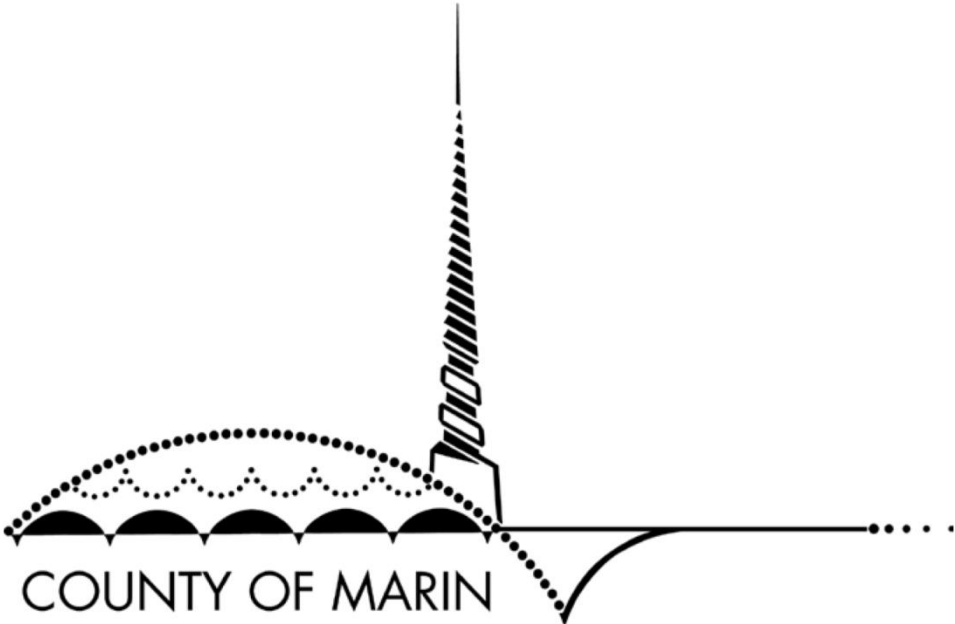
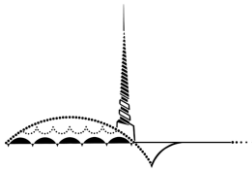


Consolidation of Sanitation Districts

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Consolidation of Sanitation Districts

SUMMARY

Marin residents support an unusually high number of special districts. These local government entities, such as police, fire and sanitation districts, serve residents daily and are funded through fees and taxes. Each district is governed by a board of directors that decides how money is budgeted and spent. These boards are accountable only to the voters yet public oversight is largely missing. Some Marin districts have responded to budget tightening by sharing resources that led to consolidations, while other districts have responded by increasing their budgets and raising fees. This report examines the merits of consolidating special districts, why certain attempts have succeeded where others have failed, and what path forward is in the best interest of the residents of Marin.

The creation of a high number of special districts in Marin was not by design. It developed over time without a master plan as areas that were once isolated rural communities developed their own services. Today these communities have become connected neighborhoods that are still served by a patchwork of districts.

Consolidation has been recommended repeatedly, most recently in two studies published in 2017. A local Marin study recommends specific sanitary district consolidations.¹ A report by the Little Hoover Commission asks that the State of California remove barriers to district consolidations.² This is not a new idea. A decade earlier an independent consulting firm hired to study the issue by Central Marin Sanitation Agency, Joint Powers Authority (CMSA, JPA) and its member sanitation districts recommended consolidation.³ These studies describe decreased costs, increased efficiency and the use of best practices as benefits.

Several examples exist of successful consolidations in Marin, motivated by budget concerns and cost savings. A police consolidation in central Marin has demonstrated substantial cost savings and fire districts in southern Marin are currently collaborating with the end goal of consolidation.

For decades, attempts to combine sanitary districts have been unsuccessful. We examine why, including the differences in funding schemes, the fear of losing local control, and the lack of oversight.

Increasingly, special districts will be required to respond to climate change challenges, such as sea level rise and increased wildfire risk due to drought. Specific to sanitation, the use of gravity in wastewater systems results in sanitation facilities being located at the lowest elevation, thereby

¹ [“Central Marin Wastewater Services Study.”](#) *Marin LAFCO.*

² [“Special Districts: Improving Oversight & Transparency.”](#) *The Little Hoover Commission.*

³ [“Central Marin Regionalization Scenarios Evaluation.”](#) *Red Oak Consulting.*

exposing them to rising sea levels. Large capital expenditures will be required as Federal and State funds diminish. Consolidated districts will be better able to prepare for these scenarios.

This report discusses the consolidation process itself. The path to move from separate districts to one consolidated district is complex and requires months or years of increased cooperation. It begins with shared service agreements, proceeding to formal contracts and finally consolidation.

