunate to include sales taxes from travelers on Interstate 5 using services within the City as a source of income.

MSR 4.2) Like many cities, the City of Williams may require Community Facilities Districts to ensure funding for the maintenance of development projects in the future.

**4.5 City of Williams Opportunities for Shared Facilities**<sup>28</sup>

*Purpose: To evaluate the opportunities for a jurisdiction to share facilities and resources to develop more efficient service delivery systems.*

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<sup>26</sup> California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region Order R5-2021-0511, Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of Administrative Civil Liability Order.

<sup>27</sup> California Government Code Section 56430 (a) (4)

<sup>28</sup> California Government Code Section 56430 (a) (5)

**4.5.1 Facilities**

The City of Williams has adequate facilities and services as described above in this report and also on the City's website. The main service that is shared is the Fire Department which is integrated with the Williams Fire Protection District. The Police Department also works with the Colusa County Sheriff and the California Highway Patrol.

**4.5.2 MSR Determinations on Shared Facilities for City of Williams**

- MSR 5-1) The City of Williams shares facilities and services with adjacent jurisdictions where it is of mutual benefit and appropriate for the circumstances.
- MSR 5-2) The integration of the Fire Department with the Williams Fire Protection District has worked well and been a benefit to both jurisdictions.

**4.6 Accountability for Community Service Needs, Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies<sup>29</sup>**

*Purpose: To consider the advantages and disadvantages of various government structures that could provide public services, to evaluate the management capabilities of the organization and to evaluate the accessibility and levels of public participation associated with the agency's decision-making and management processes.*

**4.6.1 Government Structure**

The City of Williams has a City Manager to report to the City Council. The City is fortunate to have five members on the City Council and to have an experienced City Manager.

**4.6.2 MSR Determinations on Government Structure for City of Williams**

- MSR 6-1) The City of Williams is fortunate to have five members on the City Council.
- MSR 6-2) The City of Williams has a skilled City Manager to coordinate all departments within the City and report to the City Council.
- MSR 6-3) The City of Williams uses outside consultants when appropriate such as an outside auditor to prepare the annual audit and an outside planner to prepare the Housing Element.
- MSR 6-4) The City of Williams maintains a website as required by the State Law.

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<sup>29</sup> California Government Code Section 56430 (a) (6)

## **5 CITY OF WILLIAMS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE**

### **5.1 Recommendation for City of Williams Sphere of Influence**

The City of Williams Sphere of Influence will remain the same as the previously adopted Sphere of Influence. This area has been included in the City of Williams planning process and is not fully developed at this time. The Sphere of Influence will allow adequate room for the City to grow in the future.

### **5.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Williams Area, Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands**<sup>30</sup>

#### **5.2.1 General Plan and Zoning for the City of Williams**

The City of Williams General Plan includes the Sphere of Influence area and various future land uses are planned for this area. A defined Sphere of Influence protects agricultural lands in the area outside the Sphere of Influence boundary. The City is expecting one annexation of a subdivision that is already connected to the City Sewer System and may be connecting to the City Water System soon.<sup>31</sup>

#### **5.2.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for City of Williams**

SOI 1-1] The Sphere of Influence includes lands outside the City Limits of Williams and allows for adequate growth for the next five to ten years.

### **5.3 Present and Probable Need for Public Facilities and Services in the Williams Area**<sup>32</sup>

#### **5.3.1 Municipal Service Background**

The City of Williams provides water and sewer service, road maintenance, drainage management, park and recreation facilities and maintains offices and work facilities as needed. These services are expanded for specific projects and developments at the expense of the developer.

#### **5.3.2 SOI Determinations on Facilities and Services and Probable Need for City of Williams**

SOI 2-1] The City of Williams provides sewer and water service, road maintenance and drainage, park and recreation facilities and police and fire protection. These are essential services for the City's population and are best provided by a full service city.

<sup>30</sup> California Government Code Section 56425 (e) (1)

<sup>31</sup> City of Williams, Planning Department, Kathryn Ramsauer, Phone 530-473-2955, August 28, 2023.

<sup>32</sup> California Government Code Section 56425 (e) (2)

## **5.4 Present Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services**<sup>33</sup>

### **5.4.1 Capacity Background**

The City of Williams works to maintain all the facilities (water, sewer, roads, and parks) and services (fire protection, police protection, and public information) to serve the population and to comply with all State and Federal laws. The City is fortunate to have dedicated and knowledgeable staff to provide these services.

### **5.4.2 SOI Determinations on Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity for City of Williams**

SOI 3-1] The City of Williams provides adequate facilities for the present population and requires developers to include funds for expansion of public facilities and services in their proposed projects.

## **5.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest for City of Williams**<sup>34</sup>

### **5.5.1 Williams Community**

The Williams Community is described above in this report. Williams has an identity as a community and provides many services. Residents have to go to Colusa for County Offices, courts, and medical services. The schools, fire department and recreation opportunities provide community focus for Williams.

### **5.5.2 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for City of Williams**

SOI 4-1] The City of Williams serves both residents and visitors to the community.

SOI 4-2] The City of Williams provides a focus for the community through recreational opportunities, the school system and the fire district.

## **5.6 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status**<sup>35</sup>

### **5.6.1 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities**

SB 244 defines "disadvantaged unincorporated community" as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median. Williams Median Household Income (in 2021 dollars), was \$78,661 which is 94% of the State of California Median Household income of \$84,097. Therefore Williams is not considered to be disadvantaged.

