

Shasta Local Agency Formation Commission



Municipal Services Review & Sphere of Influence Update Igo-Ono Community Services District

March 2014

Igo-Ono Community Services District

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Local agency formation commissions have been tasked with updating local agency municipal service reviews (MSR) and sphere of influence boundaries (SOI) every five years since 2008 [Government Code Section 56425 *et seq.*]. This study presents a baseline review of the Igo-Ono Community Services District services and SOI needs, satisfying the requirements of this statute.

2. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Igo is situated in the unincorporated area of southwestern Shasta County, fifteen miles west of Redding, and Ono is about five miles further south on Platina Road. The area is made up of mostly rural residential and agricultural uses varying from flat and gently rolling hills to mountainous lands along the perimeter. The climate of the area is characterized by cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Vegetation types primarily consist of timber, chaparral, and grasslands.

Igo and Ono are a very rural communities within Shasta County and are the population and business centers for the surrounding areas. Igo has a general store, an elementary school, a restaurant, and a post office (established in 1873) which serves both communities. All are located at the western end of Placer Road. The Northern California Veteran's Cemetery is located between these two communities on Gas Point Road. Ono has a general store and restaurant. The contract post office in Ono was closed in the 1990s and all mail delivery comes from the Igo post office. Both towns have a number of small businesses scattered around the area.

In addition to mining activities, this area was a good agricultural area that produced crops of hay as well as vegetables and fruits. Cattle raising was another good business. Stockmen still winter their cattle in the foothills of both communities where wild oats and clover grew in abundance. Sheep were also brought in and successfully raised, but there were conflicts with the cattlemen.

Igo and Ono were two adjacent very productive placer (and later hydraulic) mining districts in southwestern Shasta County in the 1840s. The two mining districts continued to be productive. From 1933 to 1959 they were credited with an output of 115,000 ounces of gold. The largest concentration of silver mines in Shasta County was nearby on South Fork Road, now Zogg Mine Road.

One story goes that the name "Ono" comes from the Bible, as the plains of Ono, and it was the second choice name when an application for a post office was submitted by the local pastor who would also become the postmaster. There are other tales on how these names were chosen. Both Igo and Ono were highly populated during the peak of mining activities.

Piety Hill was one of Shasta County's original 1849 gold mining settlements. It was located on a ridge a few hundred yards east of present day Igo. In its prime Piety Hill boasted a population of 1,500, with about 600 identified as Chinese workers.

The town sat on top of an ancient river channel and the Hardscrabble Mine was located nearby. Initial mining operations were placer, using water from the South Fork of Clear Creek via the Andrews Ditch. The transition from placer to hydraulic mining demanded more water. A 22 mile system of ditches, tunnels, and flumes was constructed from the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek (near Ono) and other creeks to the west. It terminated at the Hardscrabble Mine and Piety Hill.

Dry Creek Tunnel & Fluming Company is believed to be the primary constructor of this system, and they bought out other shareholders in 1875. When hydraulic mining was outlawed the water system was next extended to the Happy Valley area to supply water for agricultural uses.

Happy Valley Land and Water Company acquired the system in 1907, and then sold it to the Happy Valley Irrigation District in 1917. The district completed Misselbeck Dam, Hoover Dam, and the Hoover Diversion Tunnel by 1920 forming Rainbow Lake, but subsequently went bankrupt and was dissolved in 1925. In 1965 the Happy Valley Water Company changed ownership, and became the Trisdale Water Company in 1967.

After the Whiskeytown dam and lake project was completed, Happy Valley received the new more reliable source of water from there and that section of the ditch connecting with Happy Valley was abandoned. The remaining ditch system has been in its current location at various levels of operation for almost 140 years.

In response to a petition from property owners within both the Ono and Igo areas requesting formation of the Igo-Ono Community Services District under the Community District law, LAFCO approved the application on June 3, 1964, and it was affirmed by the Board of Supervisors on November 30, 1964. The new district was to find ways of providing water to landowners and residents within its district boundaries.

The newly formed District was initially charged with determining the feasibility of supplying water to the Igo and Ono area via a pipeline from Whiskeytown Lake. The concept was later deemed to be unfeasible and District functions remained minimal until 1989 when certain water rights were acquired, including the right to store water behind Misselbeck Dam and then transport said water through Hoover Dam Tunnel, as well as the canal in the Igo and Ono areas. The District currently supplies irrigation water via a system of dams, tunnels, flumes and open ditches spanning over 22 miles.

In 1968 “dueling” petitions were filed with LAFCO, one to dissolve the district and one to retain the district. LAFCO held continued hearings on the matter and finally voted to dissolve the Igo-Ono CSD. The Board of Supervisors, however with the final say, denied the request to dissolve the district. The matter was terminated and the District continued its existence, and continued work to establish a stable source of water.

In 1984 the ditch system was sold to Rainbow Water Company, who continued to provide water to the area while it struggled to meet state dam facility requirements. The California Department of Water Resources began an Environmental Impact review on the water system, which was finalized in December 1990, to revoke the certificate of approval for the Misselbeck Dam. A thorough study was made and community support for retaining the dam was large. They even held hearings in the Igo-Ono area to take local testimony.