BACKGROUND

Marin's Early History Led to a Large Number of Special Districts

The North Pacific Coast Railway was completed in 1875 and some of the large tracts of land in central Marin were subdivided to meet the new demand for homeownership. At that time the county was sparsely populated with small towns along the railway line. Soon the increase in population, combined with failing septic tank systems and poor water quality issues, made improvements necessary.

Consequently, an election was held in 1899 and what would later become the first special district in Marin, Sanitary District Number 1, was formed. Today it is also known as the Ross Valley Sanitary District (RVSD). RVSD brought together the communities of Ross, Kentfield, San Anselmo and Fairfax to solve mutual sanitation problems.⁴

Before the Golden Gate Bridge was completed in 1937, Marin was accessible to the growing San Francisco population only by ferries, resulting in modest growth. The access created by the bridge spurred growth in both primary and vacation homes. World War II brought an increasing number of defense industry workers, many of whom remained in Marin. Small special districts proliferated to serve isolated rural communities. Rapid growth of new residents in the 1950s resulted in further proliferation of special districts. (See Appendix C for a map of current sanitation districts.)

In 2018 our communities are no longer isolated but most of the special districts remain. A few districts have already formally merged while others contract with neighboring districts to provide mandated services, such as sanitation or water, a crucial step in the consolidation process.

⁴ [Ross Valley Sanitary District.](#)

APPROACH

The Grand Jury reviewed the complete list of Marin County special districts compiled by the 2013-14 Marin County Civil Grand Jury report, “What Are Special Districts and Why Do They Matter?”⁵ Previously there was no centralized database of all separate political entities within Marin. For the purpose of this study, we will focus on 63 special districts and Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs), which contain studied districts. (Please see the glossary for a definition of JPA and Appendix A for the list of districts.)

- The majority of studied districts are police, fire and sanitation districts.
- Transportation and open space districts were excluded because they are countywide.
- School districts are special districts but were excluded because they were considered to be beyond the scope of this investigation.
- Cities and towns were excluded, however, dependent districts and some departments within cities and towns are considered.

The Jury examined documents including the districts’ audited financial statements, public reports and records, including:

- “Special Districts: Improving Oversight & Transparency.”⁶
- “Central Marin Wastewater Services Study.”⁷
- “Central Marin Regionalization Scenarios Evaluation.”⁸
- “It’s Time to Draw the Line, A Citizen’s Guide to LAFCOs California’s Local Agency Formation Commissions.”⁹
- “What’s So Special About Special Districts? A Citizen’s Guide to Special Districts in California.”¹⁰
- “Special Districts: The Threat of Consolidation and How to Stop It.”¹¹
- “Understanding Proposition 218.”¹²
- “What Are Special Districts and Why Do They Matter?”¹³

The jury interviewed representatives from:

- Marin municipalities and towns.
- County administrator’s office.
- Legal expert for special districts.
- Marin LAFCO.
- Marin JPAs.
- Marin special districts.

The jury toured the Central Marin Sanitation Agency waste treatment facility.

⁵ [“What Are Special Districts and Why Do They Matter?”](#) 2013/2014 Marin County Civil Grand Jury.

⁶ [“Special Districts: Improving Oversight & Transparency.”](#) The Little Hoover Commission.

⁷ [“Central Marin Wastewater Services Study.”](#) Marin LAFCO.

⁸ [“Central Marin Regionalization Scenarios Evaluation.”](#) Red Oak Consulting for CMSA.

⁹ Tami Bui and Bill Ihrke [“It’s Time to Draw the Line A Citizen’s Guide to LAFCOs California’s Local Agency Formation Commissions.”](#) Senate Committee on Local Government.

¹⁰ [“What’s so special about Special Districts? A Citizen’s Guide to Special Districts in California”](#) (4th edition) Senate Local Government Committee.

¹¹ Adam Probolsky [“Special Districts: The Threat of Consolidation and How to Stop It”](#) PUBLICCEO, June 8, 2015.

¹² [“Understanding Proposition 218”](#) Legislative Analyst’s Office, December 1996.

¹³ [Ibid](#)

DISCUSSION

As stated in the introduction, the high number of special districts in Marin is not by design but rather an accident of our history. Several groups have examined the issue and recommended consolidation as the remedy. This report discusses in detail three studies, two published within the past year. The third study and the discussion that follows are focused on sanitation districts and their repeated failures to consolidate. Some consolidations have succeeded in Marin and they are commonplace elsewhere. Finally, the Grand Jury will explain the complicated consolidation process and what actions are in the best interest of Marin.

