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DATE: January 29, 2026

TO: Jamestown Sanitary District

FROM: Lechowicz & Tseng Municipal Consultants

SUBJECT: Sewer Capacity Fee Study

FINAL MEMORANDUM

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Jamestown is a small historical town of approximately 3 square miles and a population of roughly 3,500 residents that is located in Tuolumne County in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Jamestown Sanitary District (JSD or District) was established in 1940 and provides sewer service and wastewater treatment for the Jamestown community and nearby areas in Tuolumne County. Wastewater is treated at the Woods Creek and Quartz Wastewater Treatment Facilities. JSD's disinfected secondary effluent is discharged into the Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) Wastewater Reclamation System for disposal.

Tuolumne County has identified Jamestown as an area for significant growth in the future. However, JSD's sewer infrastructure and WWTP have limited capacity and must be expanded to accommodate growth projections. The District's engineer, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. (Black Water) evaluated JSD's current conditions including existing flows and available capacity in the memorandum titled "*Estimate of Available Wastewater Treatment Facilities Capacity*" dated March 20, 2023 (see Appendix A). Existing facilities are nearly at capacity and can only serve about 137 additional Equivalent Single Family Residences (ESFRs) from new development. Based on Black Water's recommendations, an expansion of the existing wastewater facilities is planned to support new service connections.

Black Water prepared a Technical Memorandum "*Jamestown Sanitary District Expansion Cost Estimate*" dated April 2025 (see Appendix B) outlining the need for and scope of capacity expansion for the District's wastewater treatment facilities. Based on growth projections through 2040, JSD is expected to serve approximately an additional 1,000 ESFRs, increasing average dry weather flow (ADWF) by approximately 0.20 million gallons per day (mgd). This growth will require a total capacity of 0.43 mgd, nearly double the current permitted limit of 0.23 mgd. To meet this demand, a series of upgrades are proposed, including expansion of the influent pump station, additional biological treatment systems, and improvements to solids handling, and chemical storage. The estimated cost of the expansion is $23.9 million.

This memorandum calculates proposed capacity fees to recover the cost of expanding wastewater treatment facilities to serve growth. Capacity fees are one-time fees paid by new development and are not charged to existing residents. These fees fund costs associated with acquiring, constructing, and improving wastewater facilities needed to meet the needs of new development and to avoid burdening existing customers. Capacity fees are not intended to fund costs associated with routine maintenance and operations. Capacity fee revenues should be accounted for separately from other District revenues, should be placed in a dedicated, restricted fund, and should only be used to fund expansion-related capital improvements.

In addition to the capacity fees calculated in this memorandum, developers may be required to fund site-specific improvements as a condition of development. These improvements could include lift stations, pipeline replacements or other localized projects that are triggered by and solely benefit new development areas. The need for site-specific improvements will be determined by the District's engineer.

1.2 Legal Requirements

Capacity charges are governed primarily by California Government Code Section 66013 and article XIII C, section 1 of the California Constitution. Section 66013 is a part of the Mitigation Fee Act. Pursuant to Section 66013 and article XIII C, section 1, a capacity charge is not a tax so long as it reflects the proportional cost of capacity in the system.

Section 66013 defines a "capacity charge" to mean "a charge for public facilities in existence at the time a charge is imposed or charges for new public facilities to be acquired or constructed in the future that are of proportional benefit to the person or property being charged."

According to Section 66013, a sewer capacity charge "shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee or charge is imposed" unless approved by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors subject to the charge. Section 66013 does not detail any specific methodology for calculating capacity charges.

1.3 Current Fees

JSD's current capacity fee consists of three components: 1) a capacity fee for JSD facilities, 2) a JSD administrative fee, and 3) a discharge fee from TUD. The discharge fee is a passthrough cost that is set by TUD, collected by JSD, and disbursed to TUD.

The current total capacity fee for a single family home is $6,858, see Table 1. JSD assigns capacity fees to various types of development based on Equivalent Single Family Residences (ESFRs), where one ESFR is equal to the wastewater flow and pollutant loading of an average single family home. The flows and pollutant loading of each development is compared to single family flows and loads to scale the capacity fee shown below. JSD's assignment of ESFRs (also called User Classification Demand Factors) are not proposed to change, although the amount of the capacity fee per ESFR is proposed to increase.

Table 1: Current Sewer Capacity fees

Current Capacity fee	
Jamestown Sanitary District Facility Fee	$5,258
Jamestown Sanitary District Administration Fee	$320
Tuolumne Utilities District Fee (July 1, 2025)	$1,280
Total Capacity fee per ESFR	**$6,858**

ESFR - Equivalent Single Family Residence; 160 gallons per day of domestic strength flow

1.4 Current and Proposed Fees

Table 2 provides a comparison of existing and proposed sewer capacity fees by user classification type, broken down into two categories: the JSD facility fee combined with the $320 administrative fee, and the total fee including both the JSD and administrative fees plus the $1,280 discharge fee from Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD). Fees are calculated per Billing Unit (BU) and are scaled based on demand factors established by JSD to reflect the relative impact of each user type on the sewer system.

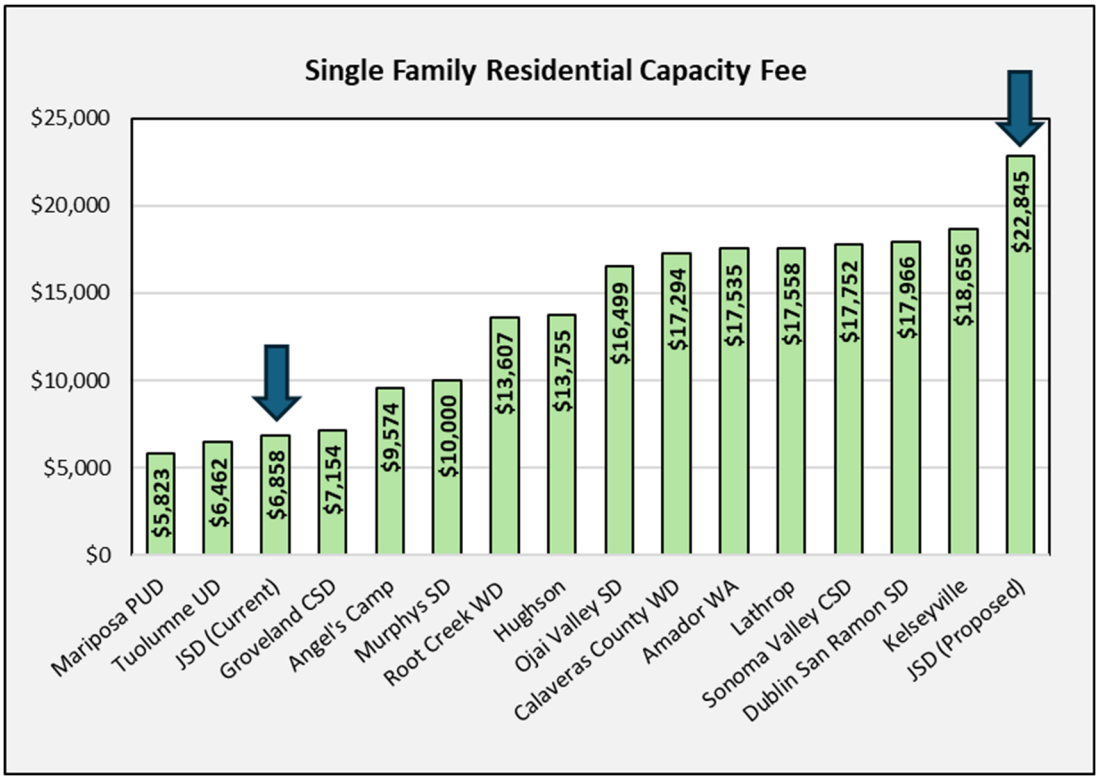
Table 2: Current and Proposed Sewer Capacity fees

Category	Billing Unit (BU)	Existing Fee		Proposed Fee	
		JSD + Admin	w/TUD Fee	JSD + Admin	w/TUD Fee
Single Family Resident	per dwelling unit	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Multifamily	per dwelling unit	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Trailers, Mobile Homes, Campers	per dwelling unit	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Animal Control Facility	Dog Kennel - per compartment	$310	$381	$1,199	$1,270
	Cat Kennel - per compartment	$16	$19	$60	$64
	per Employee over 3	$162	$199	$625	$663
Auto Repair Shops	per shop	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Bars	per seat	$318	$391	$1,229	$1,302
	per employee	$162	$199	$625	$663
Beauty Shops	per operator over 3	$1,378	$1,694	$5,327	$5,643
Car Wash/Recycle	per bay	$8,367	$10,287	$32,348	$34,268
Catering Service	per employee	$1,673	$2,057	$6,470	$6,854
Church	per seat	$61	$75	$237	$251
Crematorium	per crematorium	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Dental Laboratory	per laboratory	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Dental Office	per dentist	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Fire Station	per station	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Hospital	per bed	$3,983	$4,897	$15,397	$16,311
	per employee	$162	$199	$625	$663
Hotel	per room with private bath	$1,395	$1,715	$5,391	$5,711
	per room without private bath	$920	$1,132	$3,558	$3,769
Laundry in Motel/Hotel	per machine	$3,347	$4,115	$12,939	$13,707
Laundromat	per machine	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Lodges & Meeting Halls	per seat	$33	$41	$129	$137
Medical Office	per doctor	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Motel	per room without laundry	$1,395	$1,715	$5,391	$5,711
Mining Operations	per employee	$480	$590	$1,855	$1,965
Offices (except dental)	per office	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Recreation / Amusement Park	per person	$162	$199	$625	$663
Rest Home	per bed	$1,897	$2,332	$7,332	$7,767
	per employee	$162	$199	$625	$663
Restaurant (full service)	per employee	$162	$199	$625	$663
	per seat	$636	$782	$2,458	$2,604
Restaurant (short order-paper plate service)	per employee	$162	$199	$625	$663
	per seat	$318	$391	$1,229	$1,302
Restaurant (drive-in)	per stall	$480	$590	$1,855	$1,965
Retail Stores	per employee	$162	$199	$625	$663
Schools (elementary with cafeteria)	per student/employee	$162	$199	$625	$663
Service Station	per pump island	$7,977	$9,807	$30,838	$32,668
Restroom Buildings	per restroom	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
Veterinary Hospital	without animal waste discharge	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845
	per Employee over 3	$162	$199	$625	$663
Warehouse	per warehouse	$5,578	$6,858	$21,565	$22,845

Each Fee is scaled by ESFR Demand Factors provided by District (this includes JSD Facility Fee, Administrative Fee, and TUD Discharge Fee. The Discharge Fee is a passthrough cost set by TUD and subject to change.

Figure 1 below compares JSD's current and proposed single family residential capacity fees, both of which include the administrative fee and TUD disposal fee, with those of other public agencies.

Figure 1: Sewer Residential Capacity Fee Survey



JSD Current and Proposed Fees shown above include the administrative fee and TUD discharge fee.

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

This memorandum seeks to allocate to each new development project the costs attributable to the increased demand for public facilities that is reasonably related to the development project. This allocation does not include costs attributable to existing deficiencies in public facilities but includes the costs attributable to the increased demand for public facilities reasonably related to the development project to achieve an adopted level of service that is consistent with Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. future capacity estimations.

2.2 Measurement of Level of Service

Sewer service is delivered on a districtwide basis through a system of facilities. This memorandum identifies the planned level of service for the sewer system. The planned level of service for this study is calculated by dividing:

(i) the cost of new, expanded, facilities by the flow capacity of the future treatment plant

Throughout this memorandum, the "level of service" is measured as a cost (in dollars) per unit of domestic strength wastewater flow or cost (in dollars) per Equivalent Single Family Residence.

2.3 Planned Facilities

The cost of new facilities is determined by using estimates provided in "*Jamestown Sanitary District Expansion Cost Estimate"* by Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. dated April 2025.

SECTION 3: FUTURE CAPACITY

3.1 Existing Demand

The existing Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) is currently operating at or near its designed capacity and is unable to accommodate any significant additional flow or pollutant loading from new sewer connections. The WWTF's design flow is 0.23 million gallons per day (mgd). JSD's Construction Standards limit usable capacity to 90% of the design flow or 0.21 mgd. Current dry weather flows average about 0.19 mgd. Based on these parameters and available data, Black Water Consulting Engineers estimates that remaining available capacity at the WWTF is about 137 new Equivalent Single Family Residences (ESFR). Each ESFR is equal to 160 gpd of domestic strength flow. Existing flow conditions are summarized in Black Water's Technical Memorandum - "*Estimate of Available Wastewater Treatment Facilities Capacity*" dated March 20, 2023 (see Appendix A).