In 1989 the Igo-Ono Community Services District purchased the entire system from the Rainbow Water Company for one dollar. As the new owner of the water delivery system, the CSD has continued to work with both the Department of Water Resources and the Department of Dam Safety on improvements of the facilities.

3. AGENCY SERVICES

The District currently operates as an independent community services district and is licensed to provide water for domestic use, irrigation, sanitation, industrial use, fire protection, and recreation. They operate under a certificate of public convenience and necessity for public utility water service issued by the California Public Utilities Commission.

In 1964 the total population of the district was approximately 350, with 150-200 registered voters and 80-90 dwelling units. According to the 2010 census, the population was 1,004 and the number of registered voters was 260 pursuant to 2010 Re-Appportionment data from the Shasta County Elections Department. Other estimates from Shasta County are that the number of residents in the area is closer to 1,200. Locals estimate that the District encompasses approximately 8,500 acres and has not had any boundary changes since formation.

a. Infrastructure, Facilities and Services

The District owns both Misselbeck and Hoover dams, which control water flow, the Hoover Tunnel (which transports water from Rainbow Lake into the ditch system), 53 miles of lateral ditches, an excavator, and a Honda ATV. The excavator was purchased used in 2003, with a current estimated value of \$20,000. The Honda ATV was purchased new in 2007, with a current estimated value of \$4,000.

The following is taken from the 1990 EIR prepared by the Department of Water Resources:

Misselbeck Dam is a hydraulic fill structure with a length of about 1,110 feet and a width that varies from 20 feet at the crest to approximately 600 feet at the toe. The faces of the dam have slopes of 2.5:1 on the downstream side and 3:1 on the upstream side. The upstream face was originally covered with two inches of gunite, which has seriously deteriorated over the years. It is located at an elevation of about 2,026 feet above sea level. The height from the toe to the crest is 96 feet. The dam contains about 250,000 cubic yards of fill. The spillway, located at the west end of the dam, is 100 feet wide at the top, but narrows to 30 feet at the chute entrance. Discharge capacity of the spillway is about 16,000 cubic feet of water per second (cfs). Total freeboard between the dam crest and spillway crest is 14 feet.

Rainbow Lake floods an area of about 113 acres and original storage capacity was estimated at 4,300 acre-feet at the spillway crest, and 6,100 acre-feet at the dam crest. An estimate of storage capacity in July 1987 indicates loss of about 700 acre-feet with the sediment deposit approaching gauge 40. Storage capacity to the spillway crest was estimated at 3,600 acre-feet in 1990.

Controlled releases from Misselbeck Dam are made from two 30-inch diameter steel pipes that are located in a tunnel about 10 feet in diameter. The crown of the outlet tunnel is at a gauge height of 22 feet. Gate valves are located on the outlet pipes at both upstream and downstream ends of the tunnel. The pipes direct water releases to the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek.

Hoover Dam is located about 0.7 mile downstream from Misselbeck Dam. Original storage capacity of the 40 foot high concrete arch structure is unknown. The dam was removed from jurisdiction by the Department [of Water Resources] in 1933 for lack of sufficient storage to qualify as a dam. Hoover Dam continues to divert water into Hoover Tunnel, which extends 1.25 miles to Sulphur Creek. This water flows about 0.25 mile to Ducket Creek (also known as Hoover Creek), and then about 0.5 mile to the Happy Valley Irrigation Canal extending 17 miles to the Harbinson Reservoir. About 53 miles of lateral ditches supply water from the main canal to customers. The water supply is augmented by natural flows in the Moon Fork, Ducket, Rector (Byron), Huling (Hulen), and Eagle Creeks. Doby (Dobey) Creek, though flowing past the canal, has not been used to augment the water supply for about 50 years.

Igo-Ono CSD possesses pre-1914 appropriative water rights originally adjudicated to the Happy Valley Irrigation District and James Gobel in a 1920 decree and appropriative water rights under Permit 533 (Application 784, License 2461) issued in 1942 by the State Water Commission (now the State Water Resources Control Board). The 1920 decree allows the District to divert from the natural flow of the North Fork of the

Cottonwood Creek into the Happy Valley Irrigation Canal a continuous flow of 16 cfs during the irrigation season (March 15 to November 1), subject to reduction during periods of shortage according to the allotment ratios of other users.

In total, the Igo-Ono CSD can appropriate up to 16.8 cfs from the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek. The decree also entitles the District to draw water where the above-named creeks cross the canal, and all the natural flow of Eagle Creek. The California Division of Dams inspects the site annually.

The district-owned dams regulate the flow of water from Rainbow Lake, which is not the only water source. Water is then diverted into seventeen miles of district-owned ditch and dispersed to customers in Ono and Igo only. The District does not deliver treated water. Customers are responsible for treating their own water domestic use.

The district is currently pursuing several funding sources in order to finance resurfacing of the Misselbeck Dam face and spillway. Engineering estimates indicate it will cost around \$350,000 to accomplish this one task. Once the work is completed the amount of water that can be stored behind the dam will increase to permitted levels.