In 2017, a study conducted by the Little Hoover Commission¹⁴ recommended legislation to remove barriers to special district consolidations, and an unrelated study by Marin LAFCO¹⁵ recommended specific consolidations meriting immediate initiation.

Both of these studies identified the following issues:

- Districts need to prepare for the effects of climate change, including floods, sea level rise, drought, and an increased risk of wildfire.
- Districts should cooperate and combine resources in order to prepare adequately for these events. Fire and police leaders are cooperating in this manner but sanitation districts are not, yet wastewater services are affected by sea level rise and drought more than any other municipal service.
- Decreased redundancy of operations can reduce costs. For example, one administration department supporting one board of directors should cost less than several administration offices each with a board of directors. The increased standardization of policies and practices across similar spheres of influence and the use of best practices will improve service and operations.

In 2005, the Central Marin Sanitation Agency, JPA, and its member districts (Sanitary District #1, Sanitary District #2, San Rafael Sanitary District, and City of Larkspur) commissioned a report titled “Central Marin Regionalization Scenarios Evaluation.”¹⁶ The examiners rejected scenarios in which no consolidations were considered. Instead, they strongly recommended total consolidation of the JPA and its component districts into a single district. Three districts and the JPA agreed to consolidate but the board of RVSD declined and the agreement failed.

Special Districts: Improving Oversight and Transparency **The Little Hoover Commission**

In 2016 and 2017, the Little Hoover Commission analyzed 2,071 of California’s independent special districts and reviewed the state’s role and responsibility in overseeing them. The August

¹⁴ [“Special Districts: Improving Oversight & Transparency.”](#) *The Little Hoover Commission.*

¹⁵ [“Central Marin Wastewater Services Study.”](#) *Marin LAFCO.*

¹⁶ [“Central Marin Regionalization Scenarios Evaluation.”](#) *Red Oak Consulting.*

2017 “Special Districts: Improving Oversight and Transparency”¹⁷ report delved into four primary areas of concern for special districts.

Recommendations included:

- The State of California should simplify and create consistency in the special district consolidation process.
- Oversight of special districts should be improved, specifically, opportunities to bolster the effectiveness of LAFCO.
- The continued need for districts to improve transparency and public engagement.
- The urgency of climate change adaptation in California and the front-line roles that special districts, particularly water, wastewater treatment and flood control districts, play in preparing their communities and defending them from harm.

Central Marin Wastewater Services Study **Marin LAFCO**

In July 2017, Marin LAFCO published the results of the wastewater services review that included recommending consolidations of sanitation districts

One of the three stated objectives of the study is to “... serve as the source document to initiate one or more government reorganizations, such as special district formations, consolidations, and/or dissolutions.” The Grand Jury agrees with several conclusions and recommendations.

Conclusions of the Central Marin Wastewater Services Study included:

- Reorganize Murray Park Sewer Maintenance District (MPSMD) and San Quentin Village Sewer Maintenance District (SQVSMD), two county dependent districts with areas of 0.1 and 0.01 sq. miles respectively, so that both districts are absorbed by Ross Valley Sanitary District (RSVD) with an area of over 26 sq. miles.
 - Conclusion No. 5 of Study: These reorganizations would eliminate two dependent special districts governed by the County of Marin and operating under antiquated statutes in favor of recognizing RVSD as the preferred and more capable service provider going forward.¹⁸
- Explore regional reorganization and consolidation of agencies to align with the Ross Valley watershed and San Rafael Creek watershed.
 - Conclusion No. 6 of Study: Additional Merit to Explore Regional Consolidation. Information collected and analyzed in this study provides sufficient merit for the Commission to further evaluate options to reorganize and consolidate public wastewater services in Central Marin and most pertinently among agencies in the Ross Valley watershed (RVSD, Corte Madera - Sanitary District #2,¹⁹ MPSMD) and San Rafael

¹⁷ [“Special Districts: Improving Oversight and Transparency”](#) California LAFCO

¹⁸ [“Central Marin Wastewater Services Study”](#) Marin LAFCO, pg.29

¹⁹ [Corte Madera - Sanitary District #2](#). Town of Corte Madera.

Creek watershed (San Rafael Sanitary District,²⁰ Central Marin Sanitation Agency,²¹ SQVSMD).²²

- The commission should consider initiating the dissolution of MPSMD and SQVSMD and place their service areas in RVSD.
 - Recommendation 7. The Commission should consider proceeding with reorganizations to dissolve MPSMD and SQVSMD and concurrently place their respective service areas in RVSD.²³
- The sewer agencies in central Marin should coordinate efforts to establish policies and protocols in addressing the increasing effects of climate change relative to wastewater services.
 - Recommendation 11. The affected agencies in Central Marin should coordinate efforts to establish policies and protocols in addressing the increasing effects of climate change relative to wastewater services. This includes resiliency planning with respect to droughts, storm events, and rising water tables.²⁴

Central Marin Regionalization Scenarios Evaluation **Red Oak Consulting**

In 2005, Central Marin Sanitation Agency (CMSA) commissioned Red Oak Consulting to study regionalization options. It is a comprehensive study addressing topics such as long-term planning, evaluations of existing organizational structures, operations and procedures, and scenarios for regionalization.