Due to sustained growth in the District's service area and very limited available capacity, the Jamestown Sanitary District issued a formal moratorium in December 2023 to halt the issuance of new sewer connection permits until additional capacity becomes available (see Appendix C). To ensure continued compliance with environmental regulations and to support anticipated growth in the service area, an expansion of the treatment facility is necessary.

3.2 Future Demand

To assess the future wastewater treatment needs of the Jamestown Sanitary District, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. prepared a Technical Memorandum "*Jamestown Sanitary District Projected Near-Term Development*" dated March 28, 2023 (see Appendix D) summarizing projected near-term developments within the District's Sphere of Influence. This analysis, based on land use planning data provided by Tuolumne County staff and the Tuolumne County General Plan 2018[1], estimates that approximately 1,079 equivalent single-family residences (ESFRs) could be developed over the next twenty years.

Using the JSD standard of 160 gallons per day per ESFR for average dry weather flow, these potential developments are projected to increase wastewater flow by approximately 172,640 gpd (or 0.173 mgd). Table 3 outlines the projected developments and corresponding flows, both within and outside the current JSD service area. Tuolumne County provided the map shown in Figure 2 which displays potential developments within and outside the JSD's boundary that may connect to the JSD sewer system.

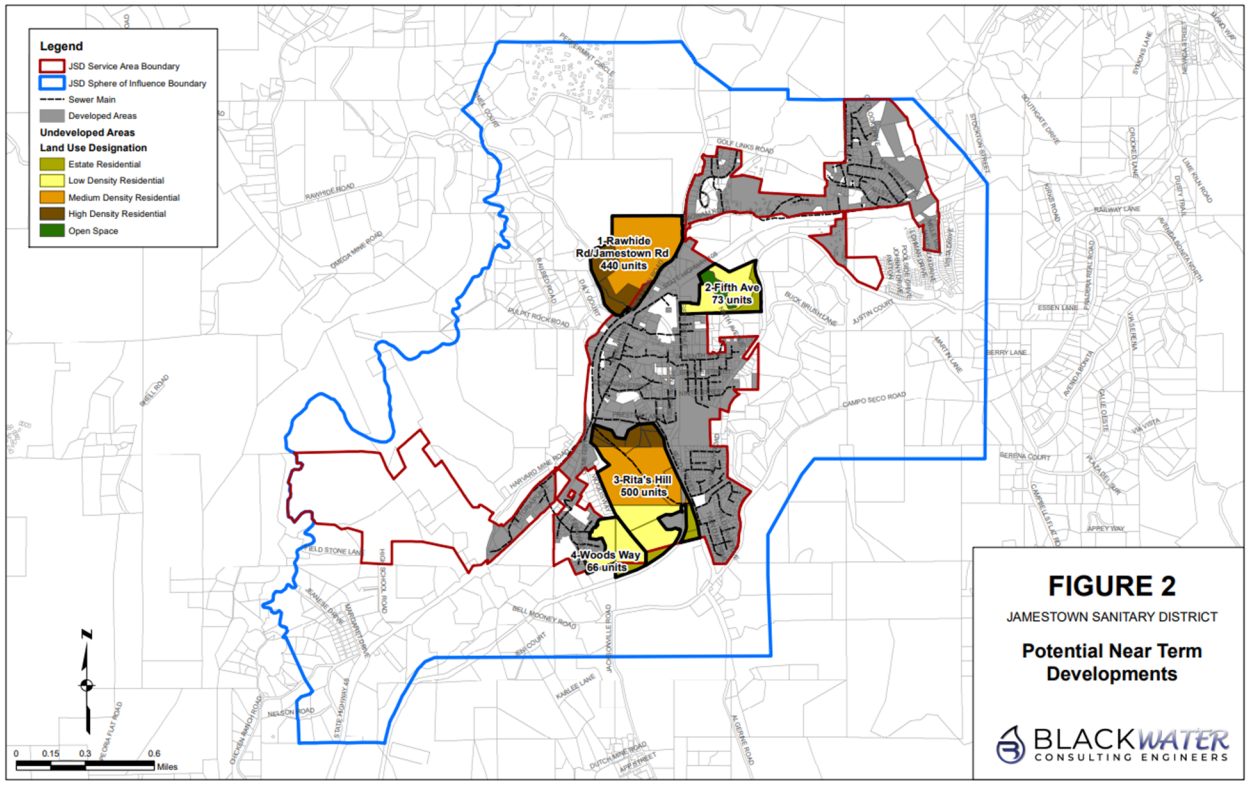
[1] The 2018 General Plan can be accessed at https://www.tuolumnecounty.ca.gov/QuickLinks.aspx?CID=382

Table 3: Projected Near-Term Developments

Land Use Designation	Area, acres	ESFR	Projected Flow, gpd
Within JSD Existing Service Area Boundary			
Low Density Residential	23.5	70	11,200
Open Space	4.8	0	0
Open Space	0.7	0	0
Estate Residential	6.1	3	480
High Density Residential	15.5	108	17,280
Medium Density Residential	53.0	317	50,720
Low Density Residential	21.2	63	10,080
Low Density Residential	24.6	73	11,680
Estate Residential	4.6	2	320
Subtotal	154.2	636	101,760
Outside JSD Existing Service Area Boundary			
High Density Residential	19.8	138	22,080
Medium Density Residential	50.4	302	48,320
Estate Residential	7.8	3	480
Subtotal	78.0	443	70,880
Total	232.1	1,079	172,640

ESFR – Equivalent Single Family Residence; 1 ESFR = 160 gallons per day of domestic strength flow
gpd – gallons per day
Source: "*Jamestown Sanitary District Projected Near-Term Development",* Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. dated March 28, 2023. Included as Appendix D of this memorandum

Figure 2: Potential Near-Term Developments



This projected growth will place significant additional demand on the JSD Wastewater Treatment Facilities. Based on Black Water's capacity analysis, a 0.20 mgd expansion is proposed to increase capacity from 0.23 mgd (current) to 0.43 mgd. It should be noted that JSD's design standard requires a 10% capacity buffer meaning that a 0.20 mgd expansion will provide capacity for 0.18 mgd of new flows plus 0.02 mgd of reserve, see Table 4.

Table 4: Wastewater Treatment Facilities Expansion Capacity (mgd)

Current Maximum Rated Capacity of Existing Treatment Plant	Projected Future ADWF Capacity	Increase in ADWF Rated Capacity	Capacity Available for New Connections Net of 10% Capacity Buffer
0.23	0.43	0.20	0.18

Flows shown above are average dry weather flows (ADWF) expressed in millions of gallons per day (mgd).

SECTION 4: COST OF CAPACITY

4.1 Planned Facilities Cost

Table 5 provides Black Water's cost estimate to expand JSD's treatment system by 0.20 mgd (design flow). Key components include improvements to the influent pump station and force main to handle increased peak flows, replacement and enlargement of headworks and grit removal systems, and the addition of a second biological treatment unit. The project also covers expansion of the blower building, construction of a new chemical storage facility, and modifications to the chlorine contact tank system. Upgrades to solids handling equipment and relocation of dewatering operations are included, as well as necessary enhancements to electrical systems, site access, and internal process piping. The total cost of these facilities is estimated to be $23.9 million. This amount does not include any costs related to tertiary treatment upgrades to existing facilities.

Table 5: WWTF Expansion Project Cost Estimate

Description	Estimated Cost (1)
Mobilization/Demobilizations	$500,000
Demolition	$240,000
Influent Pump Station Improvements	$200,000
Force Main Upgrades	$2,100,000
Headworks and Grit Removal	$2,185,000
Package Biological Treatment System	$4,672,000
Blower Modifications	$160,000
Chemical Storage Building	$560,000
Tertiary CCT Improvements	$495,000
Sludge Dewatering Facility	$1,180,000
Quartz WWTF Electrical Improvements	$2,500,000
Quartz WWTF Site Improvements	$800,000
Quartz WWTF Piping Improvements	$750,000
Construction Subtotal	**$16,342,000**
Contingency (20%)	$3,268,400
Construction Total	**$19,610,400**
Planning (2%)	$392,208
Design (8%)	$1,568,832
Permitting, Regulatory Compliance, CEQA (1%)	$196,104
Administration (1%)	$196,104
Construction Management (10%)	$1,961,040
Total Project Cost (rounded)	**$23,900,000**

Source: Table 9 of "*Jamestown Sanitary District Expansion Cost Estimate*", Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. dated April 23, 2025. Included as Appendix B of this memorandum.

Table 6 calculates JSD's facility expansion fee. The facility cost of $23.9 million is divided by capacity expansion of 0.18 mgd that will be available for future connections. The cost per gallon of domestic strength flow is $132.78. The cost per equivalent single family residence is $21,245 based on estimated flow of 160 gallons per day.

Table 6: Facility Expansion Fee

Wastewater Treatment Facility Expansion Cost	$23,900,000	
Expansion Capacity (Table 4)	180,000	gpd
Cost per gallon	$132.78	$/gpd
Average Daily Flow per Equivalent Single-Family Residence	160	gpd
Estimated Cost per ESFR	**$21,245**	**$/ESFR**

4.2 TUD Discharge Fee

New connections are subject to a discharge fee imposed by the Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD). This fee reflects the cost associated with TUD's role in receiving and discharging treated wastewater from JSD. TUD's role includes storing and distributing disinfected secondary-treated effluent received from JSD's wastewater treatment facilities through its regional reclamation system. This system, anchored by the 1,500-acre-foot Quartz Reservoir, enables the recycled water to be applied to over 600 acres of land for agricultural reuse. As of the time of this study, the TUD discharge fee is $1,280 per equivalent single family residence (ESFR); however, this amount is subject to change. The TUD discharge fee is determined independently by TUD, it may be revised more frequently than JSD's portion of the capacity fee. This study only incorporates the discharge fee into the final capacity fee and does not govern or set that fee.

4.3 JSD Admin Fee

JSD charges an administrative fee of $320 per ESFR to cover the costs associated with processing and managing sewer connection applications. The administrative fee supports the District's administrative operations, including plan review, permit processing, and customer service related to new connections. This is subject to change and was provided by staff. It was not calculated in this study.

4.4 Proposed Sewer Capacity fee

The total proposed sewer capacity fee is provided in Table 7. The proposed total fee is $22,845 per ESFR. This includes the JSD facility fee of $21,245, the administrative fee of $320, and TUD Discharge Fee of $1,280. There is a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. There is a reasonable relationship between the need for the public facility and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed because sewer service is a condition

of development. The collection and treatment of sewage is a necessary service of the District to provide sanitation. The proposed fees are scaled to the flow and pollutant loading of each land use.

Table 7: Sewer Capacity fee Calculation

Residential Capacity fee	
Facility Expansion Fee	$21,245
JSD Administrative Fee	$320
TUD Discharge Fee	$1,280
Total Fee per ESFR	**$22,845**

Non-residential capacity fees are determined by scaling each customer's wastewater flow (in gallons per day) and pollutant strength to the flow and strength of an average single family customer. A full listing of proposed sewer capacity fees is provided in Table 8. The table shows the billing unit (BU), the number of ESFRs per BU, and the associated JSD Facility Fee and Administrative Fee. The number of ESFRs per billing unit is taken from *"Jamestown Estimated Number of Infill Developments"* dated March 24, 2023 by Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. (see Appendix E). For further descriptions of land use designations, customer categories, and ESFRs, please see Appendix F which contains JSD Ordinance 92-169, Ordinance 94-186, and Ordinance 06-294.

The Total Sewer Capacity fee includes these JSD charges plus the Tuolumne Utilities District discharge fee, which is a direct passthrough cost. As described in Section 4.2, the TUD fee reflects the cost of receiving and discharging treated wastewater and is currently $1,280 per ESFR, but it is subject to change independently of JSD's fee structure.