The district keeps the ditches clean and addresses most issues quickly. There is some illegal (non-customer) taking of water from the ditches. Other projects the Igo-Ono CSD will undertake once funding is secured include: (a) dredging the silt from Rainbow Lake to increase capacity by 30-40% and also lower the pressure on the dam, (b) conduct work on the flume at Eagle Creek to increase stability, and (c) work to secure delivery systems and customer base.

b. Administration, Management and Operations

For the purposes of preparing a Municipal Services Review and Sphere of Influence Update, information with respect to administrative, management and operational functions including employee categories and internal organization, agency policies, rules and regulations are evaluated with respect to efficiencies and/or cost avoidance opportunities.

Igo Ono Community Services District has one paid employee who acts as bookkeeper, secretary, and ditch tender. Some responsibilities of the secretary position include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Agenda preparation, mailing, and posting
- Monthly financial statements for the Board
- Payroll (completed on a monthly basis)
- Managing the daily business of the District

The District contracts with Hathaway and Ksenzulak and Lapp, LLP for its annual audits. Minutes are prepared and kept by a board member. There is no policy or procedures manual at this time, nor are there written guidelines for communicating with the Board.

c. Fiscal

The District has a total of 55 customers and charges all customers \$0.75 for a miner's inch which consists of 11.25 gallons per minute. There is a monthly minimum charge of \$25.00 per customer, regardless of usage. New customers are charged a \$200.00 initial hook-up fee and all customers are charged an annual fee of \$200.00 which covers general system maintenance costs.

The Igo Ono Community Services District does not adopt an annual budget. The District receives all of its revenue from customer fees. In March 2011, the Board voted to retain the previous year's rates. All District monies are held in a checking or savings account at Tri Counties Bank in Redding. All expenditures require Board approval. The District does not have a formal investment policy.

d. Governance

The Board of Directors operates as the governing body for the Igo Ono Community Services District. The Board consists of five persons, elected by the residents of the community services district, who serve either a two or four-year term. Board members are required to live within the District boundaries and be registered voters. Board members are not paid and receive no other benefits. The District has had difficult time finding individuals willing to serve on the board in the past, and as with many rural districts must occasionally appoint board members in lieu of election.

Board meetings are held the second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm at the Igo Ono School, 6429 Placer Road, Redding CA. Agendas for board meetings are posted at the Igo Ono School, the Igo Post Office and the Ono Community bulletin board and are available to the public 72 hours in advance. The District complies with the Ralph M. Brown Act public meeting codes.

**Igo-Ono Community Services District
Municipal Service Review & Sphere of Influence Update**

District FY 2012-13 Budget Table

EXPENSES		
SALARIES		\$13,000
PAYROLL TAX		\$1,400
FEES AND LICENSES		\$20,000
OFFICE EXPENSE		\$800
INSURANCE		\$9,000
LEGAL		\$5,000
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR		\$5,500
SUPPLIES		\$1,500
MILEAGE		\$1,500
DUES		\$300
Total Expenses		\$58,000
REVENUES		
CHARGES FOR SERVICE		\$63,000

**Igo-Ono Community Services District
Municipal Service Review & Sphere of Influence Update**

**IGO-ONO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Statements of Revenues, Expenses
and Changes in Net Assets
For the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010**

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for services	\$ 62,880	\$ 63,360
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and wages	12,546	11,439
Payroll taxes	1,364	1,065
Equipment rental	—	200
Fees and licenses	19,661	16,633
Office expense	767	991
Insurance	8,730	8,250
Legal and accounting	1,070	7,080
Repairs and maintenance	5,341	697
Depreciation	8,433	8,433
Supplies	1,401	379
Auto and truck	1,548	1,471
Dues and subscriptions	319	274
Advertising and promotion	262	100
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>61,442</u>	<u>57,012</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>1,438</u>	<u>6,348</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES		
Interest revenue	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	<u>1,451</u>	<u>6,361</u>
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	<u>181,233</u>	<u>174,872</u>
Net Assets - End of Year	<u>\$ 182,684</u>	<u>\$ 181,233</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



Hathaway, Ksenzulak & Lapp, LLP

4. Regional Context/Relevant Services by Other Agencies

Land use and building regulation services are provided by the County of Shasta, as are law enforcement, road services and other general services provided to the unincorporated areas of the county by various county departments.

The Igo-Ono Volunteer Fire Department is located in Igo and has an equipment structure in Ono across from the Ono Store & Café. In Shasta County, the volunteer fire companies are administered by County Service Area #1-Shasta County Fire through a contract with Cal-Fire.

The area is within the Western Shasta Resource Conservation District, but is not within any Cemetery District.

5. Agency Boundary and Proposed Sphere of Influence Update Maps.

The district boundaries have not changed since it was formed in 1968. However, upon reviewing the map and the ditches owned and controlled by the District, it was noted that several portions of the ditch system wander in and out of the District boundaries and that Misselbeck and Hoover dams, as well as the Hoover tunnel, are also outside the District boundaries. Although the District can own property outside its boundaries, it was thought best to include these areas within the sphere of influence. At some later time, the District might look to annex their external water systems.