The purpose of the report was to analyze issues facing CMSA, leading to the evaluation of its then-current structure against other regionalization solutions.

The report offered the commissioners four possible scenarios for consideration:

- Scenario 1A Joint Powers Agreement (no change).
- Scenario 1B Modified Joint Powers Agreement.
- Scenario 2 Partial combination of one or several of the agencies.
- Scenario 3 Total combination of CMSA and all member agencies.

The examiners rejected scenarios 1A and 2. The remaining options presented by Red Oak Consulting recommended Scenario 1B—implementing modifications to the JPA, while researching and proceeding toward Scenario 3—Total Combination.

The following remarks were prescient since none of the recommendations of the report were adopted:

“The modifications to the JPA could be viewed as ‘stepping stones’ toward total combination... It allows the CMSA and member agencies to focus on their immediate priorities. Additionally, ironing out issues during the execution of such modifications would also facilitate the

²⁰ [San Rafael Sanitary District](#). *City of San Rafael*.

²¹ [Central Marin Sanitation Agency](#)

²² “[Central Marin Wastewater Services Study](#).” *Marin LAFCO*, pg.29

²³ [Ibid.](#), pg.33

²⁴ [Ibid.](#), pg.34

establishment of any new structure. This option allows for the establishment of trust among the participants for continued momentum toward the ultimate goal.

“The total combination (Scenario 3) could easily be pushed aside and, in five years, the Commissioners could find themselves in the same place they are today.”²⁵

Sanitation Districts Should Consolidate

The four districts that cooperate to form the CMSA JPA have considered full consolidation since its inception. This is logical because forming a JPA can be a step in the process of full consolidation. However, all proposals over the years have been rejected, including after the publication of the regionalization report discussed above, which was eventually terminated in 2007 by a vote of the RVSD board of directors.

The 2010-11 Grand Jury focused on the consolidation failure in its report, “Ross Valley Sanitary District: Not Again!”²⁶ The jury noted that it was the third report in five years about this particular district. The report detailed a series of lawsuits that accumulated extensive legal fees in the years between the 2007 failure and the 2010 report.

However, the legal battles did not stop in 2010 and have not been confined to central Marin. The Sausalito–Marin City Sanitary District (SMCSD) is suing the Tamalpais Community Services District (TCSD) for \$500,000 plus interest and legal costs.²⁷ SMCSD claims it was incorrectly charged in a mutual contract.

The RVSD recently sued SQVSD and CMSA over a contract dispute.²⁸ At issue was a contract for services for SQVSD that was awarded to CMSA over RVSD. It is worth pointing out that RVSD is a member district of CMSA.

The Las Gallinas Sanitary District board of directors accepted—under pressure—the resignations of top employees in 2017.²⁹ The resulting investigation of the alleged wrongdoing of the general manager cost the district \$19,500 but did not find any misuse of funds. The district has an annual budget of over \$14 million.

The lawsuits are wasteful, because even when successful, the award simply moves money from one district to another after accumulating large legal bills. If the districts had already been consolidated then decisions regarding best use of funds could be made by regional management rather than being decided in court.

It is important to point out that these are examples of independent districts overseen only by the voters. Dependent districts are also at risk for wasteful spending, though it is more difficult to see

²⁵ [Ibid](#) pg.3-9

²⁶ “[Ross Valley Sanitary District: Not Again!](#)” Marin County Civil Grand Jury.

²⁷ “[Tam Valley Sued by Sewage District in Billing Dispute](#)” *Marin Independent Journal*. 18 August 2017

²⁸ “[Marin Sanitation Agencies End Legal Battle](#)” *Marin Independent Journal*. 28 May 2015

²⁹ “[San Rafael Sewage Chief Soiled by Backflow of Staff Ire](#)” *Marin Independent Journal*. 6 November 2017

because wasteful expenditures can be absorbed by its parent entity. Sanitation District #2 functions as if it were a department of the Town of Corte Madera, leaving open the possibility of staff, supplies, and resources being commingled between the town and district. The district's budget of over \$5.5 million is difficult to correctly assess because of this possibility. The San Rafael Sanitation District is another dependent district that functions as if it were a department of its parent jurisdiction, in this case the City of San Rafael.