Table 8: Capacity fee by User Type Classification

Category	Billing Unit (BU)	ESFRs per BU (1)	JSD Fee + Admin Fee per BU	Total Sewer Capacity fee per BU (2)
Residential				
Single Family Residence	per dwelling unit	1	$21,565	$22,845
Multifamily	per dwelling unit	1	$21,565	$22,845
Trailers, Mobile Homes, Campers	per dwelling unit	1	$21,565	$22,845
Commercial				
Animal Control Facility	Dog Kennel - per compartment	0.0556	$1,199	$1,270
	Cat Kennel - per compartment	0.0028	$60	$64
	per Employee over 3	0.029	$625	$663
Auto Repair Shops	per shop	1	$21,565	$22,845
Bars	per seat	0.057	$1,229	$1,302
	per employee	0.029	$625	$663
Beauty Shops	per operator over 3	0.247	$5,327	$5,643
Car Wash/Recycle	per bay	1.5	$32,348	$34,268
Catering Service	per employee	0.3	$6,470	$6,854
Church	per seat	0.011	$237	$251
Crematorium	per crematorium	1	$21,565	$22,845
Dental Laboratory	per laboratory	1	$21,565	$22,845
Dental Office	per dentist	1	$21,565	$22,845
Fire Station	per station	1	$21,565	$22,845
Hospital	per bed	0.714	$15,397	$16,311
	per employee	0.029	$625	$663
Hotel	per room with private bath	0.25	$5,391	$5,711
	per room without private bath	0.165	$3,558	$3,769
Laundry in Motel/Hotel	per machine	0.6	$12,939	$13,707
Laundromat	per machine	1	$21,565	$22,845
Lodges & Meeting Halls	per seat	0.006	$129	$137
Medical Office	per doctor	1	$21,565	$22,845
Motel	per room without laundry	0.25	$5,391	$5,711
Mining Operations	per employee	0.086	$1,855	$1,965
Offices (except dental)	per office	1	$21,565	$22,845
Recreation / Amusement Park	per person	0.029	$625	$663
Rest Home	per bed	0.34	$7,332	$7,767
	per employee	0.029	$625	$663
Restaurant (full service)	per employee	0.029	$625	$663
	per seat	0.114	$2,458	$2,604
Restaurant (short order-paper plate service)	per employee	0.029	$625	$663
	per seat	0.057	$1,229	$1,302
Restaurant (drive-in)	per stall	0.086	$1,855	$1,965
Retail Stores	per employee	0.029	$625	$663
Schools (elementary with cafeteria)	per student/employee	0.029	$625	$663
Service Station	per pump island	1.43	$30,838	$32,668
Restroom Buildings	per restroom	1	$21,565	$22,845
Veterinary Hospital	without animal waste discharge	1	$21,565	$22,845
	per Employee over 3	0.029	$625	$663
Warehouse	per warehouse	1	$21,565	$22,845

1 – JSD's # of ESFRs per billing unit is taken from Table 5 of *"Jamestown Estimated Number of Infill Developments",* Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. dated March 24, 2023. Included as Appendix E of this memorandum.

2 – Includes TUD Discharge Fee

4.5 ADU Capacity fee Calculation

An Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) is a secondary living space that is attached to or separate from a primary residence and has its own living facilities. ADUs are also known as in-law units, granny flats, backyard cottages, or secondary units. The primary residence on a parcel cannot be considered an accessory dwelling unit. With the enactment of SB 13 (Wieckowski, 2019-20 Sess.) and AB 68 (Ting, 201920 Sess.), recent legislation has clarified when public agencies can impose capacity fees and connection charges on proposed ADUs. Agencies may only charge capacity fees for detached new ADUs on existing or proposed lots with single-family or multi-family dwelling homes or when converting existing multi-family dwelling structures to create multiple ADUs within existing space not currently used as livable space (such as an attic, basement, or attached garage).

SB 13 states that when determining the proportionate burden of the ADU on the system, an agency must either use square footage or the number of drainage fixture unit values, as defined by the Uniform Plumbing Code (Cal. Gov. Code section 65852.2 subd. (f) (5)).

Table 9 calculates the capacity fee per plumbing fixture unit for accessory dwelling units. The proposed JSD capacity fee of $21,565 represents the fee for one ESFR which is equal to 160 gallons per day of domestic strength flow or $134.78 per gallon per day. Typical daily flow per plumbing fixture unit is 5 gallons per day.[2] Thus, the capacity fee per plumbing fixture unit is $673.90. The total JSD capacity fee for an example accessory dwelling unit is provided in Table 10. A full list of drainage plumbing fixture units is provided in Appendix G.

Table 9: ADU Capacity fee per Plumbing Fixture Unit (JSD Fee Only)

Proposed Capacity fee per ESFR	$21,565	
ESFR	160	gpd
Cost per gallon (domestic strength flow)	$134.78	
Typical daily flow per plumbing fixture unit	5	gpd
Capacity fee per plumbing fixture unit	$673.90	

ESFR – equivalent single family residence
gpd – gallons per day

[2] A typical single family home has two or three bathrooms, laundry, and a dishwasher totaling 25 to 30 drainage fixture units. 160 gallons per day of flow per ESFR divided by 25 to 30 plumbing fixture units equals about 5 to 6 gallons per day per plumbing fixture unit in JSD's service area.

Table 10: Example ADU Capacity fee for a 1 Bathroom Dwelling with Laundry

Fixture Type	Equivalent Fixture Count		# of Fixtures		# of Equivalent Fixture Units			
Bathtub or Bath/Shower	2	x	1	=	2			
Clothes Washer, Domestic	3	x	1	=	3			
Dishwasher, Domestic	2	x	1	=	2			
Sink	2	x	2	=	4			
Toilet or water closet	3	x	1	=	3			
	Total Equivalent Fixture Units				14	X $673.90 per plumbing fixture unit	=	$9,434.60 total capacity fee

SECTION 5: ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Adoption

In order to adopt capacity fees, public agencies in California must 1) develop a justification for the capacity fee, 2) conduct a noticed public meeting pursuant to Government Code section 66016(a), and 3) adopt an ordinance or resolution. The adoption of capacity fees requires the Board of Directors to vote to approve the ordinance or resolution and does not require a public vote, unless the District elects to impose a capacity fee in excess of the estimated amount required to provide the service for which the fee is imposed. In such an event the capacity fees would require two-thirds approval of the registered voters.

1) This memorandum provides an administrative record of the cost of providing infrastructure capacity to new development and the reasonable and proportional benefit received by new connections. This report must be made accessible to the public 14 days before the JSD Board of Directors votes on the fee.
2) A notice of public hearing must be mailed to any interested party having requested such notice at least 14 days prior to the date of the public meeting. (Gov. Code, § 66016.) The notice must include the date, time, location of the meeting, a general explanation of the fees being considered, and a statement that the data required to establish the fees has been made publicly available. At the public meeting members of the public must be given the opportunity to make oral or written presentations to the Board.
3) The new capacity fees should be adopted via ordinance or resolution. The District will include the language provided below in the ordinance or resolution to provide for inflationary cost increases.

5.2 Implementation

Capacity fee revenues may only be used for the benefit of new connections and may not be used for other purposes. To that end, public agencies are required to account for capacity fee revenues separately from other agency revenues. Within 180 days of the end of fiscal year, JSD must make available to the public:

1) A description of the charges deposited into the capacity fee or capital fund
2) The beginning and ending balance of the fund and interest earned
3) The amount of the charges collected that fiscal year
4) An identification of all the following:
    a. Each public improvement on which charges were expended, the amount expended for each improvement, and the percentage of the total cost of the improvement that was funded with the capacity fee if more than one source of funding was used
    b. Each public improvement completed during the current fiscal year
    c. Each public improvement anticipated to begin the following fiscal year
5) A description of any interfund transfers or loans. In the case of interfund transfers the report must identify the public improvements the transferred funds will be used. In the case of a loan

the report must identify the date the loan will be repaid and the interest rate the loan will receive.

5.3 Fee Updates

Capacity fees should be adjusted regularly to prevent them from falling behind the costs of constructing new facilities. Several methods can be used to adjust the fees, including:

- ENR Construction Cost Index: ENR (Engineering News-Record) magazine publishes construction cost indices monthly. This index can be used to estimate the change in the construction cost of facilities. If the ENR Index has increased by three percent since the last fee adjustment, the fee should be increased by three percent.
- U.S., California, or regional consumer price index.
- Interest rate and borrowing costs: The interest and borrowing costs for debt issued to finance sewer capital projects can be added to the capacity fee annually.

It is recommended that JSD adjust its fee annually by the change in the ENR Construction Cost Index 20-cities average. This is the most appropriate index because it directly reflects construction costs. Suggested language for implementing this policy is:

Each year, commencing on __(m/d/y)___ and continuing thereafter on each __(m/d)___, the capacity fees shall be adjusted by an increment based on the change in the Engineering News-Record Construction Cost Index for the 20-cities average over the prior year.

However, the JSD Board of Directors may at its option determine, by resolution adopted prior thereto, that such adjustment shall not be effective for the next succeeding year, or may determine other amounts of adjustment as appropriate.

In general, it is recommended that public agencies re-evaluate their capacity fees every eight years or concurrent with the development of master plans.

When a parcel undergoes a change of use, it receives credit for the existing use and any previously paid capacity fees. The property owner is responsible only for paying the additional capacity fees associated with any increase in capacity or demand on the sewer system resulting from the new use.

APPENDIX A

Estimate of Available Wastewater Treatment Facilities Capacity
Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.
March 20, 2023
(see next page)

Technical Memorandum

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

To: Cody Billings, Jamestown Sanitary District, Chief Plant Operator

From: Alison Furuya, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Bao Cha, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Subject: Estimate of Available Wastewater Treatment Facilities Capacity
Date: March 20, 2023



INTRODUCTION

As requested by the Jamestown Sanitary District (JSD), Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. (Black Water) has prepared a Technical Memorandum (TM) which analyzes the available capacity of the JSD Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF). The following documents and information were reviewed as part of the evaluation:

1. Jamestown Sanitary District Construction Standards, updated October 2019.

2. Jamestown Sanitary District Waste Discharge Requirements Order R5-2021-0046, prepared by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region, August 13, 2021 (WDRs).

3. Jamestown Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facilities Planning Project Engineering Report, prepared by Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc., June 2016.

BACKGROUND

The WWTF is regulated under WDRs Order No. R5-2021-0046. The WWTF includes a headworks screen, grit removal system, influent pump station, and two (2) emergency storage ponds located at the site of the previous wastewater treatment plant, 17600 Highway 108, Jamestown, CA. The influent pump station conveys the influent to the facilities located at 10190 Karlee Lane, Jamestown, CA, also referred to as the Quartz Site, for treatment. The WWTF has a secondary package biological treatment system, tertiary filter, disinfection facilities, and solids handling facilities. The WWTF produces secondary treated effluent and tertiary treated effluent. The design influent flow rates are summarized in **Table 1** as referenced in the WDRs Order No. R5-2021-0046.

Table 1 – Design Influent Flow Rates

Constituent	Units	Influent
Average Daily Flow	mgd	0.29
Average Dry Weather Flow (June to August)	mgd	0.23
Peak Daily Flow	mgd	1.40

Historical Wastewater Flows

The last three (3) years of influent wastewater flows were used to determine the average dry weather flow (ADWF) to be consistent with language in Section H.4 of the WDRs. The historical JSD influent flow data from 2020 to 2022 is summarized in **Table 2**. The ADWF for each year is summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 2 – JSD Wastewater Treatment Facilities Influent Flow

	Influent Wastewater Flow (million gallon)		
Month	2020	2021	2022
Jan	5.43	7.68	4.92
Feb	4.90	6.73	4.25
Mar	6.68	7.59	4.68
Apr	6.38	6.91	4.85
May	5.43	4.93	4.78
Jun	5.06	4.86	4.54
Jul	5.83	4.65	4.77
Aug	6.14	4.78	4.76
Sep	6.02	4.80	4.61
Oct	5.79	5.09	4.68
Nov	5.74	4.59	4.64
Dec	5.82	7.02	7.45
Total	69.21	69.64	58.92

Table 3 – Historical Influent ADWF

	Influent Wastewater Flow (mgd) [2]		
Value	2020	2021	2022
ADWF [1]	0.19	0.16	0.15

[1] ADWF is from June 1 - August 31.

[2] Values are rounded to the nearest 0.01.

AVAILABLE CAPACITY

According to the current JSD Construction Standards, JSD will limit the useable capacity to 90% of the WWTF design flow of 0.23 mgd. Therefore, the available capacity in the WWTF is 21,863 gpd as shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4 – JSD Wastewater Treatment Facilities Available Capacity

Constituent	Limited Usable Capacity [2] (mgd)	Historical Influent Flow [1,2] (mgd)	Available Capacity (gpd)
ADWF (June to August)	0.21	0.19	21,863

[1] Based on 2020 to 2022 maximum ADWF.
[2] Values are rounded to the nearest 0.01.

The available capacity in **Table 4** was converted to Equivalent Single Family Residential (ESFR) using the wastewater generation rate in the JSD Construction Standards of 160 gpd/ESFR. Therefore, the remaining available ESFRs capacity at the WWTF is estimated to be approximately 137 ESFRs.

SUMMARY

Based on an analysis of flows for 2020-2022, the WWTP available capacity is 137 ESFRs. This analysis is an estimate and is not a guarantee of service. All connection applications are subject to engineering approval.

APPENDIX B

Jamestown Sanitary District Expansion Cost Estimate
Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.
April 23, 2025
(see next page)

To: Nick Rivera, Jamestown Sanitary District,
Operations Supervisor/Chief Plant Operator

From: Alison Furuya, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Andrew Ruiz, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Subject: Jamestown Sanitary District Expansion Cost Estimate
Date: April 23, 2025

INTRODUCTION

This Technical Memorandum (TM), prepared by Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. (Black Water), provides a conceptual cost estimate for expanding the Jamestown Sanitary District (JSD) collection system and Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) to serve the projected development to the year 2040. Projections for development through 2040 were presented in the 2040 Growth and Average Dry Weather Flow Projections Technical Memorandum [1]. The information presented in this TM will be used to assist with developing connection fees for JSD.