<sup>33</sup> California Government Code Section 56425 (e) (3)

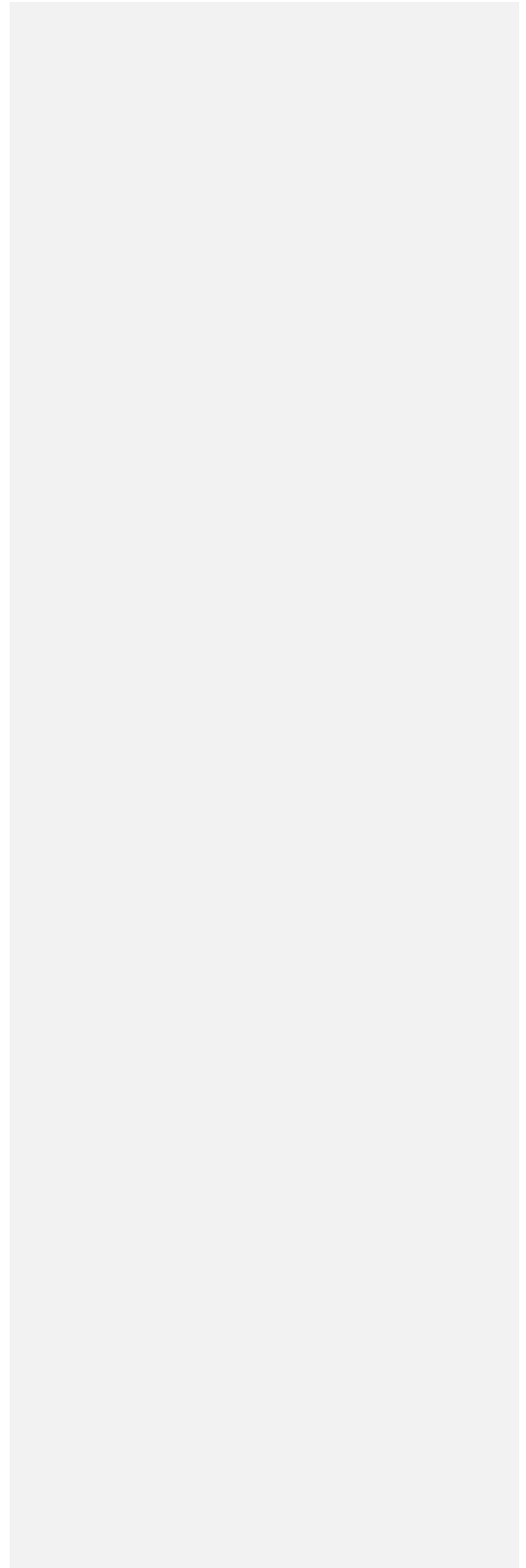
<sup>34</sup> California Government Code Section 56425 (e) (4)

<sup>35</sup> California Government Code Section 56425 (e) (5)

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**5.6.2 City of Williams Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community Status**

SOI 5-1] The City of Williams is not considered a “disadvantaged” community although there may be groups within the community that are disadvantaged.





## **APPENDIX A LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING ISSUES**

### **1 Municipal Financial Constraints**

Municipal service providers are constrained in their capacity to finance services by the inability to increase property taxes, requirements for voter approval for new or increased taxes, and requirements of voter approval for parcel taxes and assessments used to finance services. Municipalities must obtain majority voter approval to increase or impose new general taxes and two-thirds voter approval for special taxes.

Limitations on property tax rates and increases in taxable property values are financing constraints. Property tax revenues are subject to a formulaic allocation and are vulnerable to State budget needs. Agencies formed since the adoption of Proposition 13 in 1978 often lack adequate financing.

#### **1.1 California Local Government Finance Background**

The financial ability of the cities and special districts to provide services is affected by financial constraints. City service providers rely on a variety of revenue sources to fund city operating costs as follows:

- Property Taxes
- Benefit Assessments
- Special Taxes
- Proposition 172 Funds
- Other contributions from city or district general funds.

As a funding source, property taxes are constrained by statewide initiatives that have been passed by voters over the years and special legislation. Seven of these measures are explained below:

#### **A. Proposition 13**

Proposition 13 (which California voters approved in 1978) has the following three impacts:

- Limits the ad valorem property tax rate
- Limits growth of the assessed value of property
- Requires voter approval of certain local taxes.

Generally, the measure fixes the ad valorem tax at one percent of value; except for taxes to repay certain voter approved bonded indebtedness. In response to the adoption of Proposition 13, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 8 (AB8) in 1979 to establish property tax allocation formulas.

#### **B. AB 8**

Generally, AB 8 allocates property tax revenue to the local agencies within each tax rate area based on the proportion each agency received during the three fiscal years preceding adoption of Proposition 13. This allocation formula benefits local agencies, which had relatively high tax rates at the time Proposition 13 was enacted.

**C. Proposition 98**

Proposition 98, which California voters approved in 1988, requires the State to maintain a minimum level of school funding. In 1992 and 1993, the Legislature began shifting billions of local property taxes to schools in response to State budget deficits. Local property taxes were diverted from local governments into the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) and transferred to school districts and community college districts to reduce the amount paid by the State general fund.

Local agencies throughout the State lost significant property tax revenue due to this shift. Proposition 172 was enacted to help offset property tax revenue losses of cities and counties that were shifted to the ERAF for schools in 1992.

**D. Proposition 172**

Proposition 172, enacted in 1983, provides the revenue of a half-cent sales tax to counties and cities for public safety purposes, including police, fire, district attorneys, corrections and lifeguards. Proposition 172 also requires cities and counties to continue providing public safety funding at or above the amount provided in FY 92-93.

**E. Proposition 218**

Proposition 218, which California voters approved in 1996, requires voter- or property owner-approval of increased local taxes, assessments, and property-related fees. A two-thirds affirmative vote is required to impose a Special Tax, for example, a tax for a specific purpose such as a fire district special tax.

**F. Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act**

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 allows any county, city, special district, school district or joint powers authority to establish a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District (a "CFD") which allows for financing of public improvements and services. The services and improvements that Mello-Roos CFDs can finance include streets, sewer systems and other basic infrastructure, police protection, fire protection, ambulance services, schools, parks, libraries, museums and other cultural facilities. By law, the CFD is also entitled to recover expenses needed to form the CFD and administer the annual special taxes and bonded debt.

A CFD is created by a sponsoring local government agency. The proposed district will include all properties that will benefit from the improvements to be constructed or the services to be provided. A CFD cannot be formed without a two-thirds majority vote of residents living within the proposed boundaries. Or, if there are fewer than 12 residents, the vote is instead conducted of current landowners.

In many cases, that may be a single owner or developer. Once approved, a Special Tax Lien is placed against each property in the CFD. Property owners then pay a Special Tax each year.