The proposed SOI map has been designed to include those areas by running along section lines. Proximity to the Clear Creek Community Services District is shown on the southeast portion of the map. Two maps from the Department of Water Resources 1990 EIR are also included. One clearly identifies the creeks in the area, and the other places the District in context with other local agencies in the area and identifies specific structures discussed in this narrative.

6. Written Determinations for the Municipal Service Review

a. Growth & Population Projections

Neither Igo nor Ono has experienced a major jump in population, although a number of rural parcels have changed hands during the past ten years, mostly by out of the area owners. As vacant lands are converted to residential uses the local populations will naturally increase. The 2000 census rated Ono with a population of about 500, while 2010 estimated approximately a population of 925 for that town. This is a 185% increase, but it is also a very large area with populations in clusters of parcels from five to 40 acres each. Growth is noticed primarily by changes in the faces who frequent local businesses. Otherwise, it is rather invisible to the general public.

b. Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs)

Both Ono and Igo qualify for the designation of “Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities.” California State Parks (www.parks.ca.gov) provides a Community Locator tool which helps with identifying the general income within one mile of the town center. It usually sufficient to provide a guideline for this classification (see attached sheets). The population counts shown on these reports only encompass a one mile diameter and do not reflect the actual population assigned to those communities. Most people identifying with the community live within a 4-10 mile radius of that town.

The median income for the state is \$46,477, and communities qualify for this designation if their median income falls below 80% of this figure. The median income calculation for Igo is \$32,546, while the median income for Ono is estimated at \$34,660.

No other such communities have been identified either within the District boundaries or within the proposed sphere of influence boundary.

c. Present and Planned of Public Facilities

The Igo-Ono CSD facilities have been in operation under one ownership or another for more than 160 years. Formed in 1964, the CSD assumed responsibility for these facilities in 1989.

The CSD possesses pre-1914 appropriative water rights, and additional Permit 533 appropriative water rights issued in 1942. These were acquired in the 1989 purchase of the system. They are permitted to divert from the natural flow of the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek at 16 cfs (cubic feet/second) during irrigation season. They are also authorized to augment water from the flows of Moon Fork, Duckett, Rector, Huling, and Eagle creeks.

The District provides water for domestic, irrigation, sanitation, fire protection and recreation uses to customers within its service area. Customers receive water at the ditch, and are solely responsible for transportation onto their properties and any purification required for subsequent domestic uses.

Water to the communities of Igo and Ono are provided to a customer who then shares the cost of delivering the water with other customers along that route. Irrigation customers draw water from the ditch and transport it on private systems; these properties generally abut the ditch.

d. Adequacy of Public Services

In a normal weather season, there is sufficient capacity to serve existing and future customers with access to the ditch. Original capacity authorized was 4,300 acre feet. Due to siltation, capacity has been reduce by more than 700 acre feet, to 3,600 acre feet or less. In spite of reduced capacity, with adequate rainfall during the year the District satisfies the current needs of its customers.

e. Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies

The District owns Misselbeck Dam, Hoover dam, the Hoover Tunnel, and 53 miles of lateral ditches, and the water in Rainbow Lake. The ditches are maintained regularly. All of the remaining facilities are maintained and repaired as funding permits.

The California Division of Dams has identified a need to repair the spillway at Misselbeck Dam, and the District continues to seek funding mechanisms to stabilize this structure. Estimates for this work have been around \$300,000.

Since Hoover Dam is no longer used to store water is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Division of Dams. Today it serves as a conduit from Rainbow Lake to the Hoover Tunnel.

One section of the Hoover Tunnel outlet pipe was replaced in 1972 and the other half was replaced in 1974. The earlier pipe had served its purpose for many decades. This structure is currently operational.

An important need is the removal of siltation deposits in Rainbow Lake. Not only will it increase storage capacity by 30-40%, lowering the water storage will greatly reduce the pressure on the dam structure.

f. Financing Constraints and Opportunities

Income comes from the sale of water to customers. The only financing constraints involve finding adequate funds to bring the whole system up to date. Otherwise, the district operates within its budget. Rate increase under current operation conditions are unlikely to be approved without strong public support. All expenditures require board approval, and are governed by available capital.

The District has one part-time employee who provides ditch tender services, and has had a part-time bookkeeper in the past. It uses the competitive bidding process whenever possible to eliminate sole-source procurement.

g. Opportunities for Rate Restructuring

The income from current rates meets the basic needs of the District. However, at some point after two major projects are upgraded, the Board and its customers will need to explore developing sufficient revenues to meet Division of Dam Safety requirements and optimal storage capacity at Rainbow Lake.

h. Status of and Opportunities for Shared Facilities

No such opportunities exist. This is the only special district in this area providing water within the service area.

i. Accountability for Community Service needs, governmental structure, and operational efficiencies.

The District meets monthly, notices meetings in both communities and offers the public an opportunity to participate in their meetings, which are mainly focused on provision of water and maintenance of facilities.