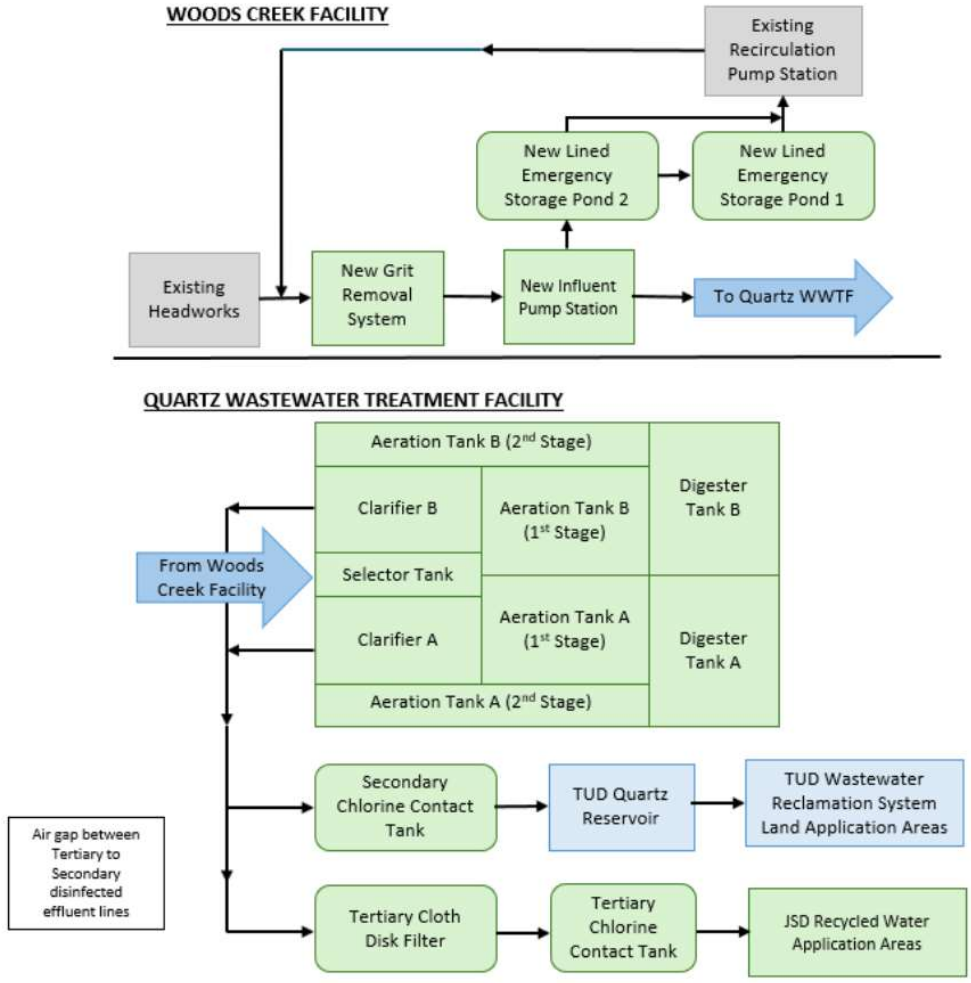
BACKGROUND

JSD provides wastewater collection and treatment services to the community of Jamestown, CA. The JSD wastewater collection system consists of approximately 76,960 linear feet of sewer pipelines, ranging in diameter from 4 to 18 inches. Wastewater from the JSD service area (SA) is treated at the WWTF, which includes the Woods Creek Facility and the Quartz WWTF. The facility produces disinfected secondary effluent, which is discharged into the Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) Wastewater Reclamation System for disposal, pursuant to an agreement between the two agencies dated May 9, 2019.

The Woods Creek Facility, located at 17600 Highway 108, Jamestown, CA, includes a headworks, grit removal system, influent pump station, and two emergency storage ponds. The influent pump station (IPS) at the Woods Creek Facility is responsible for conveying wastewater via a 6-inch force main to the Quartz WWTF for further treatment.

The Quartz WWTF, located at 10190 Karlee Lane, Jamestown, CA, houses the remaining treatment and administrative operations. The site features an administration building, Aero-Mod package biological treatment system (PBTS), Aqua-Aerobic Systems, Inc. cloth disk filter, tertiary chlorine contact tank, secondary chlorine contact tank, and solids handling facilities. **Figure 1** provides a flow diagram of the existing treatment facilities.

Figure 1 – Existing Treatment Facilities Flow Diagram



The JSD WWTF operates under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. R5-2021-0046. **Table 1** shows the influent flow limitations for the JSD WWTF which are included in the WDRs.

Table 1 – Influent Flow Limitations

Constituent	Units	Influent
Average Daily Flow	mgd	0.29
Average Dry Weather Flow (June to August)	mgd	0.23
Peak Daily Flow	mgd	1.40

Historical influent flow data for the WWTF from 2022-2024 is summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – 2022-2024 JSD WWTF Influent Flow

Month	Influent Wastewater Flow (million gallons)		
	2022	2023	2024
Jan	4.92	13.15	6.05
Feb	4.25	5.75	7.89
Mar	4.68	12.89	8.29
Apr	4.85	6.04	6.95
May	4.78	4.97	5.44
Jun	4.54	4.41	4.68
July	4.77	4.50	4.90
Aug	4.76	4.62	4.69
Sep	4.61	4.40	4.56
Oct	4.68	4.38	4.49
Nov	4.64	4.33	4.40
Dec	7.45	4.51	5.14
Total	**58.93**	**73.96**	**67.49**

Additionally, the Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF), Peak Daily Flow (PDF), and Peaking Factor (PF) for 2022-2024 are summarized in **Table 3**. Flows between June 1 to August 31 were used to calculate ADWF, in accordance with the WDRs.

Table 3 – 2022-2024 Influent ADWF, PDF, and PF

Parameter	2022	2023	2024	Maximum[3]
ADWF[1], mgd	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
PDF[2], mgd	1.09	1.09	0.77	1.09
PF[4], mgd	7.1	7.4	5.0	7.4

[1] ADWF = Average daily flow from June 1 – August 31.

[2] PDF data was from the Parshall Flume at the headworks. Influent flows can be higher than reflected by the flow meter at the IPS because the IPS has an overflow in the wet well, which operates when influent flows are higher than the maximum pump capacity.

[3] The maximum PDF between 2022-2024 occurred on January 1st, 2023.

[4] PF = Ratio of PDF/ADWF

2040 DESIGN FLOW CRITERIA

The 2040 Growth and Average Dry Weather Flow Projections Technical Memorandum [1] analyzed the anticipated increase in connections and flow rates resulting from development within the JSD sphere of influence (SOI) through the year 2040. **Table 4** presents a summary of the projected growth in terms of Equivalent Single-Family Residences (ESFR) and the corresponding increase in ADWF. **Table 5** outlines the estimated capacity increase required to accommodate these growth projections. The capacity requirements incorporate a 90 percent usable capacity limit for the WWTP, as specified in the JSD Construction Standards.

Table 4 – Projected ADWF Increase

Land Use Designation	Area, ac	ESFR	Projected Increase in ADWF, gpd
Within JSD Existing Service Area Boundary	154.2	636	101,760
Outside JSD Existing Service Area Boundary	78.0	443	70,880
Total	232.2	1,079	172,640

Source: 2040 Growth and Average Dry Weather Flow Projections TM [1]

Table 5 – Projected Required ADWF Capacity Increase

2022-2024 Maximum ADWF, mgd	Projected Additional ADWF, mgd	Projected ADWF Capacity Required [1], mgd	Required Increase in ADWF Capacity [2], mgd
0.16	0.23	0.43	0.20

[1] Includes 10% reserve capacity in accordance with JSD Construction Standards.
[2] Required Increase in ADWF Capacity = Projected ADWF Capacity Required - WWTF ADWF Waste Discharge Requirement.

To project future PDF to the WWTF, which is required for sizing some process equipment, dry weather peaking factors and contributions from inflow and infiltration (I/I) were estimated. The JSD Construction Standards, Section 109.07, include guidance on calculating peak flow. However, this guidance is based on an infiltration design rate of 40 gallons per inch diameter per 1,000 feet per day. Because the collection system, including length and pipe diameter, has not been designed for the future areas of development, an alternative method for estimating peak flows is used in this TM.

The dry weather peaking factor, the ratio of peak hour flow during dry weather to average dry weather flow, was assumed to be 1.3 based on industry standard assumptions. An I/I factor, in units of gallons per day per acre (gpd/ac) of 2,400 gpd/ac was calculated based on the historical design PDF of 1.4 mgd, reflected in the WDRs and serving an existing area of approximately 502 acres. Therefore, the addition of 298 acres to the area served by JSD by 2040 was estimated to increase the I/I flow by 740,000 gpd. **Tables 6 and 7** summarize the information used to develop these calculations and the projected PDF.

Table 6 – Development of I/I Factor

Parameter	Units	Value
Existing ADWF	mgd	0.16
Peak Dry Weather Peaking Factor	-	1.3
Existing Peak Dry Weather Flow	mgd	0.21
Design Peak Daily Flow[1]	mgd	1.4
Existing Design I/I Contribution[2]	mgd	1.2
Existing Area Served	acres	502
I/I Factor	**gpd/ac**	**2,400**

[1] Based on previous design documents and the WDRs.

[2] Existing Design I/I Contribution = Design Peak Daily Flow – Existing Peak Dry Weather Flow

Table 7 – Estimated I/I for Projected Developments

Parameter	Units	Value
Additional Areas to be Served		
Infill	acres	66
Near-Term, within Service Area	acres	164
Near-Term, outside Service Area	acres	78
Total	acres	308
I/I Factor	gpd/ac	2,400
Additional I/I from Development	**mgd**	**0.74**

Table 8 provides a summary of the ADWF, Peak Dry Weather Flow (PDWF), and PDF design criteria for the year 2040, which will be used to determine the appropriate sizing of upgrades to the WWTF to ensure the facility can adequately serve future capacity demands.

Table 8 – Year 2040 WWTF Design Flows

Parameter	Year 2040 WWTF Design Flow (mgd)
ADWF[1]	0.43
PDWF[2]	0.56
PDF[3]	2.47

[1] ADWF = Average daily flow from June 1 – August 31

[2] PDWF = ADWF was multiplied by a factor of 1.3, to represent the peak dry weather flow typically experienced.

[3]PDF = PDWF + Existing Design I/I Contribution (refer to Table 6) + Additional I/I from Development (refer to Table 7)

COLLECTION SYSTEM EXPANSION

The impact of projected development on the collection system was analyzed using the following method:

- The trunk sewer, considered to be the sewer starting near the intersection of Jamestown Road and Wigwam Road, at Manhole 1615, to the Woods Creek Facility, was modeled. Available pipe

diameter and pipe invert data from JSD's Geographic Information System (GIS) files were used to develop the model.

- Peak wastewater flows through these sewers were estimated using:
    - Tuolumne County GIS parcel data, which included acreage and land use type
    - ADWF wastewater generation factors developed in the Jamestown Sanitary District Wastewater Facility Upgrades No. 1 Project Report.
    - The I/I factor developed in this TM.
    - JSD's GIS collection system data.
    - Assigning the calculated wastewater from each parcel to a manhole on the trunk sewer.
- Manning's equation for open channel flow was used to calculate the projected liquid level in the pipes at peak flows.

The analysis indicated that the trunk sewer has sufficient capacity to convey the wastewater from the projected year 2040 developments. The analysis was limited to the trunk sewer. Constructing pipes or upsizing sewers in the collection system that connect to the trunk sewer may be required and were assumed to be the responsibility of the development, in addition to the connection fee.

WWTF EXPANSION

A preliminary expansion concept was developed to ensure continued compliance with regulatory requirements and treat projected wastewater flows. The concept included the following improvements to the treatment processes at the WWTF. Due to the limited scope for preparing this TM, alternatives for expanding the capacity of the treatment plant were not researched.

1. Influent Pump Station Improvements
   The influent pump station is a critical component of the treatment process, responsible for lifting raw wastewater into the plant for preliminary treatment. The installation of new influent pumps and the electrical equipment and controls required to operate the pumps is necessary to ensure there is sufficient capacity to convey peak flows.

2. Force Main Upgrades
   Upgrades to the force main, which connects the Woods Creek Facility to the Quartz WWTF, will be necessary to accommodate increased peak flow. The existing 6-inch nominal diameter force main will either need to be replaced with a larger diameter pipe (approximately 11-inch inside diameter) or a second force main will need to be added for use during peak flow conditions.