If the project cost is high, municipal bonds will be sold by the CFD to provide the large amount of money initially needed to build the improvements or fund the services. The Special Tax cannot be directly based on the value of the property. Special Taxes instead

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are based on mathematical formulas that take into account property characteristics such as the use of the property, square footage of the structure and lot size. The formula is defined at the time of formation, and will include a maximum special tax amount and a percentage maximum of annual increase.

If bonds were issued by the CFD, special taxes will be charged annually until the bonds are paid off in full. Often, after bonds are paid off, a CFD will continue to charge a reduced fee to maintain the improvements.

### **G. Development Impact Fees**

A county, cities, special districts, school districts, and private utilities may impose development impact fees on new construction for purposes of defraying the cost of putting in place public infrastructure and services to support new development.

To impose development impact fees, a jurisdiction must justify the fees as an offset to the impact of future development on facilities. This usually requires a special financial study. The fees must be committed within five years to the projects for which they were collected, and the district, city or county must keep separate funds for each development impact fee.

#### **1.2 Financing Opportunities that Require Voter Approval**

Financing opportunities that require voter approval include the following five taxes:

1. Special taxes such as parcel taxes
2. Increases in general taxes such as utility taxes
3. Sales and use taxes
4. Business license taxes
5. Transient occupancy taxes

Communities may elect to form business improvement districts to finance supplemental services, or Mello-Roos districts to finance development-related infrastructure extension. Agencies may finance facilities with voter-approved (general obligation) bonded indebtedness.

#### **1.3 Financing Opportunities that Do Not Require Voter Approval**

Financing opportunities that do not require voter approval include imposition of or increases in fees to more fully recover the costs of providing services, including user fees and Development Impact Fees to recover the actual cost of services provided and infrastructure.

Development Impact Fees and user fees must be based on reasonable costs, and may be imposed and increases without voter approval. Development Impact Fees may not be used to subsidize operating costs. Agencies may also finance many types of facility improvements through bond instruments that do not require voter approval.

Water rates and rate structures are not subject to regulation by other agencies. Utility providers may increase rates annually, and often do so. Generally, there is no voter approval requirement for rate increases, although notification of utility users is required. Water providers must maintain an enterprise fund for the respective utility separate from other funds, and may not use revenues to finance unrelated governmental activities.

## **2 Public Management Standards**

While public sector management standards do vary depending on the size and scope of the organization, there are minimum standards. Well-managed organizations do the following eight activities:

1. Evaluate employees annually
2. Prepare a budget before the beginning of the fiscal year
3. Conduct periodic financial audits to safeguard the public trust
4. Maintain current financial records
5. Periodically evaluate rates and fees
6. Plan and budget for capital replacement needs
7. Conduct advance planning for future growth
8. Make best efforts to meet regulatory requirements

Most of the professionally managed and staffed agencies implement many of these best management practices. LAFCo encourages all local agencies to conduct timely financial record-keeping for each city function and make financial information available to the public.

## **3 Public Participation in Government**

The Brown Act (California Government Code Section 54950 et seq.) is intended to insure that public boards shall take their actions openly and that deliberations shall be conducted openly.

The Brown Act establishes requirements for the following:

1. Open meetings
2. Agendas that describe the business to be conducted at the meeting
3. Notice for meetings
4. Meaningful opportunity for the public to comment

Few exceptions for meeting in closed sessions and reports of items discussed in closed sessions.

According to California Government Code Section 54959:

*Each member of a legislative body who attends a meeting of that legislative body where action is taken in violation of any provision of this chapter, and where the member intends to deprive the public of information to which the member knows or has reason to know the public is entitled under this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.*

Section 54960 states the following:

*(a) The district attorney or any interested person may commence an action by mandamus, injunction or declaratory relief for the purpose of stopping or preventing violations or threatened violations of this chapter by members of the legislative body of a local agency or to determine the applicability of this chapter to actions or threatened future action of the legislative body.*

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**APPENDIX B AUDIT**

Audit for year ending June 2021:

<b>City of Williams Summary of Net Position 2020-2021 and 2019-2020<sup>36</sup></b>						
	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		<b>Business-type Activities</b>		<b>TOTALS</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Current and other assets	12,458,363	10,264,574	2,801,798	2,916,031	15,260,161	13,180,605
Capital assets, net	11,598,867	11,906,677	21,806,962	20,855,794	33,405,829	32,762,741
Deferred outflows of resources	3,436,595	3,441,615	416,601	391,922	3,853,196	3,833,537
Total assets and deferred outflows	27,493,825	25,612,866	25,025,361	24,163,747	52,519,186	49,776,613
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Current liabilities	509,689	453,104	1,568,732	566,407	2,078,421	1,019,511
Other liabilities	2,090,465	1,845,353	10,332,830	10,13,176	12,423,295	12,458,529
Deferred inflows of resources	25,497	54,643	14,421	28,877	39,918	83,520
Total liabilities and deferred inflow	2,625,651	2,353,100	11,915,983	11,208,460	14,541,643	13,651,560
<b>NET POSITION</b>						
Net investment capital assets	11,598,867	11,906,677	11,958,102	10,602,169	23,556,969	22,508,846
Restricted	5,349,087	5,293,299	387,996	376,721	5,728,083	5,670,020
Unrestricted	7,920,220	6,059,790	772,280	1,976,397	8,692,500	8,036,187
Total Net Position	24,868,174	23,259,766	13,109,378	12,955,287	37,977,552	36,215,053

<sup>36</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022, page 5.