7. Written Determinations for the Sphere of Influence Update

a. Present and planned land uses

Shasta County designates much of the area served as rural residential and agricultural. This is a very rural area, with community development either clustered around the two stores or scattered widely off secondary roads.

b. Present and probable need for public facilities; adequacy of services

Services are adequate to meet current needs. Once the major maintenance work is completed on the Misselbeck Dam and Rainbow Lake, these facilities will continue to provide water services to both communities and its irrigation customers with the existing system.

c. Present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of services

Should the demand for domestic water increase significantly, the District will need to prepare a plan to develop improved delivery systems for this use. The District should consider developing a modest ten year master plan in anticipation of continued mild growth and further development needs for domestic water delivery.

- d. Existence of social or economic communities of interest

The Igo and Ono communities have been social and economic centers in this area since the first mines were developed in the 1840s. Although populations have decreased since then, there is a significant increase of residents in both areas, primarily from out-of-area urbanites moving into the country environment. The Gas Point area also uses both communities as local gathering centers.

Local parades, farmer's markets, the Grange, and the post office are additional ties.

- e. Present and probable needs of disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) within the area.

As identified in the MSR section, both Igo and Ono qualify as disadvantaged communities. Shasta County is undertaking a study of these DUCs as part of their General Plan update and additional information should be available for an expanded analysis of this designation during the next MSR/SOI Update is due in 2019.

8. Conclusion

It is recommended that the municipal service review and sphere of influence update for the Igo-Ono Community Services District be adopted as proposed.