Enterprise District Funding Reduces Pressure on Sanitation Districts to Consolidate

Districts that collect and dispose of sewage charge a fee for this service rather than depend entirely on property taxes. When the revenue is lower than needed or desired, the district will raise fees using Proposition 218 rules. Non-enterprise agencies, such as police and fire, cannot increase their funding as easily from municipal annual budgets, creating pressure to do more with less money, which is a strong incentive to consolidate. When savings are realized through shared services, often the desire is to make the savings permanent through consolidation. Sanitation districts have avoided the pressures to consolidate by raising fees.

The Lack of Public Attention Reduces Pressure on Sanitation Districts to Consolidate

The discussion is about the use of public money yet sanitation districts do not attract the attention that is needed for proper oversight. The Grand Jury in 2011 reported, "No one wants to think about sewers or pipes or overflows. They want to flush and forget."³⁰

This year's Little Hoover Commission report also discusses the lack of public interest. "Special districts in general are geographically close to their constituents and provide a limited number of services. This often leads to low public visibility and a lack of engagement. Special districts are often referred to as 'ghost governments, invisible governments and under-the-radar governments.' The public has limited practical ability to understand the workings of the special district and make informed decisions in voting."³¹

This is especially true with sanitation districts. The CMSA JPA-led effort to regionalize was a multi-year process that did not include much input from the community. Although meetings were open, the public was not encouraged to participate.

The "flush and forget" attitude should not be used as an excuse to avoid engagement. Instead, people should be made aware that the discussion is not about the flush, it's about the bill. The public has the strongest oversight power over these districts and transparency is crucial to inform and involve them.

The State of California strongly supports more participation in local elections, and in 2015 passed SB 415, the [California Voter Participation Rights Act](#). This law requires that special districts hold their elections only in March or November in even numbered years, no later than November 2022. The aim is to increase visibility of special districts and the elections of their independent boards.

³⁰ "[What Are Special Districts and Why Do They Matter?](#)" 2013/2014 Marin County Civil Grand Jury

³¹ "[Special Districts: Improving Oversight & Transparency.](#)" *The Little Hoover Commission*

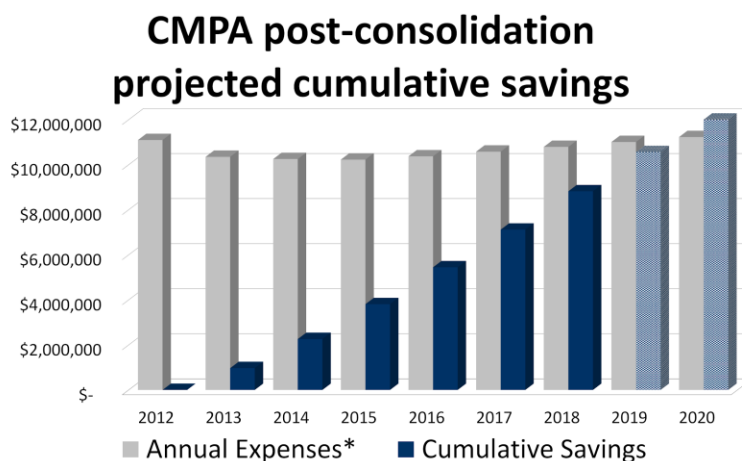
Fear of losing local control is often a reason for withdrawing from the consolidation. This fear is not supported by the facts. The consolidation of police and fire districts in Marin demonstrates that local control was not reduced. During the consolidation process, local control is repeatedly studied and negotiated. Districts are independent and cannot be forced to cooperate or share.

Only if each district agrees can consolidation move forward.

Consolidation has Succeeded in Marin and Elsewhere

Central Marin Police Authority (CMPA) is a recent example of a consolidation process. The police departments of Larkspur, Corte Madera and San Anselmo began sharing services in 2012, guided by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that helped pilot increasing involvement and build trust. A completed JPA consolidation occurred in 2014.³²

This combined entity has a substantially lower need for revenue than the three independent departments combined. The consolidation will save the equivalent of these agencies’ combined annual budgets in just seven years. The main motivation for the consolidation project was to reduce costs. The new department serves the same population with 42 officers compared to a pre-consolidation headcount of 55. (See Appendix B)



*The merger was initiated in 2012 and completed in 2013.
 2012-2014 data is from audited financials
 2015-2018 data is from district budgets
 2019-2020 data has been projected by the Grand Jury

Another area of consolidation is the Southern Marin Fire Protection District, which serves Tamalpais Valley, Almonte, Homestead Valley, Alto, Strawberry, Tiburon, Sausalito, Fort Baker, and Marin Headlands. As a result of sharing services, the new district is projected to save \$315,000 per year while streamlining services and management. “Demonstrated cost savings is

³² [Central Marin Police Authority history](#)

what kept everyone at the table,” said an officer involved with the consolidation project.³³ Currently, some of the shared services include battalion chiefs, equipment and training.