3. Headworks and Grit Removal
   The headworks structure and mechanical screen, featuring similar, upsized components, will be constructed at the Quartz WWTF to accommodate the projected PDF. The existing headworks, located at the Woods Creek WWTF, has a peak capacity limitation of 1 mgd. Grit removal is typically constructed after screening facilities. Therefore, the replacement of the headworks at the Quartz WWTF triggers the complete replacement of the grit removal system at the Quartz WWTF, as well.

4. Package Biological Treatment System (PBTS)
   With the ADWF capacity requirement projected to reach 0.43 mgd, nearly double the current ADWF, the addition of a second Aero-Mod system with dimensions similar to the existing system

was assumed. The concept would be to have the proposed system share the northern wall with the existing Aero-Mod system to reduce the overall footprint and concrete required for construction. Using the same treatment technology will make it easier for staff to operate and maintain.

5. Blower Building Expansion
   The addition of a second Aero-Mod system will increase the air required. The replacement of the existing blowers with larger horsepower units was assumed. The existing blower building has sufficient space for larger blowers based on available information.

6. Chemical Storage Building
   Due to limitations at the site, the addition of a second PBTS, was assumed to impact the location of the existing chemical storage building. Construction of a new chemical storage building was included.

7. Tertiary Chlorine Contact Tank Improvements (CCT)
   The existing secondary chlorine contact tank will be converted to a tertiary chlorine contact tank following the addition of tertiary filters, which are included in the Wastewater Facility Upgrades No. 1 Project, for which JSD has applied for funding under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). However, the total volume of the existing secondary chlorine contact tank must be expanded to provide sufficient contact time for the projected flows. The tank could be expanded by adding concrete walls to the north.

   The existing tertiary contact tank will no longer be needed and could be decommissioned or used as a storage tank for the JSD recycled water system.

8. Solids Handling
   Replacement of the existing fan press, which was purchased by JSD in 2008, is planned under the Wastewater Facility Upgrades No. 1 Project. Adding dewatering equipment, such as a rotary drum pre-thickener followed by a belt filter press, will expand the solids handling capacity for JSD. Because additional space will be required with the addition of dewatering equipment, relocation of the dewatering area to the existing Lower Composting Area, with the addition of a canopy, was envisioned. Appurtenances such as a sludge pump, polymer addition system, and drainage piping were included in the construction cost estimate.

9. Quartz WWTF Electrical Improvements
   Additional electrical infrastructure is necessary to accommodate the increased power demand and controls of the expanded treatment processes. The upgrades will include new power distribution systems, electrical panels, conduits, and backup power provisions to ensure reliable and continuous operation of the WWTF.

10. Quartz WWTF Site Improvements
    Site improvements, such as grading, asphalt pavement, and other surfacing, will be required to accommodate the process additions to the Quartz WWTF site and allow for adequate access for operation and maintenance.

11. Quartz WWTF Piping Improvements
    Additional piping is necessary to ensure flow conveyance between the existing and proposed treatment processes as part of the facility upgrades. The new piping infrastructure will connect the headworks to the existing and proposed PBTS, filters, and chlorine contact, and direct sludge to the dewatering facility for processing. Additional extension of water, on-site drains, and storm water drainage piping will be required.

The addition of tertiary filtration is planned in a separate project to address requirements contained in the agreement between TUD and JSD which allows JSD to discharge effluent to TUD. Due to the limited filter models available and regulatory requirements for redundancy, the tertiary filters are expected to have sufficient capacity for the projected flows. No upgrades to tertiary filtration are included in the projected cost estimates.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

A conceptual cost estimate has been developed for the planning, design, and construction to expand the WWT. The construction cost estimate is based on contractor bids for public works projects, adjusted for applicable cost increases, and vendor quotes. In addition to the improvements outlined in the previous section, the construction cost estimate includes expenses for mobilization, demobilization, and demolition. A twenty percent contingency was added to accommodate the impact of risks and uncertainties.

Soft costs for planning, design, permitting, regulatory compliance, CEQA, administration, and construction management were estimated based on a percentage of the construction cost estimate. Typical percentages for soft cost categories were used as a starting point, then adjusted based on Black Water's experience with similar projects. The total project cost of the WWTP Expansion is estimated to be $23,900,000. A summary of the estimated costs is provided in **Table 9.**

It is important to note that these costs do not include disposal of treated effluent. The fees for disposal are set by TUD.

Table 9 – WWTF Expansion Cost Estimate

Description	Estimated Cost
Mobilization/Demobilization	500,000
Demolition	240,000
Influent Pump Station Improvements	200,000
Force Main Upgrades	2,100,000
Headworks and Grit Removal	2,185,000
Package Biological Treatment System	4,672,000
Blower Modifications	160,000
Chemical Storage Building	560,000
Tertiary CCT Improvements	495,000
Sludge Dewatering Facility	1,180,000
Quartz WWTF Electrical Improvements	2,500,000
Quartz WWTF Site Improvements	800,000
Quartz WWTF Piping Improvements	750,000
Construction Subtotal	**16,342,000**
Contingency (20%)	3,268,400
Construction Total	**19,610,400**
Planning (2%)	392,208
Design (8%)	1,568,832
Permitting, Regulatory Compliance, CEQA (1%)	196,104
Administration (1%)	196,104
Construction Management (10%)	1,961,040
Total Project Cost (rounded)	**23,900,000**

REFERENCES

[1] 2040 Growth and Average Dry Weather Flow Projections Technical Memorandum, prepared by Black Water Consulting Engineers, December 2024.

[2] JSD Wastewater Facilities Upgrades No.1 Project Report, prepared by Black Water Consulting Engineers, May 2024

APPENDIX C

Resolution No. 23-194 (Development Moratorium)

(see next page)

RESOLUTION NO. 23-194

IMPOSING A MORATORIUM ON THE ISSUANCE OF NEW SEWER CONNECTIONS ON CERTIFICATION BY THE DISTRICT ENGINEER THAT SEWER SERVICE CAPACITY FOR SUCH CONNECTION IS AVAILABLE

WHEREAS, the Jamestown Sanitary District's ("District") Wastewater Treatment Plant ("WWTP") has reached maximum treatment capacity, and cannot accommodate additional effluent that would be generated by new sewer connections or the allocation of additional WWTP capacity, measured by "equivalent single family residence" ("ESFRs"), within the District's service area; and

WHEREAS, causing the WWTP to exceed its treatment capacity would adversely affect the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents within the District's boundary; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article III of the District's General Regulation and Ordinance, all premises within the District's service area which generate sewage must be connected to the District's sanitary sewer system; and

WHEREAS, all premises served by water service connections necessarily generate sewage effluent and, therefore, require corresponding sewer connections; and

WHEREAS, buildings or dwellings that do not have water or sanitary sewer service are deemed "substandard," and not fit for human habitation under Section 17920.3 of the California Health and Safety Code; and

WHEREAS, the District cannot issue permits for connection to the District's sanitary sewer system due to lack of capacity at its WWTP, as doing so would allow for the construction of buildings, dwellings, or improvements that would necessarily be "substandard;" and

WHEREAS, the District finds that a moratorium on the issuance of new sewer connections for buildings, dwellings or improvements that would require new sewer connections or the allocation of additional ESFRs is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Jamestown Sanitary District that a moratorium is hereby imposed against the issuance of new connection permits for buildings, dwellings or improvements which would require the issuance of new sewer connections, and the issuance of any sewer connections or allocation of additional ESFRs which have not already been approved by the Jamestown Sanitary District as of the effective date of this Resolution.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that District officials or staff shall neither accept nor approve any applications for, nor accept fees for, any permits or other approvals for the issuance of new sewer

connections during the period the moratorium is in effect, except as otherwise may be required by law.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that District officials or staff shall neither accept nor approve any applications for, nor accept fees for, any new sewer service connections, nor the purchase of any additional ESFRs which have not already been approved by the Jamestown Sanitary District as of the effective date of this Ordinance.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that the moratorium imposed by this Resolution shall cease when the Jamestown Sanitary District finds, by issuance of the certification of the District Engineer, that the health and safety of the public will not be jeopardized by the conditions causing the issuance of this moratorium, which otherwise shall be in effect.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that if any provision of this Resolution or application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not effect other provisions or applications of the Resolution which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Resolution are severable. The Jamestown Sanitary District Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have adopted this Resolution irrespective of the validity of any particular portion thereof.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Resolution is not intended to and shall not be construed or given effect in a manner that imposes upon the District or any officer or employee thereof a mandatory duty of care toward persons and property within or without the District so as to provide a basis of civil liability for damages, except as otherwise imposed by law.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Resolution shall take effect immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 14th day of December, 2023, by the following vote of the Board of Directors:

AYES:	4
NOES:	0
ABSTENTIONS:	0
ABSENT:	0

Signed:

JUDY SELBY, Board Chair
Jamestown Sanitary District

Signed and Attest:

JILL MCCLINTOCK
Administration Supervisor/District Secretary
Jamestown Sanitary District

APPENDIX D

Jamestown Sanitary District Projected Near-Term Development
Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.
March 28, 2023
(see next page)

Technical Memorandum

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

To: Cody Billings, Jamestown Sanitary District, Chief Plant Operator

From: Alison Furuya, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Bao Cha, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Subject: Jamestown Sanitary District
Projected Near-Term Developments
Date: March 28, 2023

INTRODUCTION

As requested by the Jamestown Sanitary District (JSD), Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. (Black Water) has prepared a Technical Memorandum (TM) to provide a summary of projected near-term developments within the JSD sphere of influence (SOI). Tuolumne County (County) provided information regarding potential developments within the JSD SOI that are estimated to be developed within the next twenty years, defined as "near-term".

The following documents and information were reviewed as part of the evaluation:

1. Estimated of Available Wastewater Treatment Facilities Capacity, prepared by Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc., March 20, 2023.
2. Tuolumne County General Plan, prepared by the Tuolumne County Community Resources Agency, August 2018.
3. Jamestown Sanitary District Construction Standards, updated October 2019.

BACKGROUND

JSD provides wastewater collection and treatment to the community of Jamestown located in Jamestown, CA. The JSD wastewater collection system consists of approximately 76,960 linear feet of 4-inch to 18-inch diameter pipe, flowing by gravity to the JSD WWTF. The JSD WWTF consists of the Woods Creek Facility and the Quartz WWTF. The JSD WWTF produces disinfected, secondary effluent which discharges to the Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) Wastewater Reclamation System also known as the Quartz Reservoir.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data and potential single family and multiple family developments within the JSD SOI were provided by the County. The data included the JSD SOI and service area (SA) boundaries, parcels, and parcel status information (developed/undeveloped). **Figure 1** shows the JSD SA and SOI boundaries.

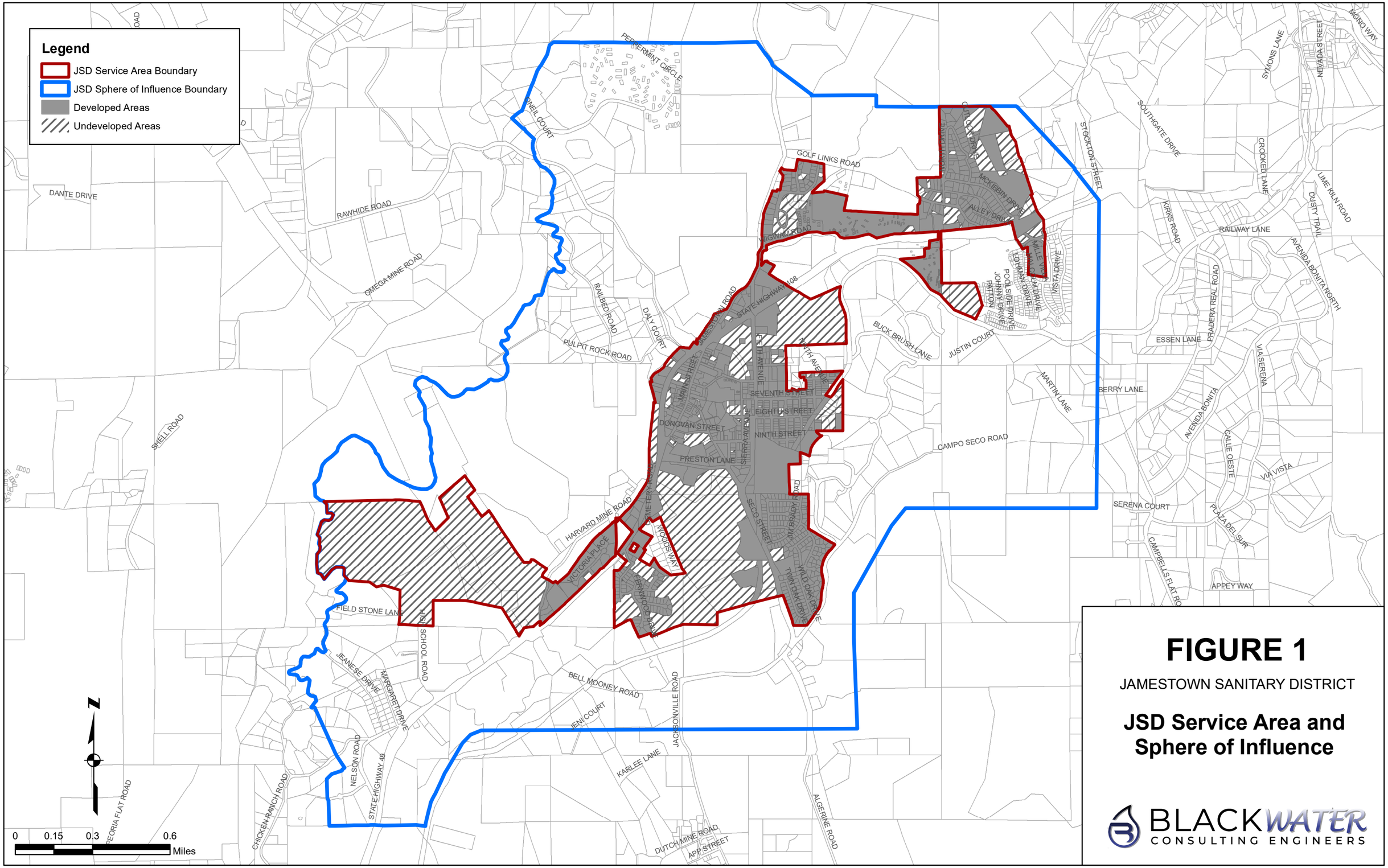


FIGURE 1

JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT

JSD Service Area and Sphere of Influence

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PROJECTED NEAR-TERM DEVELOPMENTS