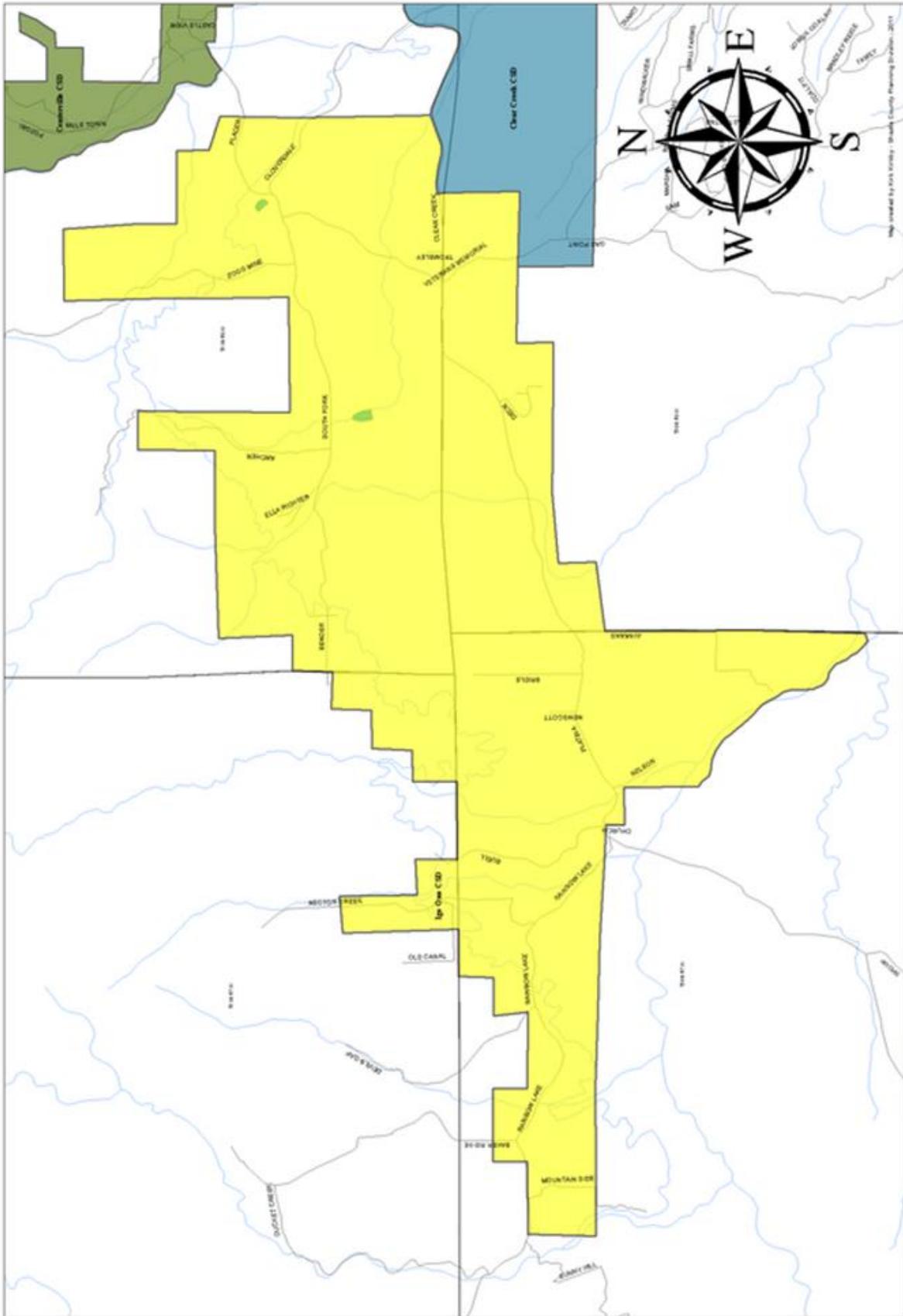
9. References

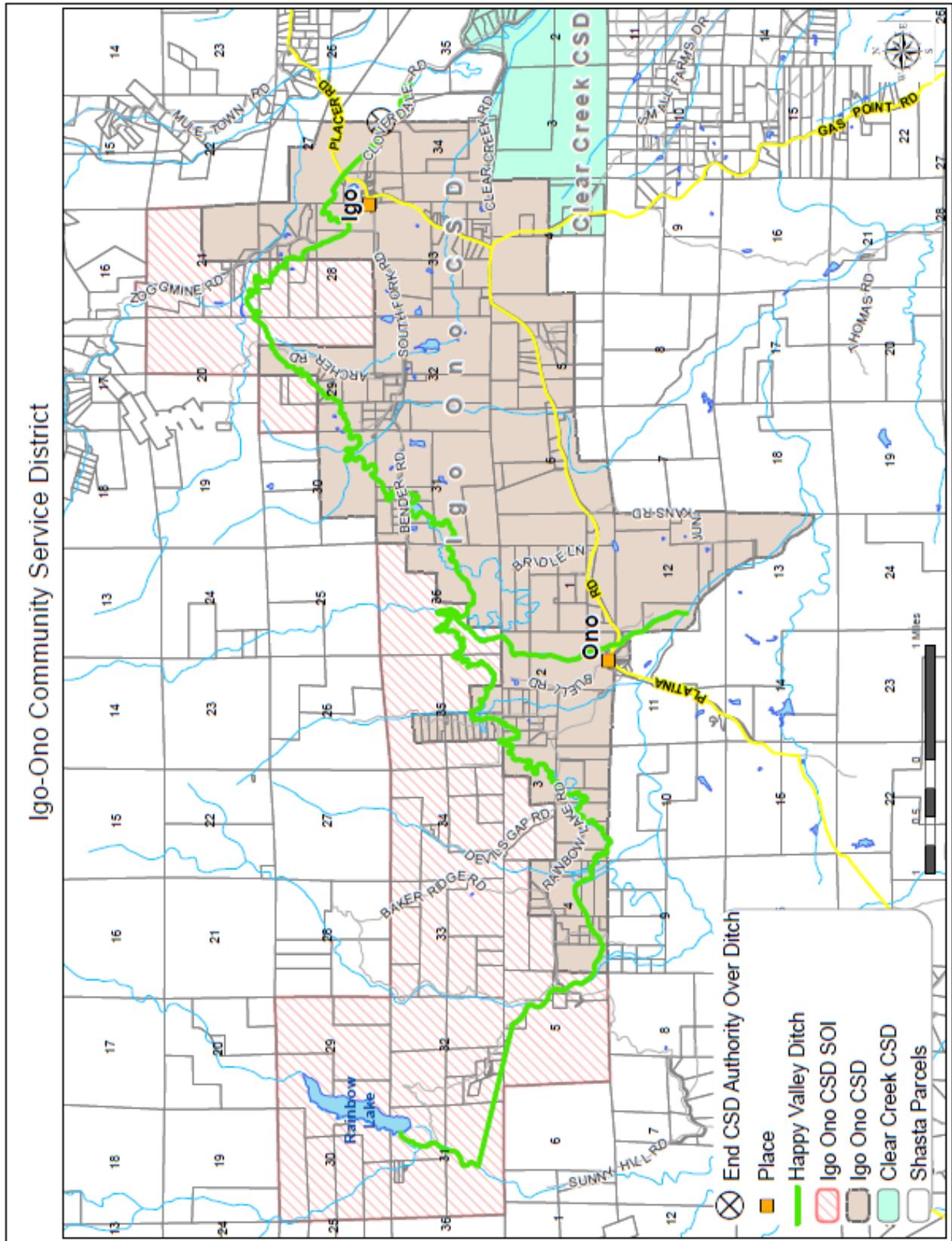
- a. Igo-Ono Community Service Districts (interviews, records)
- b. Department of Water Resources Final EIR re Misselbeck Dam & Reservoir, December 1990
- c. County of Shasta
- d. Shasta LAFCO files for this district.
- e. Internet research on various sites.

10. Exhibits

- a. Map of District showing proximity to other local agencies
- b. Map of proposed SOI Boundary
- c. Map showing creeks contributing to water deliveries
- d. Map showing structures referenced in this narrative.
- e. Notice of Intent to Adopt CEQA Determination – Statutory Exemption PRC 21083
- f. No Effect Determination – California Department of Fish & Wildlife dtd 02/18/2014

Igo-Ono Community Services District
Municipal Service Review & Sphere of Influence Update