Successful Mergers Outside of Marin

Here are three examples of large districts that demonstrate the advantages of consolidation:

- **Truckee Sanitary District (TSD)** is one of the oldest sanitary districts in the state with boundaries that extend across county lines. It provides wastewater collection and conveyance within Nevada and Placer counties. In the 1960s, TSD annexed the adjacent Donner Lake drainage area in adjoining Placer County in order to help protect the lake water quality. One district in control of one watershed as a sphere of influence is the most efficient model for environmental protection.³⁴
- **East Bay Municipal Utility District**—often referred to as East Bay MUD³⁵—performs both water and sewerage treatment services within Alameda and Contra Costa counties and has a very large sphere of influence. It was first formed in 1923 out of a necessity for stored water and soon started purchasing water rights and reservoir infrastructure. The water system today serves approximately 1.4 million people in a 332-square-mile area. Its smaller wastewater system, added in 1944, was created by election to protect the bay and today serves approximately 685,000 people in an 88-square-mile area. This entity has an annual budget of over 1 billion dollars. It warrants public involvement as it prepares for drought and climate change challenges, improves aging infrastructure in congested urban areas, and attends to hundreds of miles of pipe, yet maintains fresh water quality and release of safely-treated wastewater.
- **Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA)** is a countywide dependent district whose board members are the county district supervisors. Though SCWA functions like a county government department, it is a separate entity of local government having its defined set purpose: water. This overarching agency oversees public water systems, from collection and distribution of fresh water to the conveyance and treatment of wastewater. It also attends to important water stewardship concerns for the public (flooding, recycling), wildlife (river fish) and environment (groundwater protection). SCWA works with water companies, municipalities, sanitary districts and zones operating eight sanitation systems, while giving resources to drought and climate change projects.³⁶

Marin LAFCO is Underfunded and Understaffed

Special district consolidations require the participation and approval of Marin LAFCO. Currently, the staff consists of one executive officer and one commission clerk. An additional full-time employee is on disability leave.

This level of staffing may be adequate in general but not to handle the additional workload that would be created by initiating the recommendations in this report. The agency is staffed

³³ [Southern Marin Fire Department](#)

³⁴ [Truckee Sanitary District](#)

³⁵ [East Bay MUD](#)

³⁶ [Sonoma County Water Agency](#)

adequately to produce the reports required by law, but handling an influx of requests for consolidations, annexations and other boundary changes will most likely require additional resources.

Marin LAFCO is funded by 42 separate entities divided into three categories. Each category is responsible for one third each:

- Marin County
- Cities and towns
- 30 special districts

These contributions are calculated by the State Controller's office based on revenues and not based on need. The agency itself cannot adjust its revenue so the county should consider voluntarily increasing its contribution beyond its one-third obligation. It is in the best interest of the residents of Marin County to ensure Marin LAFCO is adequately staffed. The county's 2016-2017 contribution was just over \$150,000.³⁷ An increase would allow the agency to hire an additional analyst to handle consolidations. The proven cost savings of consolidations justify this voluntary expense.

Understanding the Consolidation Process

The process does not begin with an agreement to consolidate. First, two or more districts need to identify services that can be shared. Tailored Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and formal contracts are used when agreements are made. A fire department, for example, might agree to serve a particular neighborhood not in its own district because its station is closer to that neighborhood. This improves service to the residents in the area by decreasing response times while also reducing costs.

Districts should cooperate on the purchase and use of expensive line items. For example, CMSA and nearby districts maintain their own heavy equipment and software. In some cases these items are not fully utilized by either district and could be easily shared using a simple MOU. This can be repeated in numerous scenarios, such as personnel, capital equipment and contracted services.

³⁷ [Annual Operating Budget](#), *Marin LAFCO*

CONCLUSION

The Grand Jury has determined that Marin has an excessive number of sanitary districts. Small districts are inherently inefficient due to duplication of expenditures and redundancy in operations. Special districts often lack sufficient oversight and accountability. Many have experienced cost and administrative challenges but have operated with very little public oversight. Operational benefits of consolidation are widely recognized and recommended. Marin has already experienced several successful consolidations. The Grand Jury is in support of this trend.³⁸

The Grand Jury recommends several consolidations that can be accomplished within one year. In addition to those actions, the remaining districts should pursue logical consolidations:

- Las Gallinas Sanitation District should consolidate with the to-be-formed central Marin sanitation district.
- Sausalito-Marín City Sanitary District and Tiburon Sanitary District #5 should consolidate with the to-be-formed Southern Marin Sanitation District. (Recommendation No.3)
- Novato Sanitary District should consider a plan to consolidate with the to-be-formed Central Marin Sanitation district. (Recommendation No. 2)
- The ultimate goal should be a countywide water and sanitation agency—Marin Municipal Utilities District (Marin MUD).