<b>City of Williams, California Balance Sheet Governmental Funds as of June 30, 2021<sup>37</sup></b>					
	<b>Major</b>			<b>Non-major</b>	
	General Fund	Development Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	Aggregate Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,801,856	-	-	\$348,002	\$4,149,858
Accounts receivable	169	-	-	-	169
Taxes receivable	745,455	-	-	11,072	756,527
Grants receivable	-	-	-	210,636	210,636
Loans receivable	-	-	977,335	-	977,335
Due from other funds	1,337,565	-	-	-	1,337,565
Restricted assets: Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,401,934	982,334	-	4,384,268
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$5,885,045</b>	<b>\$3,401,934</b>	<b>\$1,959,669</b>	<b>\$569,710</b>	<b>\$11,816,358</b>
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>					
Accounts payable	317,453	12,516	-	24,079	354,048
Due to other funds	-	-	-	582,534	582,534
Total liabilities	317,453	12,516	-	606,613	936,582
<b>FUND BALANCES:</b>					
Restricted	-	3,389,418	1,959,669	-	5,349,087
Unassigned	5,567,592	-	-	(36,903)	5,530,689
Total fund balances	5,567,592	3,389,418	1,959,669	(36,903)	10,879,776
Total liabilities and fund balances	<b>\$5,885,045</b>	<b>\$3,401,934</b>	<b>\$1,959,669</b>	<b>\$569,710</b>	<b>\$11,816,358</b>

<sup>37</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022, page 12.

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<b>City of Williams, California Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in net position Proprietary Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021<sup>38</sup></b>				
	Business-type activities-Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds
	Major Funds		Total	
	Water	Sewer		
<b>OPERATING REVENUES:</b>				
Utility revenue	\$1,013,797	\$2,282,876	\$3,296,673	\$-
Other revenue	7,934	893	8,827	-
Total operating revenues	1,021,731	2,283,769	3,305,500	
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Salaries and wages	359,244	787,772	1,147,016	-
Other fringe benefits	192,031	385,579	577,610	-
General Administration	31,378	36,562	67,940	246,221
Maintenance operation expense	143,754	369,185	512,939	-
Professional and specialized services	21,148	13,674	34,822	-
Contracted services	3,703	79,579	83,282	-
Depreciation	157,423	562,505	719,928	-
Total operating expenses	908,681	2,234,856	3,143,537	246,221
Operating income (loss)	113,050	48,913	161,963	(246,221)
<b>NONOPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE):</b>				
Interest revenue	119	19,559	19,678	6,401
Intergovernmental grants/donations	153,231	-	153,231	-
Interest expense	(68,636)	-	(68,636)	-
Total non-operating income (expenses)	84,714	19,559	104,273	6,401
<b>TRANSFERS:</b>				
Transfers in	-	-	-	463,064
Transfers out	(32,041)	(80,104)	(112,145)	-
Change in net position	165,723	(11,632)	154,091	223,244
Net position, July 1	2,594,586	10,360,701	12,955,287	965,779
<b>NET POSITION, JUNE 30</b>	<b>\$2,760,309</b>	<b>\$10,349,069</b>	<b>\$13,109,378</b>	<b>\$1,189,023</b>

<sup>38</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022, page 17.

Audit for year ending June 2022:

<b>City of Williams Summary of Net Position</b>						
<b>Fiscal Years 2021-2022 and 2020-2021<sup>39</sup></b>						
	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		<b>Business-type Activities</b>		<b>TOTALS</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Current and other assets	14,116,843	12,458,363	5,016,903	2,801,798	19,133,746	15,260,161
Capital assets, net	11,749,994	11,598,867	24,314,064	21,806,962	36,064,058	33,405,829
Deferred outflows of resources	3,863,817	3,436,595	95,902	416,601	3,959,719	3,853,196
<b>Total assets and deferred outflows</b>	<b>29,730,654</b>	<b>27,493,825</b>	<b>29,426,869</b>	<b>25,025,361</b>	<b>59,157,523</b>	<b>52,519,186</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Current liabilities	577,519	509,689	3,423,847	1,568,732	4,001,366	2,078,421
Other liabilities	973,447	2,090,465	9,494,176	10,332,830	10,467,623	12,423,295
Deferred inflows of resources	1,003,682	25,497	82,707	14,421	1,086,389	39,918
<b>Total liabilities and deferred inflow</b>	<b>2,554,648</b>	<b>2,625,651</b>	<b>13,000,730</b>	<b>11,915,983</b>	<b>15,555,378</b>	<b>14,541,634</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>						
Net investment capital assets	11,749,994	11,598,867	14,871,069	11,958,102	26,621,063	23,556,969
Restricted	3,459,794	5,349,087	379,382	378,996	3,839,176	5,728,083
Unrestricted	11,966,218	7,920,220	1,175,688	772,280	13,141,906	8,692,500
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$27,176,006</b>	<b>\$24,868,174</b>	<b>\$16,426,139</b>	<b>\$13,109,378</b>	<b>\$43,602,145</b>	<b>\$37,977,552</b>

<sup>39</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 5.



<b>City of Williams, California Balance Sheet Governmental Funds as of June 22, 2022<sup>40</sup></b>				
	<b>Major</b>		<b>Non-major</b>	
	General Fund	Development Fund	Aggregate Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,473,956	-	\$370,808	\$3,844,764
Accounts receivable	62,636	-	-	62,636
Taxes receivable	-	-	11,265	830,038
Grants receivable	-	-	29,651	29,651
Loans receivable	-	-	926,033	926,033
Due from other funds	3,084,301	-	-	3,084,301
Restricted assets: Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,477,054	1,039,684	4,516,738
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$7,439,666</b>	<b>\$3,477,054</b>	<b>\$2,377,441</b>	<b>\$13,294,161</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	337,379	17,260	19,322	373,961
Due to other funds	-	-	425,207	425,207
Total liabilities	337,379	17,260	444,529	799,168
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Restricted	-	3,459,794	1,965,717	5,425,511
Unassigned	7,102,287	-	(32,805)	7,069,482
Total fund balances	7,102,287	3,459,794	1,932,912	12,494,993
Total liabilities and fund balances	<b>\$7,439,666</b>	<b>\$3,477,054</b>	<b>\$2,377,441</b>	<b>\$13,294,161</b>

<sup>40</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 12.