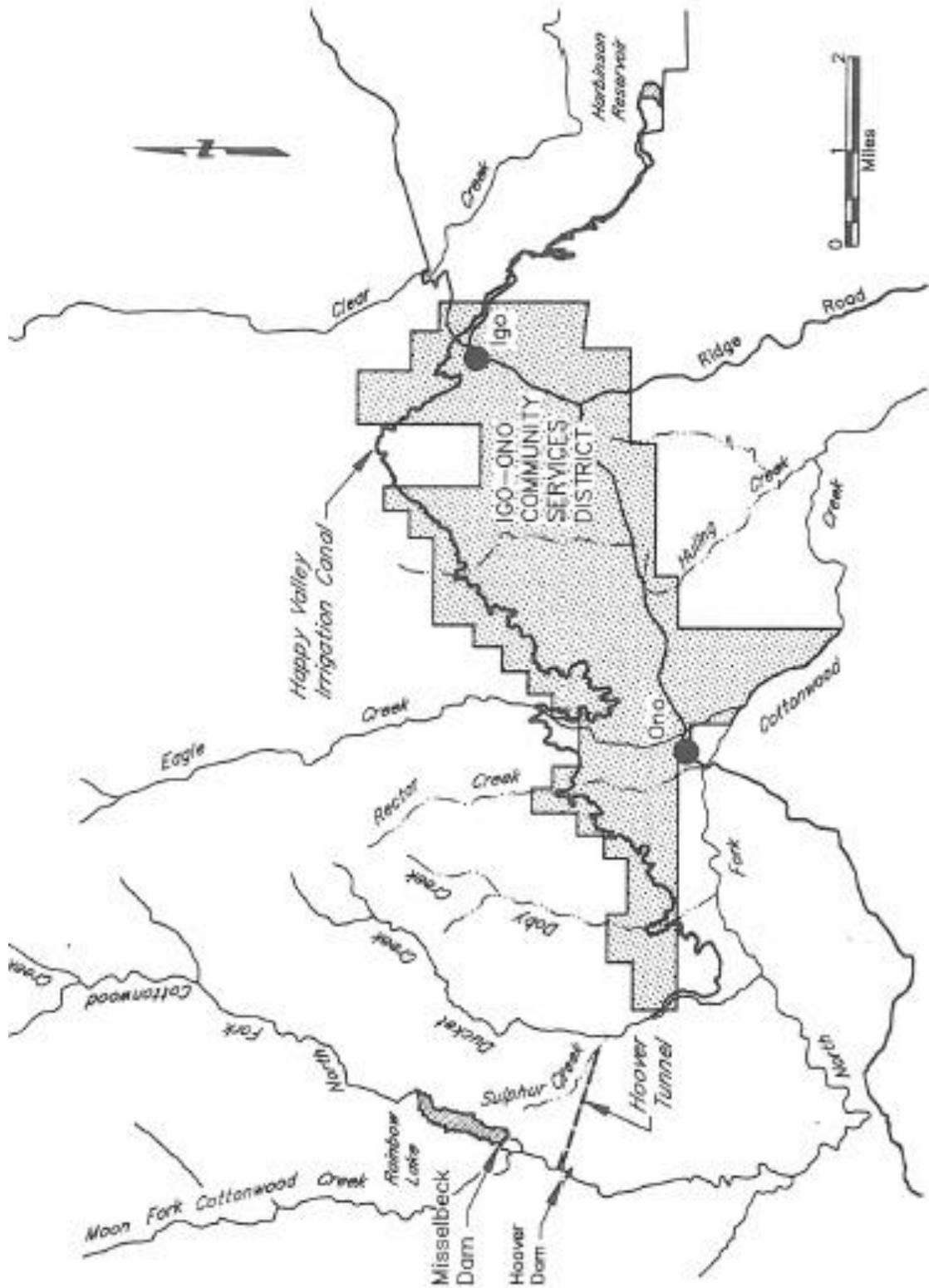


Figure 2. Facilities of the Rainbow Water Company and the Igo-Ono Community Services District.