³⁸ [“Merging and Dissolving Special Districts”](#) Yale Law School, p.494, 2014

FINDINGS

- F1. Marin County has a large number of sanitary districts.
- F2. Independent sanitary districts are accountable only to district voters.
- F3. The public is not greatly involved in local sanitary district governance.
- F4. The public is not well informed about funding schemes or governance of sanitary districts.
- F5. Marin County's current system of sanitary districts is not cost-efficient.
- F6. Consolidation of sanitary districts in Marin has been recommended multiple times by governmental and non-governmental agencies.
- F7. Well-executed consolidations of sanitary districts will reduce administrative and operating costs.
- F8. Well-executed consolidations of sanitary districts will improve service.
- F9. Sanitation districts need to prepare for sea level rise.
- F10. Marin LAFCO is underfunded and understaffed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. Marin LAFCO should complete the planned reorganization of Murray Park Sewer Maintenance District and San Quentin Village Sewer Maintenance District with Ross Valley Sanitary District.
- R2. Central Marin Sanitation Agency (JPA), Sanitary District #1 (Ross Valley), Sanitary District #2 (Corte Madera), and the San Rafael Sanitary District should reorganize into a single sanitary/sanitation district. Each entity should complete a reorganization application with Marin LAFCO by 9/30/2018 and announce this action on the agenda of the next board meeting for public involvement.
- R3. Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin (JPA), Almonte Sanitary District, Alto Sanitary District, Richardson Bay Sanitary District, Homestead Valley Sanitary District, Public Works Department of the City of Mill Valley, and Tamalpais Community Services District should reorganize into a single sanitary/sanitation district. Each entity should initiate a reorganization application with Marin LAFCO and announce this action on the agenda of the next board meeting for public involvement.
- R4. The County of Marin should allocate additional funds to Marin LAFCO.

REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal code section 933.05, the grand jury requests responses as follows:

From the following elected governing bodies:

- Marin County Board of Supervisors (R4)
- City of Mill Valley, Department of Public Works (R3)
- Almonte Sanitary District (R3)
- Alto Sanitary District (R3)
- Homestead Valley Sanitary District (R3)
- Murray Park Sewer Maintenance District (R1)
- Richardson Bay Sanitary District (R3)
- San Quentin Village Sewer Maintenance District (R1)
- San Rafael Sanitary District (R2)
- Sanitary District #1 (Ross Valley) (R1,R2)
- Sanitary District #2 (Corte Madera) (R2)
- Tamalpais Community Services District (R3)

From the following governing bodies:

- Marin LAFCO (R1)
- Joint Powers Authorities:
 - Central Marin Sanitation Agency (R2)
 - Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin (R3)

The governing bodies indicated above should be aware that the comment or response of the governing body must be conducted in accordance with Penal Code section 933 (c) and subject to the notice, agenda and open meeting requirements of the Brown Act.

Note: At the time this report was prepared information was available at the websites listed.

Reports issued by the Civil Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code Section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Civil Grand Jury. The California State Legislature has stated that it intends the provisions of Penal Code Section 929 prohibiting disclosure of witness identities to encourage full candor in testimony in Grand Jury investigations by protecting the privacy and confidentiality of those who participate in any Civil Grand Jury investigation.

GLOSSARY

Annexation: When a district attaches additional territory to its boundary.

Consolidation: When two or more districts become one.

Contract: A legally binding agreement.

Dissolution: Refers to a district ceasing to exist.

Joint Powers Authority (JPA): An additional government entity created so that two or more special districts or local government entities can share a function.

LAFCO: Local Agency Formation Commission:³⁹ Mandated by the state to regulate and plan local government. Every county, including Marin, has a local office. Its responsibilities include:

- Initiation of special district consolidations
- Special district boundary changes
- Sphere of influence studies
- Service reviews
- Out-of-district service agreements
- Adoption of local policies

The Little Hoover Commission: An independent state oversight agency with a mission to investigate state government operations, such as special districts.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): A non-binding, written agreement often setting guidelines, timelines and goals.

Merger: Occurs when one district consumes another.

Special district: A local government entity created to address specific local community needs to tax themselves through public petition, and possible election. Special districts are further defined by their purpose, funding, and governing structure.