<b>City of Williams, California</b>				
<b>Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in net position Proprietary</b>				
<b>Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022<sup>41</sup></b>				
	<b>Business-type activities-Enterprise Funds</b>			<b>Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds</b>
	<b>Major Funds</b>			
	<b>Water</b>	<b>Sewer</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>OPERATING REVENUES:</b>				
Utility revenue	\$789,849	\$2,236,744	\$3,026,593	\$-
Other revenue	8,463	-	8,463	9,055
Total operating revenues	798,312	2,236,744	3,035,056	9,055
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Salaries and wages	386,127	892,539	1,278,666	-
Other fringe benefits	155,946	323,552	479,498	-
General Administration	50,325	47,526	97,851	484,911
Maintenance operation expense	138,882	370,146	509,028	-
Professional and specialized services	18,437	24,540	42,977	-
Contracted services	15,828	80,996	96,824	-
Depreciation	154,362	551,344	705,706	-
Total operating expenses	919,907	2,290,643	3,210,550	484,911
Operating income (loss)	(121,595)	(53,899)	(175,494)	(475,856)
<b>NONOPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE):</b>				
Interest revenue	-	9,722	9,722	2,498
Interest Expense	(67,101)	-	(67,101)	-
Total non-operating income (expenses)	(67,101)	9,722	(53,379)	2,498
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</b>				
Intergovernmental grants/donations	3,744,765	-	3,744,765	-
Transfers in	-	-	-	660,652
Transfers out	(55,751)	(139,380)	(195,131)	(230,510)
Total other financing sources (uses)	3,689,014	(139,380)	3,549,634	430,142
<b>Change in net position</b>	<b>3,500,318</b>	<b>(183,557)</b>	<b>3,316,761</b>	<b>(43,216)</b>
<b>Net position, July 1</b>	<b>2,760,309</b>	<b>10,349,069</b>	<b>13,109,378</b>	<b>1,189,023</b>
<b>NET POSITION, June 30, 2022</b>	<b>\$6,260,627</b>	<b>\$10,165,512</b>	<b>\$16,426,139</b>	<b>\$1,145,807</b>

<sup>41</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 17.

**City of Williams, California**  
**Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**<sup>42</sup>

The City Treasurer is responsible for maintaining a cash and investment pool for all funds in accordance with the City Investment Policy. The City maintains two checking accounts with a bank and invests cash in excess of immediate needs with the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).

<b>City of Williams Deposits at June 30, 2022</b>		
	Statement Balance	Bank Balance
Pooled deposits:		
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$1,834,648	\$2,001,051
Local Agency Investment Fund (uncategorized)	9,726,814	9,726,814
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents:		
Business checking account	107,027	107,027
Petty cash	1,815	-
<b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b>	<b>\$11,670,304</b>	<b>\$11,834,892</b>

<b>City of Williams Cash and Investments as of June 30, 2022</b>			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Cash and Cash equivalents	\$5,008,612	\$2,144,954	\$7,153,566
Restricted Assets: Cash and cash equivalents*	4,516,738	-	4,516,738
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,525,350</b>	<b>\$2,144,954</b>	<b>\$11,670,304</b>

\*The restricted cash and cash equivalents are set aside for the Development fund and Community Development Block Grant fund.

<sup>42</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 26.

<b>City of Williams California, Capital Assets and Depreciation for the Year Ended June 30, 2022 GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES<sup>43</sup></b>					
	Balance July 1, 2021	Reclass	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
<b>Capital assets, not being depreciated:</b>					
Land	\$3,511,595	-	-	-	\$3,511,595
Construction in progress	25,000	(25,000)	-	-	-
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	\$3,536,595	(25,000)	-	-	\$3,511,595
<b>Depreciable capital assets:</b>					
Buildings and improvements	32,510,514	25,000	318,145	-	32,853,659
Machinery and equipment	1,121,836	-	260,510	-	1,382,346
Total capital assets, being depreciated	33,632,350	25,000	578,655	-	34,236,005
<b>Less: accumulated depreciation</b>					
Buildings and improvements	(24,631,394)	-	(341,531)	-	(24,972,925)
Machinery and equipment	(938,684)	-	(85,997)	-	(1,024,681)
Total accumulated depreciation	(25,570,078)	-	*(427,528)	-	(25,997,606)
Net capital assets, being depreciated	8,062,272	25,000	151,127	-	8,238,399
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$11,598,867	-	\$151,127	-	\$11,749,994

The depreciation and amortization expense has been charged to the following functions in the statement of activities:

<b>Governmental Activities:</b>	
General government	\$21,527
Public safety	52,957
Streets	226,885
Parks and recreation	72,193
Storm drains	14,154
Public ways and facilities	39,812
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>*\$427,528</b>

<sup>43</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 28.

<b>City of Williams California, Capital Assets and Depreciation for the Year Ended June 30, 2022 BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES<sup>44</sup></b>				
	Balance July 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
<b>WATER FUND</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	216,067	-	-	216,067
Construction in Progress	2,052,440	3,161,595	-	5,214,035
Total Capital assets, not being depreciated:	2,268,507	3,161,595	-	5,430,102
Depreciable capital assets:				
Water system	5,340,961	-	-	5,340,961
Machinery and equipment	1,940,095	-	-	1,940,095
Total capital assets, being depreciated	7,281,056	-	-	7,281,056
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Water system	(1,705,945)	(120,059)	-	(1,826,004)
Machinery and equipment	(1,672,607)	(34,303)		
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,378,552)	(154,362)	-	(3,532,914)
Net capital assets being depreciated	3,902,504	(154,362)	-	3,748,142
<b>TOTAL WATER FUND NET</b>	<b>\$6,171,011</b>	<b>\$3,007,233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$9,178,244</b>

<sup>44</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 29.

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<b>City of Williams California, Capital Assets and Depreciation for the Year Ended June 30, 2022 BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES<sup>45</sup></b>				
<b>SEWER FUND:</b>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress	424,564	35,487	-	460,051
Total Capital assets, not being depreciated:	424,564	35,487	-	460,051
Depreciable capital assets:				
Sewer System	20,401,695	-	-	20,401,695
Machinery and equipment	1,988,982	15,726	-	2,004,708
Total Capital assets, being depreciated:	22,390,677	15,726	-	22,406,403
Less: accumulated depreciation				
Sewer System	(5,259,630)	(508,276)	-	(5,767,906)
Machinery and equipment	(1,919,660)	(43,068)	-	(1,962,728)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,179,290)	(551,344)	-	(7,730,634)
Net capital assets being depreciated	15,211,387	(535,618)	-	14,675,769
<b>TOTAL SEWER FUND, NET</b>	<b>\$15,635,951</b>	<b>\$(500,131)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$15,135,820</b>
<b>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES CAPITAL ASSETS, NET</b>	<b>\$21,806,962</b>	<b>\$2,507,102</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$24,314,064</b>

<sup>45</sup> CITY OF WILLIAMS, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022, prepared by Dan Cole and Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone: (916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, May 8, 2023, page 29.