The County provided a list and map of potential developments within and outside the JSD SA boundary that may connect to the JSD sewer system. Near-term developments provided by the County are summarized in **Table 1** and shown in **Figure 2**. The total number of equivalent single family residential units (ESRFs) associated with the near-term developments is approximately 1,079. Using the JSD Construction Standard of 160 gpd/ESFR, this amount of development equates to a projected increase in average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 172,640 gpd.

Table 1 – Summary of Potential Near-Term Development Areas

Land Use Designation	Area, ac	ESFR	Projected Flow, gpd
Within JSD Existing Service Area Boundary			
Low Density Residential	23.5	70	11,200
Open Space	4.8	0	0
Open Space	0.7	0	0
Estate Residential	6.1	3	480
High Density Residential	15.5	108	17,280
Medium Density Residential	53.0	317	50,720
Low Density Residential	21.2	63	10,080
Low Density Residential	24.6	73	11,680
Estate Residential	4.6	2	320
Subtotal	154.2	636	101,760
Outside JSD Existing Service Area Boundary			
High Density Residential	19.8	138	22,080
Medium Density Residential	50.4	302	48,320
Estate Residential	7.8	3	480
Subtotal	78.0	443	70,880
Total	232.1	1,079	172,640

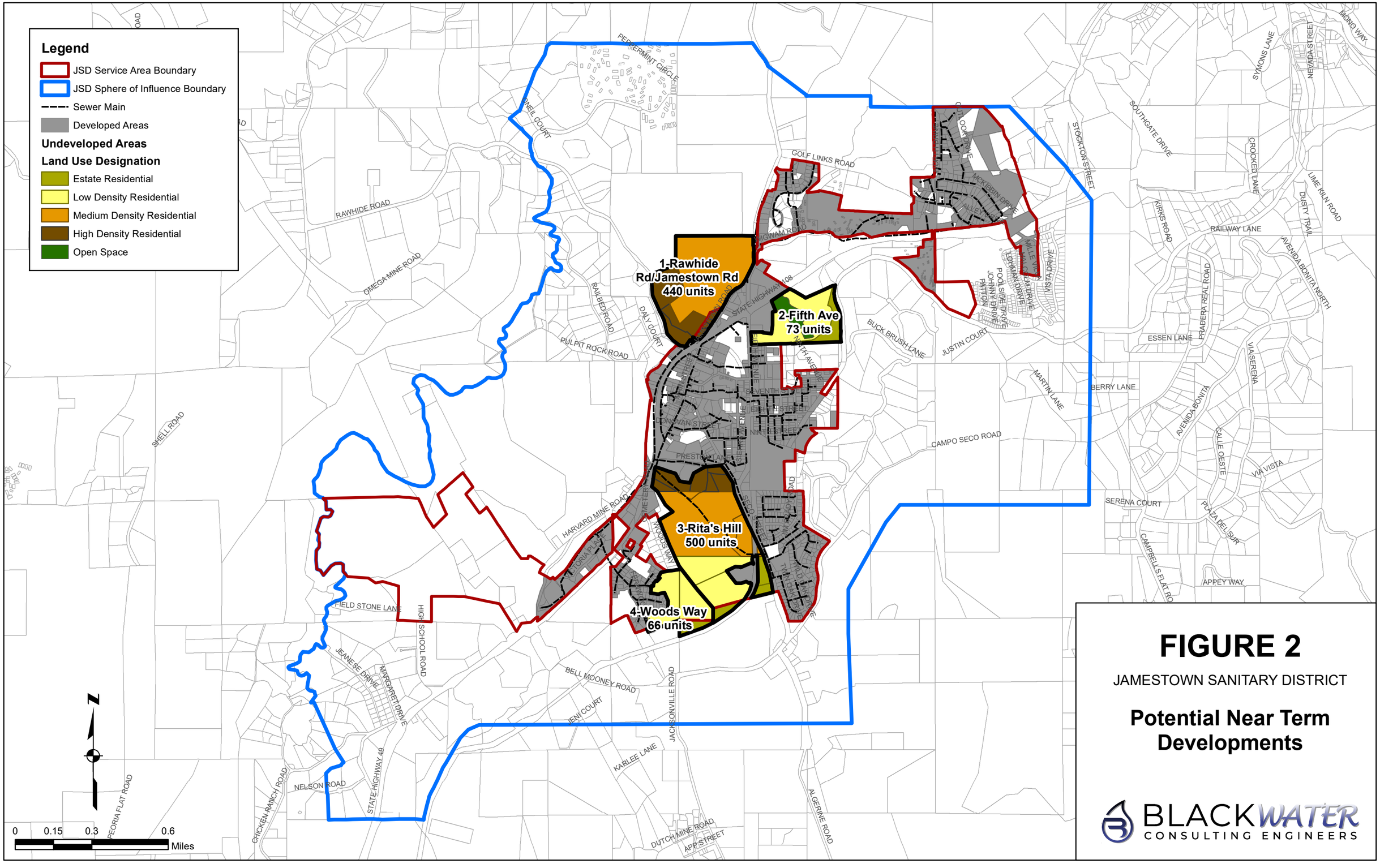


FIGURE 2

JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT

Potential Near Term Developments

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

APPENDIX E

Jamestown Estimated Number of Infill Developments
Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.
March 24, 2023
(see next page)

Technical Memorandum

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

To: Cody Billings, Jamestown Sanitary District, Chief Plant Operator

From: Alison Furuya, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Bao Cha, Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Subject: Jamestown Estimated Number of Infill Developments
Date: March 24, 2023

INTRODUCTION

As requested by the Jamestown Sanitary District (JSD), Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc. (Black Water) has prepared a Technical Memorandum (TM) to estimate the potential for infill development within the JSD service area (SA). Potential infill development was estimated to ensure JSD has sufficient capacity to serve potential new connections within the SA. The following documents and information were reviewed as part of the evaluation:

1. Estimated of Available Wastewater Treatment Facilities Capacity, prepared by Black Water Consulting Engineers, Inc., March 20, 2023.
2. Tuolumne County General Plan, prepared by the Tuolumne County Community Resources Agency, August 2018.
3. Jamestown Sanitary District Construction Standards, updated October 2019.

BACKGROUND

JSD provides wastewater collection and treatment to the community of Jamestown located in Jamestown, CA. The JSD wastewater collection system consists of approximately 76,960 linear feet of 4-inch to 18-inch diameter pipe, flowing by gravity to the JSD WWTF. The JSD WWTF consists of the Woods Creek Facility and the Quartz WWTF. The JSD WWTF produces disinfected, secondary effluent which discharges to the Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD) Wastewater Reclamation System also known as the Quartz Reservoir.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data was provided by Tuolumne County. The data included the JSD SA boundary, parcels, and parcel status information (developed/undeveloped). The data was reviewed by JSD staff and Black Water and updated based on current conditions. **Figure 1** presents the developed and undeveloped areas within the SA.

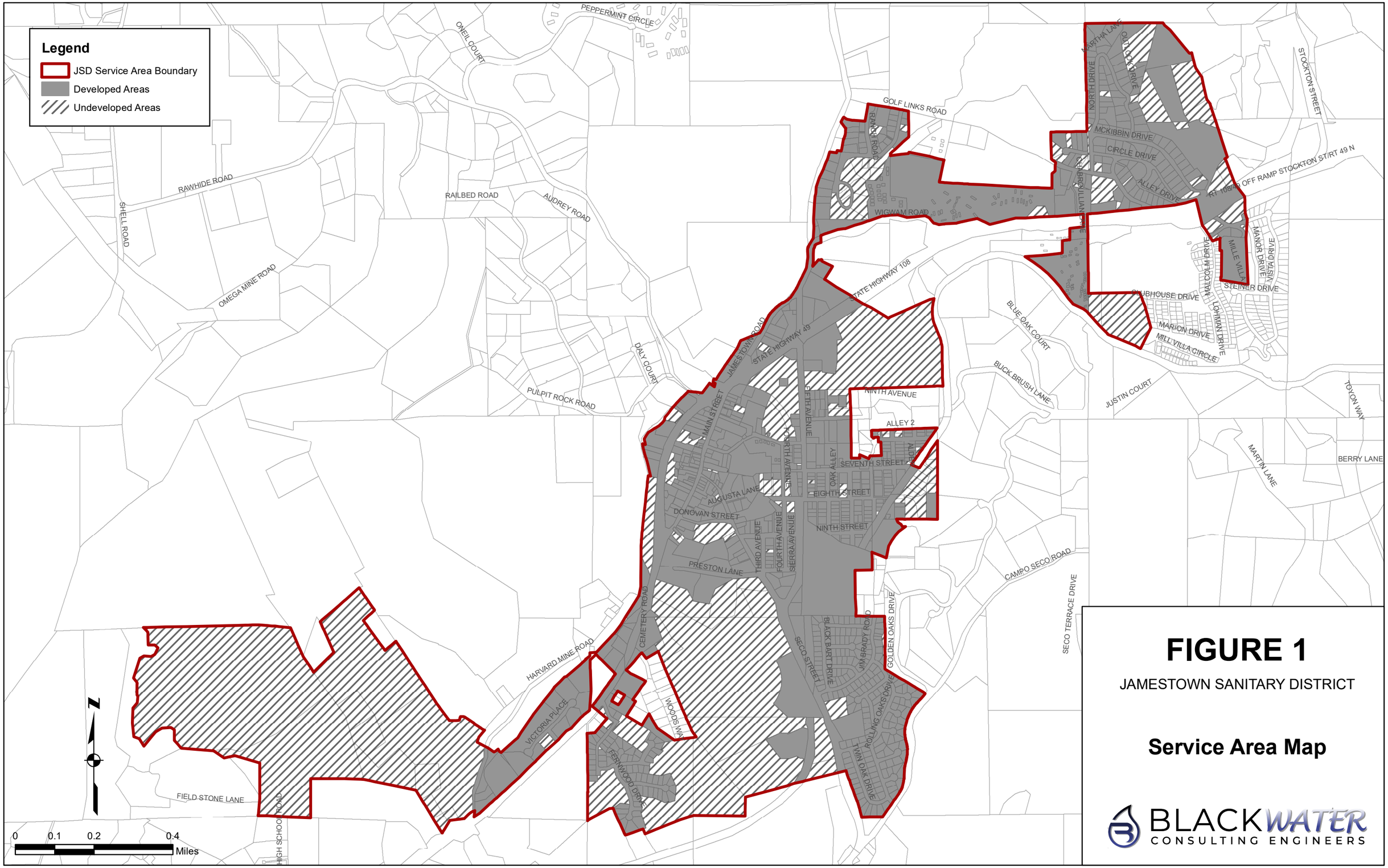


FIGURE 1

JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT

Service Area Map

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

CURRENT LAND USE AND LAND USE TREND

The Tuolumne County (County) General Plan prepared by the Tuolumne County Community Resources Agency in August 2018 (2018 General Plan), defined twenty (20) primary land use designations which are summarized in **Table 1**. Detailed descriptions for each of these land use designations are included in the 2018 General Plan. The land use designations define the type of development which will occur in a particular area. For an area to be developed differently from the 2018 General Plan land use designations, the developer must submit an application for approval by the County.