- *Single purpose:* A special district can have one purpose, such as a sewer maintenance district, which exists solely to maintain the sewer pipe.
- *Multi-purpose:* A district can provide a combination of services, such as maintaining both a water treatment plant and a community park.
- *Enterprise funding districts* collect service charges as the primary source of revenue, such as a water district that charges based on use.
- *Non-enterprise districts*, such as most fire protection and police districts, receive tax funds and do not charge based on a fee-for-service model.
- *Dependent districts* are governed by a separate entity, such as the county Board of Supervisors or city council.
- *Independent districts* have their own board of directors and do not report to the county Board of Supervisors or any other government agency. Oversight of independent districts is provided directly by the voters.

Reorganization: Combining two or more changes in one proposal.

³⁹ [Marin LAFCO](#)

Sphere of Influence: An established boundary line adopted by LAFCO to designate the boundary and service area for a city or special district.⁴⁰

Sanitary: A category of health and safety codes with powers and functions that involve the maintenance and operation of facilities such as garbage dump sites, garbage collection and disposal systems, sewers, storm water drains, and stormwater recycling and distribution systems.

Sanitation: A category of health and safety codes with powers and function that involve maintaining and operating sewage systems, sewage treatment plants and sewage disposal systems.

⁴⁰ [Sphere of Influence](#)

APPENDIX A

Special districts considered in this investigation:

1. Almonte Sanitary District
2. Alto Sanitary District
3. Bel Marin Keys CSD
4. Bolinas Community Public Utility District
5. Bolinas Fire Protection District
6. Bolinas Highlands Permanent Road Division
7. Corte Madera Sanitary District No. 2
8. CSA #1 (Loma Verde)
9. CSA #6 (Gallinas Creek)
10. CSA #9 (Northbridge)
11. CSA #13 (Lucas Valley)
12. CSA #14 (Homestead Valley)
13. CSA #16 (Greenbrae)
14. CSA #17 (Kentfield)
15. CSA #18 (Las Gallinas)
16. CSA #19 (San Rafael)
17. CSA #20 (Indian Valley, Dominga Canyon)
18. CSA #23 (Terra Linda)
19. CSA #25 (Unincorporated Novato)
20. CSA #27 (Ross Valley Paramedic)
21. CSA #28 (West Marin Paramedic)
22. CSA #29 (Paradise Cay)
23. CSA #31 (County Fire)
24. CSA #33 (Stinson Beach)
25. Homestead Valley Sanitary District
26. Inverness Public Utility District
27. Inverness Subdivision No. 2 Permanent Road Division
28. Kentfield Fire Protection District
29. Las Gallinas Sanitary District
30. Marin City CSD
31. Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
32. Marin County Law Library
33. Marin County Lighting District
34. Marin County Open Space District
35. Marin County Transit District
36. Marin Healthcare District
37. Marin Municipal Water District
38. Marin Resource Conservation District
39. Marin/Sonoma Mosquito & Vector Control District
40. Marinwood Community Service District
41. Monte Cristo Permanent Road Division
42. Mt. View Ave - Lagunitas Permanent Road Division
43. Muir Beach Community Services District
44. Murray Park Sewer Maintenance District
45. North Marin Water District
46. Novato Fire Protection District
47. Novato Sanitary District
48. Paradise Estate Permanent Road Division
49. Richardson Bay Sanitary District
50. Ross Valley Sanitary District

51. Rush Creek Lighting and Landscape
52. San Quentin Village Sewer Maintenance District
53. San Rafael Sanitation District
54. Sausalito - Marin City Sanitary District
55. Sleepy Hollow Fire Protection District
56. Southern Marin Fire Protection District
57. Stinson Beach County Water District
58. Stinson Beach Fire Protection District
59. Strawberry Recreation District
60. Tamalpais Community Services District
61. Tiburon Fire Protection District
62. Tiburon Sanitary District #5
63. Tomales Village Community Services District

APPENDIX B: CENTRAL MARIN POLICE AUTHORITY POST-CONSOLIDATION ANALYSIS

Source	2012 Budget \$	2013 Budget \$	2014 Budget \$	2015 Budget \$	2016 Budget \$	2017 Budget \$	2018 Budget \$	2019 Projected	2020 Projected
Expenses	11,095,129	10,348,615	10,251,452	10,226,658	10,371,547	10,578,978	10,790,557	11,006,369	11,226,496
Expenses w/out merge	11,095,129	11,317,032	11,543,372	11,774,240	12,009,724	12,249,919	12,494,917	12,744,816	12,999,712
Annual Savings	-	968,417	1,291,920	1,547,582	1,638,177	1,670,941	1,704,360	1,738,447	1,773,216
Cumul. Savings	-	968,417	2,260,337	3,807,918	5,446,096	7,117,037	8,821,397	10,559,844	12,333,060

APPENDIX C: WASTEWATER AGENCIES IN MARIN COUNTY



Map thanks to The Marin Association of REALTORS®