**APPENDIX C WATER QUALITY**

<b>CITY OF WILLIAMS 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TABLE 1-SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>	<b>Highest No. of Detections</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)</b>	<b>MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Bacteria</b>
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally Present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E.coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

CITY OF WILLIAMS 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TABLE 2-SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL*	AL	PHG**	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Parts per billion		41	ND	1	15	0.2	All of Williams School District 5/15/2018 with None Detected	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Parts per million		41	0.139	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

\*AL is the regulatory action level.  
 \*\*PHG is the Public Health Goal.



<b>CITY OF WILLIAMS 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT</b>						
<b>TABLE 3 SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
Chemical or Constituent (and Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/8/2016	93	93-130	0	0	Salt present in the water is generally and naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/14/2021	236	197-276	0	0	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

<b>CITY OF WILLIAMS 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT</b>						
<b>TABLE 4-Detection of Contaminants with A Primary Drinking Water Standard</b>						
Chemical or Constituent (and Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL* [MRDL]	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	11/9/2022	<0.40	0-1.2	10.000	10	Agriculture runoff, sewage
Arsenic (ppb)	11/9/2022	<2.0	<2.0-4.5	10.000	.004	Naturally occurring in soil
Fluoride (ppm)	11/3/2016	.49	.27-.49	2.000	.1	Erosion of natural deposits

\*MCL is the Maximum Contaminant Level

\*\*PHG is the Public Health Goal.

<b>CITY OF WILLIAMS 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT</b>						
<b>TABLE 5-Detection of Contaminants with A Secondary Drinking Water Standard</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent (and Reporting Units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL*</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Manganese (ppb)	1/25/2022	120	0-150	50	20	Naturally occurring in soil
Iron (ppb)	10/3/2022	<0.10	0-1470	300	100	Naturally occurring in soil
Aluminum (ppb)	10/3/2022	<50	0-240	1000	50	Naturally occurring in soil

\*Secondary MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

<b>CITY OF WILLIAMS 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT</b>					
<b>Table 6-Detection of Unregulated Contaminants</b>					
<b>Chemical or Constituent (and Reporting Units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects</b>
Perchlorate (ppb)	10/5/2021	0	0-0	6	High dosages can interfere with iodide uptake into the thyroid gland.
Benzene (ppm)	11/2/2021	<0.50	<0.50	1	Causes harmful effects on the bone marrow and can cause a decrease in red blood cells, leading to anemia.

<b>CITY OF WILLIAMS 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT</b>				
<b>Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring reporting Requirement</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Manganese>50 (ppb) Well 10	Greater than 50 ppb 1/25/2022	Until Filtration is implemented	Sequestration with orthophosphate.	May cause neurological effects in large doses.

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

<b>Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)</b>	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	0	Quarterly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	Quarterly	TT	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	Quarterly	TT	NA	Human and animal fecal waste

*Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.*

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**APPENDIX D PLANNING DEPARTMENT FEES**

The City of Williams Planning fees are shown in the table below:

<b>City of Williams Planning Department Fee Schedule Approved 2023</b>				
	<b>Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/2021</b>	<b>Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/2022</b>	<b>Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/2023</b>	<b>Fiscal Year Ending 6/30/2024</b>
	Current Fees (\$/dwelling unit)*			
General Plan Amendment (Text)	5,448.00	5,535.17	5,712.30	6,100.74
General Plan Amendment (Map and Text)	5,972.00	6,067.55	6,261.71	6,687.51
Rezoning Application	5,972.00	6,067.55	6,261.71	6,687.51
Variance Application	1,940.00	1,941.04	2,034.11	2,172.43
Major Use Permit Application	3,125.00	3,175.00	3,276.60	3,499.41
Major Design Review Application	3,425.00	3,479.80	3,591.15	3,835.35
Minor Use Permit Application	1,253.00	1,273.05	1,313.79	1,403.13
Minor Design Review Application	1,694.00	1,721.10	1,776.18	1,896.96
Minor Sign Permit Fee	105.00	106.68	110.09	117.58
Planned Development Use Permit Application	3,309.00	3,361.94	3,469.52	3,705.45
Sign Permit	579.00	588.26	607.08	648.36
Appeal of Planning Department Decision	930.00	944.88	975.12	1,041.43
Environmental Review-Notice of Exemption	105.00	106.68	110.09	117.58
Environmental Review-Negative Declaration	4,974.00	5,053.58	5,215.29	5,569.93
Environmental Review-EIR**	26,797.00	27,225.75	28,096.97	30,007.56
Annexation Application	21,165.00	21,503.64	22,197.76	23,700.80
Tentative Map	7,609.00	7,730.74	7,978.12	8,520.63
Vesting Tentative Map	12,502.00	12,702.03	13,108.49	13,999.87
Parcel Map	6,245.00	6,344.92	6,547.96	6,993.22
Lot Line Adjustment	1,700.00	1,727.20	1,782.47	1,903.68
Review and Checking of Improvement Plans	5% up to \$25K, 3% next \$22K, 1% over \$250K			
Appeal of Planning Commission Decision	1,601.00	1,626.62	1,678.67	1,792.82
Construction Inspection	2%	2%	2%	2%
Specific Plans	9,067.00	9,212.07	9,506.86	10,153.33
Amendments to Specific Plans	6,144.00	6,242.30	6,442.05	6,880.11
Development Agreements	17,810.00	18,094.96	18,674.00	19,943.83
Amendment to Use Permit	2,544.00	2,584.70	2,667.41	2,848.79
Amendment to Design Review	2,644.00	2,889.50	2,981.96	3,184.73
Amendment to Planned Unit Development Use Permits	2,728.00	2,771.65	2,880.34	3,054.84
Zoning Review	203.00	206.25	212.85	227.32
Special Meeting of the Planning Commission	930.00	944.88	975.12	1,041.43

\*\*EIR is an Environmental Impact Report as defined in the State Public Resources Code.