Table 1 – Land Use Designations [2]

Land Use Abbreviation	Land Use Designation	Description
HDR	High Density Residential	Residential neighborhoods for grouped or clustered single-family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks, and townhouses.
MDR	Medium Density Residential	Developments such as duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes, with more open space than High Density Residential areas.
LDR	Low Density Residential	Family-oriented neighborhoods that feature single-family, detached homes on individual parcels.
ER	Estate Residential	Country-estate type living conditions while maintaining limited areas of open space dedicated to agricultural pursuits, grazing, or left undisturbed.
HR	Homestead Residential	Country-estate type living conditions which are less dense than Estate Residential.
RR	Rural Residential	Country-estate type living conditions in areas with limited public services and that serve as a buffer between urban, urbanizing areas, and agricultural land.
LR	Large Lot Residential	Country-estate type living conditions in areas with limited public services. Similar to Rural Residential, but less dense.
AG	Agricultural	Areas dedicated to the production of food, feed, fiber, nursery, and apiary commodities.
TPZ	Timber Production	Areas for the growing and harvesting of timber and other forest products.
O	Open Space	Areas dedicated for the protection of important natural and cultural resources; serve as a buffer between incompatible land uses and limits development in hazardous areas.
P	Public	Lands that are owned by public agencies and are exempt from County land use regulations.

Land Use Abbreviation	Land Use Designation	Description
R/P	Parks and Recreation	Areas for recreational uses of a commercial nature to serve the tourist industry as well as providing leisure activities for the County's residents.
NC	Neighborhood Commercial	Limited commercial uses in areas which are intended to serve nearby residential areas.
GC	General Commercial	Variety of sales and service establishments which serve both the residents of Tuolumne County and its visitors.
HC	Heavy Commercial	Variety of sales and service establishments including outdoor sales and wholesale businesses which serve both the residents of Tuolumne County and its visitors.
SC	Special Commercial	A variety of sales and service establishments which serve both the residents of Tuolumne County and its visitors in areas that do not have public water and sewer service. This designation is primarily along highway corridors to provide commercial facilities that are easily accessible to the County's tourists.
BP	Business Park	A mixture of industrial and commercial land uses with an emphasis on manufacturing, processing, assembly, storage, distribution, wholesale businesses, and research and development activities in campus-life business or industrial park settings.
LI	Light Industrial	Industrial land uses with an emphasis on manufacturing, processing, assembly, storage, distribution, and research and development activities.
HI	Heavy Industrial	Provides for all the same uses as the LI designation, but also provides for uses that are normally considered incompatible with residential development.
MU	Mixed Use	Mixture of residential, commercial, and recreational facilities in an urban setting. Primarily located within urban areas where a mixture of uses is desirable near transportation corridors, downtowns, defined community centers, major commercial centers, schools, and community services.

Table 2 summarizes the acreages associated with each of the different land use designations within the JSD SA and sphere of influence (SOI). The JSD SA covers a total area of approximately 938 acres and the SOI covers a total area of approximately 3,747 acres (including the SA area).

Table 2 – JSD SA and SOI Land Use Summary

Land Use Designation	SA, ac	SOI, ac
Parks and Recreation	0.00	6.08
Agricultural	76.84	681.67
Business Park	54.89	156.08
City of Sonora	1.55	8.66
Estate Residential	25.05	312.68
General Commercial	50.04	80.35
Heavy Commercial	20.11	20.34
High Density Residential	105.60	216.86
Homestead Residential	30.35	279.94
Large Lot Residential	0.00	179.09
Light Industrial	0.00	0.71
Low Density Residential	260.93	570.78
Medium Density Residential	70.35	120.71
Mixed Use	12.17	60.29
Open Space	5.54	12.91
Public	132.49	282.24
Road	91.81	217.63
Rural Residential	0.68	540.13
Total	938.41	3,747.16

The General Plan land use data for JSD SA and SOI is shown in **Figure 2**.

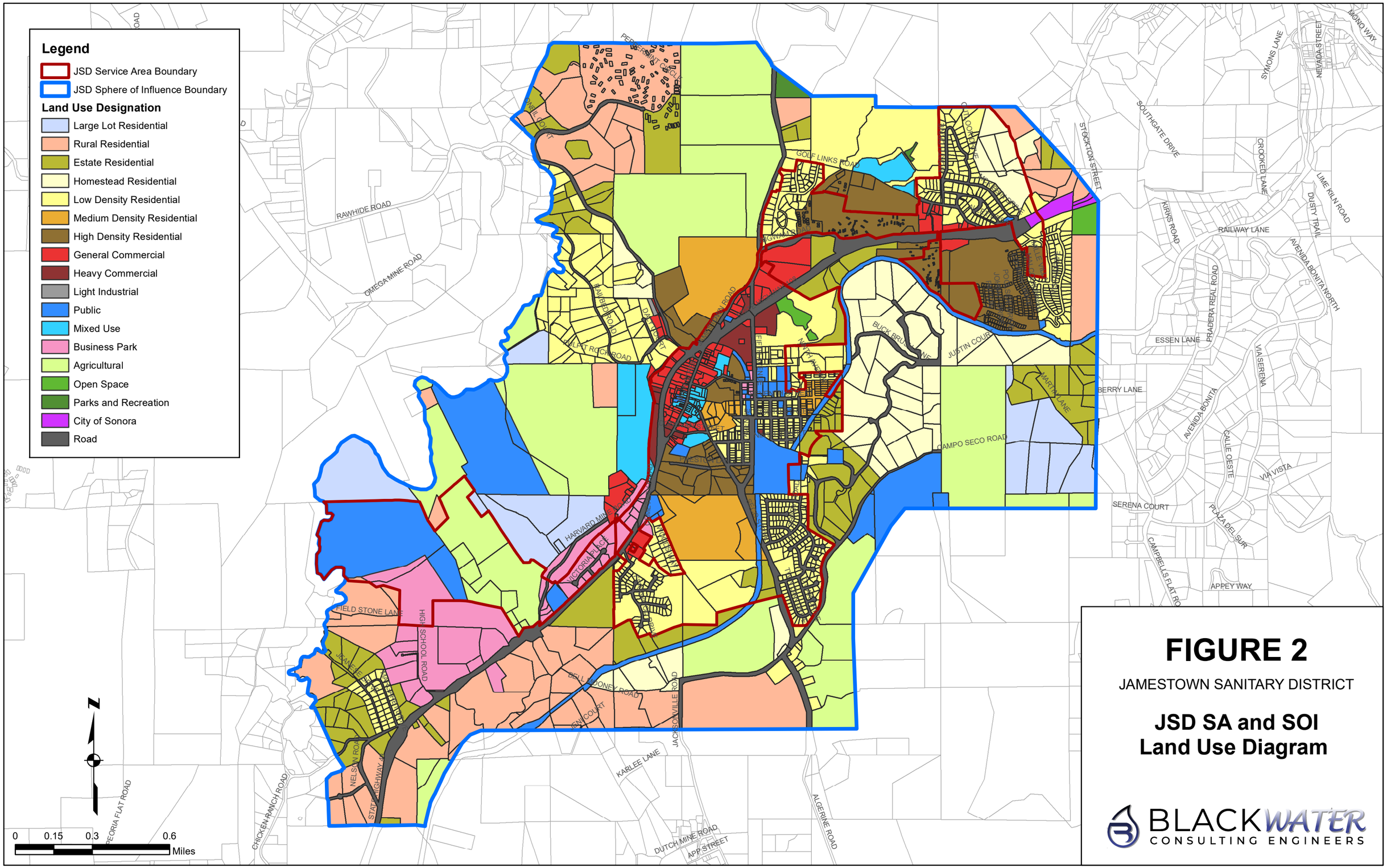


FIGURE 2

JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT

JSD SA and SOI Land Use Diagram

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Existing Land Use

Table 3 provides a summary of the developed land use within the JSD SA. Most of the JSD service area consists of residential, with some general commercial. There are no major industrial dischargers into the wastewater system. Future growth in the area is anticipated to be similar to the existing wastewater sources for JSD.

Table 3 – Summary of Developed Land Uses within JSD SA

Land Use Designation	Total Area, ac
Estate Residential	7.7
Homestead Residential	19.2
Low Density Residential	149.0
Medium Density Residential	21.5
High Density Residential	76.3
General Commercial	46.3
Heavy Commercial	8.8
Public	46.6
Mixed Use	9.2
Business Park	24.0
City of Sonora	1.6
Road	91.8
Total	502.0

Figure 3 shows the existing developed parcels and corresponding land use designations for JSD.

Potential Infill Development

Potential infill areas within the JSD SA boundary that are adjacent to the existing sewer main are summarized in **Table 4** and shown in **Figure 4**.

Table 4 – Potential Infill Areas within the JSD SA

Land Use Designation	Infill, ac
Business Park	0.87
General Commercial	3.75
Heavy Commercial	11.30
High Density Residential	3.84
Homestead Residential	3.79
Low Density Residential	35.70
Medium Density Residential	1.93
Mixed Use	2.92
Public	1.90
Total	66.01

Legend

JSD Service Area Boundary

Land Use Designation

- Estate Residential
- Homestead Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- General Commercial
- Heavy Commercial
- Public
- Mixed Use
- Business Park
- City of Sonora

PEPPERMINT CIRCLE
O'NEIL COURT
RAILBED ROAD
AUDREY ROAD
OMEGA MINE ROAD
DALY COURT
PULPIT ROCK ROAD
GOLF LINKS ROAD
RANCH ROAD
WIGWAM ROAD
MCKIBBIN DRIVE
CIRCLE DRIVE
OUTLOOK DRIVE
STOCKTON STREET
RT 108/49 OFF RAMP STOCKTON ST/RT 49 N
STATE HIGHWAY 108
STATE HIGHWAY 49
MILLE VILLA
MANOR DRIVE
VISTA DRIVE
STEINER DRIVE
MALCOLM DRIVE
CLUBHOUSE DRIVE
LOHMAN DRIVE
MARION DRIVE
MILL VILLA CIRCLE
BLUE OAK COURT
BUCK BRUSH LANE
JUSTIN COURT
TOYON WAY
BERRY LANE
MARTIN LANE
NINTH AVENUE
ALLEY 2
FOOTHILL AVENUE
EIGHTH AVENUE
SEVENTH AVENUE
SIXTH AVENUE
FIFTH AVENUE
FOURTH AVENUE
THIRD AVENUE
SECOND AVENUE
FIRST AVENUE
MAIN STREET
PRESTON AVENUE
CAMPO SECO ROAD
SECO TERRACE DRIVE
GOLDEN OAKS DRIVE
HARVARD MINE ROAD
CEMETERY ROAD
VICTORIA PLACE
WOODS WAY
FIELD STONE LANE
HIGH SCHOOL ROAD