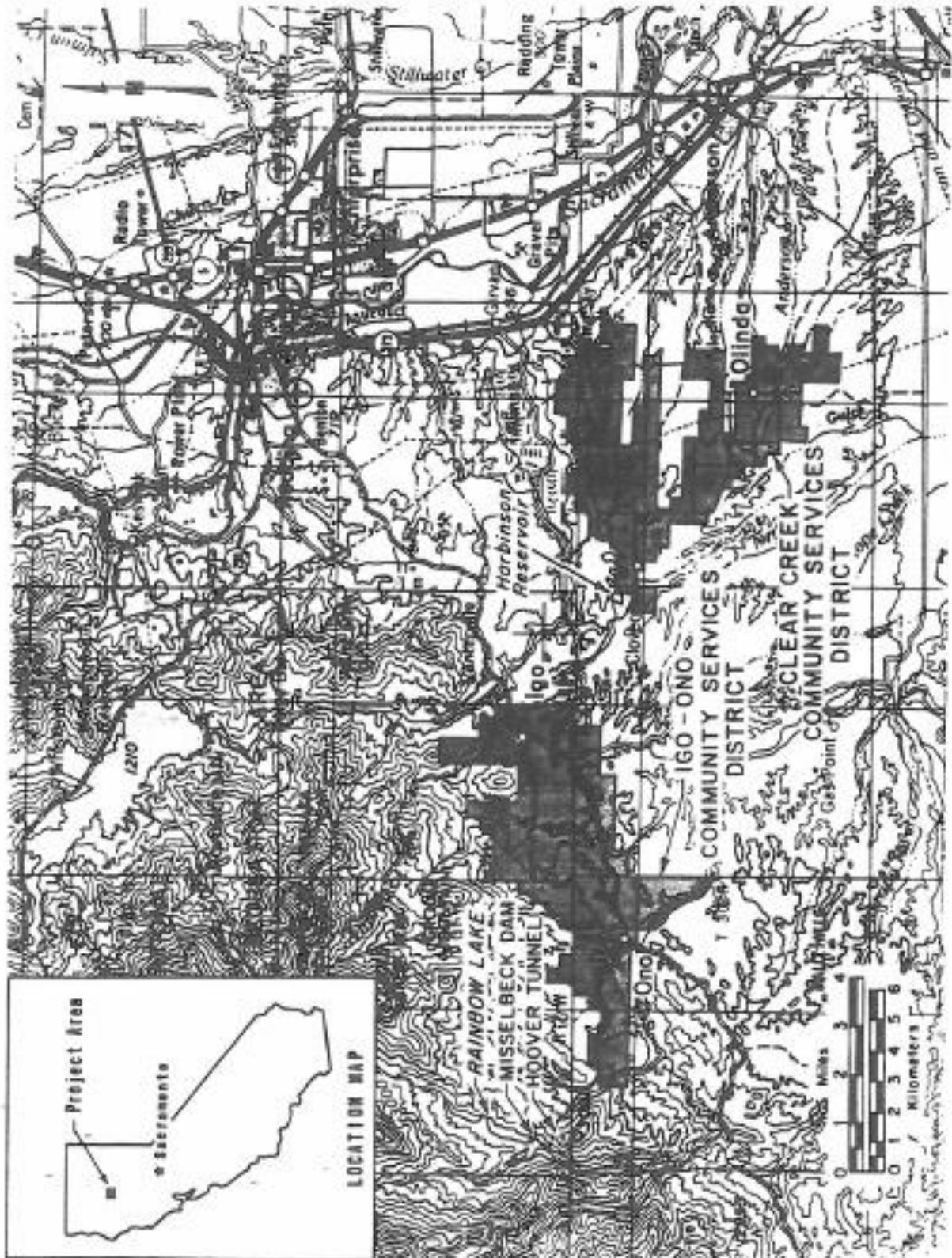


Figure 1. Location of the Project Area.

LAFCO RESOLUTION 2014-02

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION
MAKING WRITTEN DETERMINATIONS AND MODIFYING THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE OF THE
IGO-ONO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Igo-Ono Community Services District sphere of influence boundary was last established in 1985; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Officer, pursuant to the Government Code section 56000 *et seq.*, has prepared a municipal service review and proposed an updated sphere of influence boundary for the Igo-Ono Community Services District; and

WHEREAS, in the manner required by law, the Executive Officer has given notice of the public hearing by the Commission on the proposal; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has heard, discussed and considered all evidence for and against the proposal, including but not limited to, the Executive Officer's report and recommendation, the environmental document, applicable general and specific plans and all testimony, correspondence and exhibits received during the public hearing, all of which are included herein by reference.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED, DETERMINED AND ORDERED as follows:

1. The project before the Commission is a proposed update of the Igo-Ono Community Service District's Sphere of Influence.
2. Shasta LAFCO, as the lead agency, circulated a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Statutory Exemption for this project, responded to written comments received during the review period and intends to certify a Statutory Exemption pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the proposed update of its Sphere of Influence.
3. The Commission applied for and received a No Effect Determination from the California Department of Fish & Wildlife for this project.
4. The Commission pursuant to Government Code Section 46425 makes the following determinations in modifying the Sphere of Influence:
 - A. Present and planned land uses in the area including rural residential, agriculture and open space. Lands within the District are developed primarily with residential,

commercial and public uses. Recreational and open space land remains in the District and surrounding area.

B. Present capacity of the public facilities and adequacy of public services that the agency provides or is authorized to provide are adequate.

C. Existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the Commission determines that they are relevant to the agency. There is an expected affinity for a social and economic community of interest due to the closeness of the individual communities in and around Igo and Ono, and the detached location of this area in relation to other more developed portions of Shasta County.

D. For an update of a sphere of influence of a city or special district that provides public facilities or services related to sewers, municipal or industrial water, or structural fire protection, the present and probable need for those facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated community within the existing Sphere of influence. There are two communities within the existing and proposed sphere of influence that meet the State law definition as Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities.

4. The District Sphere of Influence is hereby modified to include the area specifically described on the attached map labeled "Exhibit A."

9. This resolution was adopted on March 6, 2014 and is effective on the date signed by the Chair.

AYES: BAUGH, BOSETH, FSTEN, HAYNES, KEHDE, MORGAN, YARBROUGH

NOES: NONE

ABSTAINS: NONE

Dated: _____

3/6/14



Les Baugh, Chair
Shasta Local Agency Formation Commission