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City of Williams Fire Flows 2017 - 2023

Location	Date	Static PSI	Flow PSI
Corner of 9th St and C St	3/21/2022	40	38
953 D St ( Alley btwn 9th and 10th on D st)	7/25/2019	41	38
South of 200 N. 7th St	4/17/2023	44	42
On C St Btwn 10th and 11th St	12/11/2019	44	40
On B st Btwn 6th and 7th St	9/30/2020	44	42
Corner of Vann and Ruggieri	7/13/2017	45	38
In front of Ramada Inn	7/13/2017	45	36
Corner of 11th St and B St (H.S.)	3/3/2020	40	38
Denny's Parking Lot 525 4th St	8/2/2017	43	38
In front of FFA Building H.S. B St	3/3/2020	40	38
H.S. Parking Lot 11th and C St	8/15/2017	40	39
Center of Heron Btwn White Oak and Larch St	4/9/2021	50	40
S.W. Corner of W St and Pinewood Crt	8/15/2017	39	37
Lucky's Truck Wash 3rd hydrant South of HWY 20	5/26/2021	50	42
300' South of Ramada Inn on Ruggierri Way	1/17/2023	44	42
North View Park near Orv's	5/6/2021	44	38
Vada Court	7/24/2018	46	40
South of Straw Hat Pizza on 5th St	8/2/2017	42	38
North most Hydrant on Marguerite (Love's)	2/4/2016	41.5	38
North end of Vann St @ Vada Crt	6/14/2023	48	40
Oddfellows Aley Btwn 6th and 7th on E St	11/16/2017	42	40
S.E. Corner of Office of Education lot	6/5/2023	48	42
Corner of North St and Virginia	1/12/2017	44	32
Post Office 9th and E St	2/16/2023	42	38
S.W. Corner of 7th and C St	5/26/2023	42	40
Williams High School Near Maintenance Office	5/15/2018	40	33
Williams H. S. Near Ag Barn	5/15/2018	40	33
W. H. S. West of Soccer Field	5/15/2018	40	28
W. H. S. North of Soccer Field	5/15/2018	40	28
Williams Elementary School #1	5/17/2018	39	15
W E S # 2	5/17/2018	40	15
W.E.S. #3	5/17/2018	40	32
Teal and Vann St	11/10/2020	44	38
271 N. 7th St	11/10/2020	42	40
Toro Loco Parking Lot	11/12/2020	41	39
421 7th St (Corner of 6th and D St)	11/12/2020	42	40
224 11th St (Near 1015 B St)	11/12/2020	40	38
1404 E St (Near Elementary School Gym)	11/12/2020	40	38
365 Ruggieri Way (Across Street from address)	11/12/2020	42	36
Corner of Vann St and Waterfowl	11/12/2020	42	38

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Pitot PSI	Flow GPM	Type Hydrant
37.5	828	Clow 860
30	731	Waterous D.B.
28	697	Clow 860
30	731	Mueller D.B.
24	628	Clow 960
32	773	Clow 960
28	697	Clow 960
29	727	Mueller D.B.
28	697	Clow 960
25	663	Clow 960
25	663	Clow 960
32.5	771	Clow 960
31	735	Clow 960
40	845	Clow 960
37	828	Clow 960
30	731	Clow 860
32	771	Clow 860
32	771	LBIW 430
37	828	Clow 860
30	731	Clow 860
32	771	Clow 860
32	771	Clow 860
32	752	Clow 860
35	811	LBIW 430
35	811	LBIW 430
28	627	Clow 860
32	771	Clow 860
38	697	Clow 860
32	731	Cow 860
29	515	Clow 860
29	515	Clow 860
29	771	Clow 860
37	828	Clow 860
35	803	LBIW430
35	803	Clow 860
35	803	Clow 860
30	731	Clow 860
35	803	Clow 860
28	701	Clow 860
29	727	Clow 860

**ABBREVIATIONS**

AB	Assembly Bill
ACH	Aluminum Chloride Hydroxide
AC pipe	Asbestos-cement pipe
ACWA	Association of California Water Agencies
AF	Acre-feet
AFA	Acre-feet per annum
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFD	Community Facilities District
CIF	Capital Improvement Fee
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
City	City of Williams
CKH Act	Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000
COBRA	Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Continuation of health coverage)
County	Colusa County
DDW	Department of Drinking Water
DUC	Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit
FMLA	Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993
FY	Fiscal Year
GAC	Granular Activated Carbon
GASB	Government Accounting Standards Board
GPM	gallons per minute
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program
LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
LAIF	Local Agency Investment Fund (State of California)

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LF	Linear Feet
MG	Million Gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
MSR	Municipal Service Review (LAFCo)
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
psi	pounds per square inch
PVC	poly-vinyl-chloride (pipe material)
RCAC	Rural Community Assistance Corporation
ROV	Record of Violations (Water Quality Control Board)
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SB	Senate Bill
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SOI	Sphere of Influence (LAFCo)
SR	State Route
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T&D	Treatment and Distribution
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WTP	Water Treatment Plant



## DEFINITIONS

**Acre Foot (AF):** The volume of water that will cover one acre to a depth of one foot, 325,850 U.S. Gallons or 1,233,342 liters (approximately).

**Agriculture:** Use of land for the production of food and fiber, including the growing of crops and/or the grazing of animals on natural prime or improved pastureland.

**Aquifer:** An underground, water-bearing layer of earth, porous rock, sand, or gravel, through which water can seep or be held in natural storage. Aquifers generally hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.

**Available Supply:** the quantity of groundwater, which can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater basin without exceeding safe yield of the basin.

**Board of Supervisors:** the legislative body or governing board of a county.

**California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA):** A State Law requiring State and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project.

**Capital Improvement Plan (CIP):** is a short-range plan, usually four to ten years, which identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule and identifies options for financing the plan. Essentially, the plan provides a link between a municipality, school district, parks and recreation department and/or other local government entity and a comprehensive and strategic plans and the entity's annual budget.

**Certified Public Accountant (CPA):** the statutory title of qualified accountants in the United States who have passed the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination and have met additional state education and experience requirements for certification as a CPA.

**Community Facilities District:** Under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Section 53311, et seq.) a legislative body may create within its jurisdiction a special tax district that can finance tax-exempt bonds for the planning, design, acquisition, construction, and/or operation of public facilities, as well as public services for district residents. Special taxes levied solely within the district are used to repay the bonds.

**Environmental Impact Report (EIR):** A report required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area, determines what effects or impact will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action, and identifies alternatives or other measures to avoid or reduce those impacts. (See California Environmental Quality Act.)

**Infrastructure:** Public services and facilities such as sewage-disposal systems, water-supply systems, and other utility systems, schools and roads.

**Inhabited territory:** Inhabited territory means territory within which there reside 12 or more registered voters. The number of registered voters as determined by the elections officer, shall be established as of the date a certificate of filing is issued by the executive officer. All other territory shall be deemed "uninhabited."<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> California Government Code Section 56046

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**IRWM:** The Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program is a competitive grant program first created under the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50) with continuing funding provided by the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coast Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84). Complementary funding was also provided by the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 1E) for Storm water Flood Management Grant Program.

The program is administered by the Department of Water Resources to award funds to local public agencies and non-profit organizations, for projects and programs to improve water supply reliability and improve and protect water quality. Such projects and programs must be consistent with an adopted IRWM Plan.<sup>47</sup>

**Land Use Classification:** A system for classifying and designating the appropriate use of properties.

**Leapfrog Development:** New development separated from existing development by substantial vacant land.

**Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo):** A five-or seven-member commission within each county that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts, and merger of districts with cities. Each county's LAFCo is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals. The LAFCo members generally include two county supervisors, two city council members, and one member representing the general public. Some LAFCOs include two representatives of special districts.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The designation given by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to water-quality standards promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The MCL is the greatest amount of a contaminant that can be present in drinking water without causing a risk to human health.<sup>48</sup>

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Per Capita Water Use:** The water produced by or introduced into the system of a water supplier divided by the total residential population; normally expressed in gallons per capita per day (gpcd).

**Percolation:** The downward movement of water through the soil or alluvium to a ground water table.

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<sup>47</sup> State of California, <http://bondaccountability.resources.ca.gov/Program.aspx?ProgramPK=14&Program=Integrated%20Regional%20Water%20Management&PropositionPK=4>, May 30, 2018.

<sup>48</sup> <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html>

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**pH:** a measure of the relative acidity or alkalinity of water. Water with a pH of 7 is neutral; lower pH levels indicate increasing acidity, while pH levels higher than 7 indicate increasingly basic solutions.<sup>49</sup>

**Potable Water:** Water of a quality suitable for drinking.<sup>50</sup>

**pound-force per square inch gauge (Psig):** a unit of pressure relative to the surrounding atmosphere.<sup>51</sup>

**Proposition 13:** (Article XIII A of the California Constitution) Passed in 1978, this proposition enacted sweeping changes to the California property tax system. Under Prop. 13, property taxes cannot exceed 1% of the value of the property and assessed valuations cannot increase by more than 2% per year. Property is subject to reassessment when there is a transfer of ownership or improvements are made.<sup>52</sup>

**Proposition 218:** (Article XIII D of the California Constitution) This proposition, named "The Right to Vote on Taxes Act", filled some of the perceived loopholes of Proposition 13. Under Proposition 218, assessments may only increase with a two-thirds majority vote of the qualified voters within the District. In addition to the two-thirds voter approval requirement, Proposition 218 states that effective July 1, 1997, any assessments levied may not be more than the costs necessary to provide the service, proceeds may not be used for any other purpose other than providing the services intended, and assessments may only be levied for services that are immediately available to property owners.<sup>53</sup>

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Ranchette:** A single dwelling unit occupied by a non-farming household on a parcel of 2.5 to 20 acres that has been subdivided from agricultural land.

**Recharge:** flow to groundwater storage from precipitation, infiltration from streams, irrigation, spreading basins and other sources of water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Sanitary Sewer:** A system of subterranean conduits that carries refuse liquids or waste matter to a plant where the sewage is treated, as contrasted with storm drainage systems (that carry surface water) and septic tanks or leech fields (that hold refuse liquids and waste matter on-site).

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Sphere of Influence (SOI):** The probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) of the county.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

<sup>49</sup> <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html#P>, November 29, 2011.

<sup>50</sup> <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/dictionary.html>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.convertunits.com/info/psig>, March 27, 2012

<sup>52</sup> [http://www.californiataxdata.com/A\\_Free\\_Resources/glossary\\_PS.asp#ps\\_08](http://www.californiataxdata.com/A_Free_Resources/glossary_PS.asp#ps_08)

<sup>53</sup> [http://www.californiataxdata.com/A\\_Free\\_Resources/glossary\\_PS.asp#ps\\_08](http://www.californiataxdata.com/A_Free_Resources/glossary_PS.asp#ps_08)

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**Urban:** Of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city. Urban areas are generally characterized by moderate and higher density residential development (i.e., three or more dwelling units per acre), commercial development, and industrial development, and the availability of public services required for that development, specifically central water and sewer service, an extensive road network, public transit, and other such services (e.g., safety and emergency response). Development not providing such services may be “non-urban” or “rural”. CEQA defines “urbanized area” as an area that has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile (Public Resources Code Section 21080.14(b)).

**Urban Services:** Utilities (such as water, gas, electricity, and sewer) and public services (such as police, fire protection, schools, parks, and recreation) provided to an urbanized or urbanizing area.

**Variations and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Zoning:** The division of a city by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, that specify allowable uses for real property and size restrictions for buildings within these areas; a program that implements policies of the general plan.

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Company, 2701 Del Paso Road, Suite 130-131 Sacramento, California 95835 Phone:  
(916) 925-5216 Fax: (916) 285-7194, April 15, 2022.

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