N

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Miles

FIGURE 3

JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT

Developed Areas Land Use Designation

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

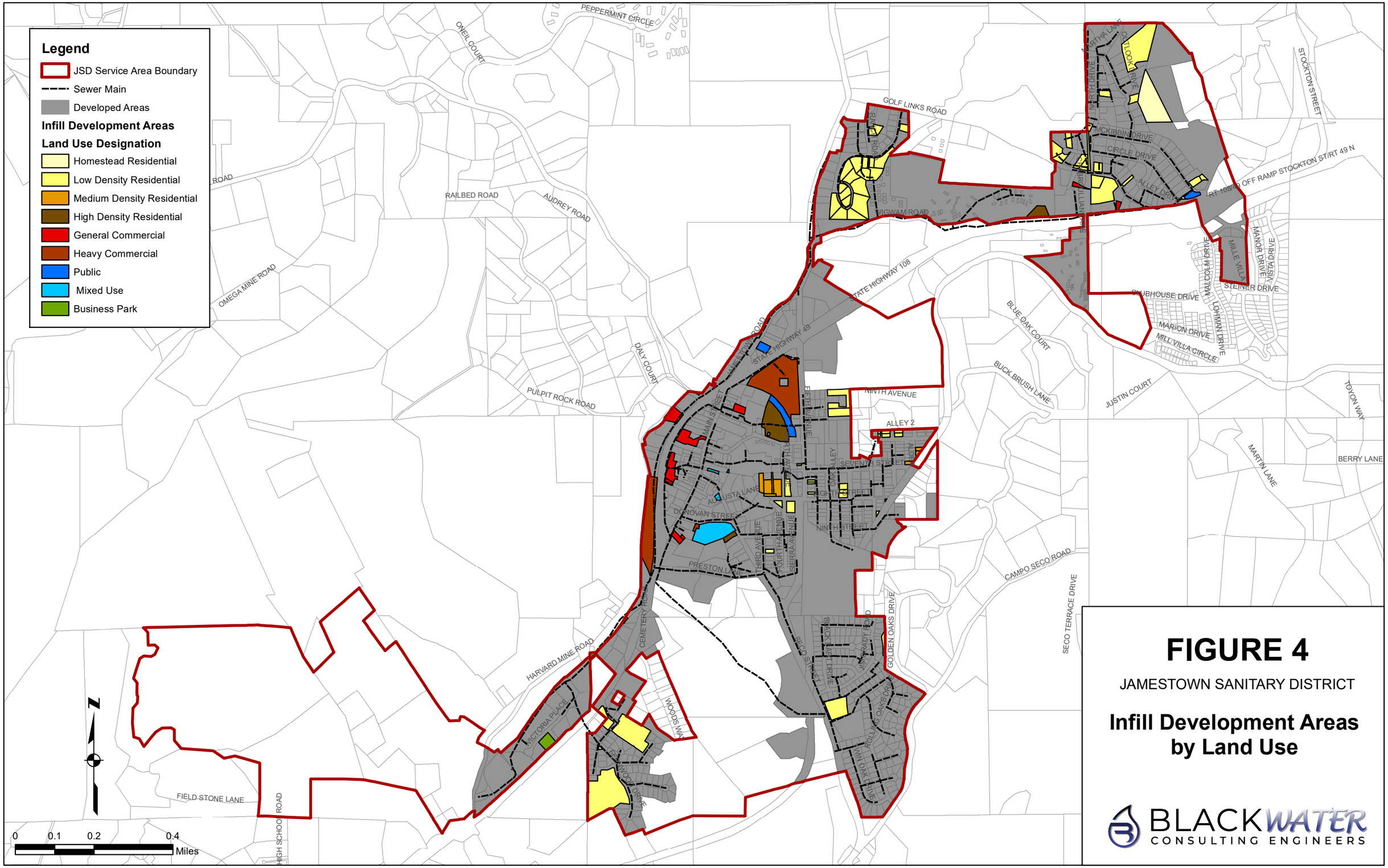


FIGURE 4

JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT

Infill Development Areas by Land Use

BLACKWATER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ESTIMATED ESFR UNITS

In this section, wastewater generation rates (WGRs) were developed to estimate the ESFR units for potential infill development.

Wastewater Generation Rates

JSD relies on a User Classification Demand Factor (UCDF) to calculate ESFRs for different types of connections. **Table 5** summarizes the UCDFs used by JSD. For example, a service station with four islands would have an ESFR of 4 x 1.43 = 5.72 ESFRs.

Table 5 – JSD User Classification Demand Factor

User Classification	Demand Factor (ESFR)
Animal Control Facility	
Dog Kennel – per compartment	0.0556
Cat Kennel – per compartment	0.0028
per Employee over 3	0.029
Auto Repair Shops	1
Bars	
per seat	0.057
per employee	0.029
Car Wash/recycle – per bay	1.5
Catering Service – per employee	0.3
Church – per seat	0.011
Crematorium	1
Beauty shops	1
per operator over 3	0.247
Dental Laboratory	1
Drive In Restaurant per stall	0.086
Fire station	1
Hospital	
per bed	0.714
per employee	0.029
Hotel	
per room with private bath	0.25
per room without private bath	0.165
Laundries in Motel/Hotel – per machine	0.6
Laundromats, open to the public – per machine	1
Lodges & Meeting Halls	0.006
Medical Office – per doctor	1
Motel per room without laundry facilities	0.25

User Classification	Demand Factor (ESFR)
Mining operations – per employee	0.086
Offices (except dental)	1
Offices/Dental – per dentist	1
Recreation/Amusement Park – per person	0.029
Rest Home	
per bed	0.34
per employee	0.029
Restaurant (full service)	
per employee	0.029
per seat	0.114
Restaurant (short order-paper plate service)	
Per employee	0.029
Per seat	0.057
Retail Stores	1
per employee	0.029
Schools, elementary with cafeteria	
per student	0.029
per employee	0.029
Single Family Residence	1
Service station – per pump island	1.43
Restroom Buildings – per restroom	1
Trailers, Mobile Homes, Campers	1
Veterinary Hospital	
without animal waste discharge	1
per employee over 3	0.029
Warehouse	1

The WGR of 160 gpd/ESFR in the JSD Construction Standards was used to estimate flow per ESFR to flow per acre. WGR for one ESFR was then applied to the data presented in **Table 3** to develop WGRs in units of flow per acre, for the land use designations within the JSD SOI. These WGRs are summarized in **Table 6**.

Table 6 – Wastewater Generation Rates for Land Uses

Land Use Designation	Total ESFRs[1]	Total Area, ac	ESFR/ac	Wastewater Generation Rate, gpd/ac
Estate Residential	10.0	7.7	1.31	209
Homestead Residential	0.0	19.2	0.00	0
Low Density Residential	710.5	149.0	4.77	763
Medium Density Residential	100.1	21.5	4.66	746
High Density Residential	434.5	76.3	5.69	911
General Commercial	212.3	46.3	4.59	734
Heavy Commercial	92.5	8.8	10.51	1681
Public	32.4	46.6	0.70	111
Mixed Use	36.0	9.2	3.89	623
Business Park	7.0	24.0	0.29	47
City of Sonora	0.0	1.6	0.00	0
Road	0.0	91.8	0.00	0
Total	1,635.3	502.0		

[1]Total ESFR was estimated based on UCDF provided by JSD.

Estimated ESFRs

To estimate the ESFRs for potential infill developments, the land use WGRs were applied to the data in **Table 4**. The total flow projection for potential infill development within the JSD SA is 55,991 gpd as summarized in **Table 7**.

Table 7 – Potential Infill Flow Projections

Land Use Designation	Infill, ac	Wastewater Generation Rate, gpd/ac	Flow, gpd
Business Park	0.87	47	41
General Commercial	3.75	734	2,752
Heavy Commercial	11.30	1681	19,003
High Density Residential	3.84	911	3,499
Homestead Residential	3.79	0	0
Low Density Residential	35.70	763	27,226
Medium Density Residential	1.93	746	1,437
Mixed Use	2.92	623	1,822
Public	1.90	111	211
Total	66.01		55,991

Based on the potential infill developments flow of 55,991 gpd and the WGR of 160 gpd/ESFR, the estimated ESFR for potential infill developments is approximately 350 ESFR.

SUMMARY

The total estimated ESFR from potential infill developments within the JSD SA is approximately 350 ESFRs.

APPENDIX F

Ordinance 92-169, Ordinance 94-186, and Ordinance 06-294

(see next page)

0024325

ORDINANCE #92-169

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE 87-108, FIXING SEWER SERVICE CHARGES, CONNECTION FEES AND OTHER CHARGES AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE DISTRICT'S GENERAL ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, A public hearing on the sewer service charges set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and made by reference herein was held by the Board of Directors of the Jamestown Sanitary District on November 9, 1992 and December 14, 1992

WHEREAS, notice was of the hearing was posted and the Board of Directors considered all comments on the proposed ordinance, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined that the information provided at the public hearing is reliable and demonstrates the nexus between the charges and the services provided.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT, TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS;

SECTION ONE:

A. MONTHLY SERVICE CHARGES; The monthly sewer service charges set forth in Exhibit A are hereby set effective the first billing period commencing January 1, 1993

B. CONNECTION FEES; No connection permit shall be issued without the prior payment of the appropriate fees set forth in Exhibit A. The application for a connection permit will be made for a specific use and specified property which shall be clearly identified on the District's permit application. The connection fees are computed upon the Demand Factor and the character of the sewage determined to be discharged daily into the public sanitary sewer system. Connection fees shall be established from time to time by Ordinance of the District.

C. Tuolumne Utilities District Fees (Regional Sewer); The applicant shall also pay, at the time of application, the appropriate regional sewer fee as provided by Ordinance of the Tuolumne Utilities District.

D. INSPECTION FEES; Each application for a connection permit shall be accompanied by the payment of a non-refundable inspection fee, as set forth in Exhibit A. The inspection fee shall be established from time to time by Ordinance of the District.

E. MONTHLY MAINTENANCE CHARGE as provided for in the District's General Ordinance are set forth in Exhibit A and shall be established from time to time by Ordinance of the District.

F. MISCELLANEOUS FEES AND CHARGES: The District shall also collect such fees and charges deemed necessary for the recovery of costs for additional services as set forth in Exhibit A and shall be established from time to time by Ordinance of the District.

SECTION TWO:
The demand factor for any use not specifically named in Exhibit A shall be fixed and determined by the Board of Directors based upon information furnished by the District Engineer or other information deemed reliable

SECTION THREE:
For sewage in excess of 250 milligrams per liter of BOD or Suspended Solids, a surcharge shall be applied to reflect the additional costs of collecting and treating such sewage. Any person who objects to the surcharge applied to the service may present evidence, measurements and tests with a request to modify or cancel the additional charges. Such requests shall be in writing to the Board of Directors whose decision shall be final.

SECTION FOUR:
If a building or structure contains one or more businesses or uses, the appropriate rate shall apply to each individual business or use.

SECTION FIVE:
All Ordinances, fixing sewer service charges, connection fees and other charges in conflict herewith are expressly repealed, including but not limited to Ordinance 87-108.

The forgoing Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on the expiration of the week of it's public posting within the District in accordance with the provisions of Section 6490 of the Health and Safety Code of California- The forgoing Ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of directors of the Jamestown Sanitary District held on December 14, 1992.

Director L. Tift made a motion to accept Ordinance 92-169; second by Director J. Brister and upon roll call was carried by the following vote;

AYES: President Castner, Lewis Tift & James Brister
NOES: None
ABSENT: E. Hodgson, Ray Stephenson

ss:

ATTEST:

ss: De Ann Wise
De Ann Wise,
Secretary

Louis L. Castner,
President

ADOPTED: December 14, 1992

EXHIBIT A

A. MONTHLY SEWER SERVICE CHARGES; Monthly sewer service user *charges are set forth below. The closed rate as provided for in* the Districts General Ordinance shall be 50% of the appropriate *charges.*

B. CONNECTION FEE; $2500.00 PER SINGLE FAMILY EQUIVALENT. Minimum connection fee is the single family equivalent (1.0). Connection fees are computed by multiplying the Demand Factor times $2500.00.

C. TUOLUMNE UTILITIES DISTRICT FEES; CURRENTLY $45.00.

D. INSPECTION FEES; $100.00 PER CONNECTION.

E. MONTHLY MAINTENANCE CHARGE: $2.00 PER MONTH.

F. MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

1. RETURNED CHECK CHARGE: $10.00

2. COPY CHARGES: $.25 per page

3. FACSIMILE CHARGE: $.25 per page plus toll costs. Minimum charge $1.50.

4. LABOR CHARGES: Charges for labor or other services shall be charged at two (2) times the rate of pay of the person performing the service.

5. *RECON*NECTION CHARGES: A fee of $50.00 (fifty dollars) shall be levied for any disconnected sewer service as provided in the District's General Ordinance. This charge is in addition to all other charges provided for in the General Ordinance.

EXHIBIT A Continued

USER CLASSIFICATION	DEMAND FACTOR	MONTHLY CHARGE
Auto Repair Shops	1.0	17.27
Bars per seat	.057	.98
per employee	.029	.50
Car Wash/Recycle per bay	1.5	25.91
Church per seat	.011	.19
Beauty shops	1.0	17.27
per operator over 3	.247	4.27
Dental Laboratory	1.0	17.27
Drive In Restaurant per stall	.086	1.49
Hospital per bed	.714	12.33
per employee	.029	.50
Hotel per Room		
with private bath	.25	4.32
without private bath	.165	2.85
Laundries in Apartment Complex, Mobile Home Park, or Motel- per machine	.6	10.36
Laundromats, open to the public, per machine	1.0	17.27
Lodges and Meeting Halls	.006	.10
Medical Office per Doctor	1.0	17.27
Motel per room without laundry facilities	.25	4.32
Mining Operations per employee	.086	1.49
Offices (except dental)	1.0	17.27
Dental Offices per chair	1.0	17.27

EXHIBIT A Continued

USER CLASSIFICATION	DEMAND FACTOR	MONTHLY CHARGE
Fire Station	1.0	17.27
Recreation / Amusement Park per person	.029	.50
Rest Home		
per bed	.34	5.87
per employee	.029	.50
Restaurant (full service)		
per employee	.029	.50
per seat	.114	1.97
Short Order Restaurant paper plate service		
per employee	.029	.50
per seat	.057	.98
Retail Stores per employee	.029	.50
School, Elementary with Cafeteria		
per student	.029	.50
per employee	.029	.50
Single Family Residence	1.0	17.27
Service Station per pump island	1.43	24.70
Restroom Buildings per restroom	1.0	17.27
Trailers, Mobile Homes, Campers	1.0	17.27
Warehouse	1.0	17.27

The minimum service charge for all services is 1.0 Demand Factor

A Surcharge for the discharge of fat, oil and grease above those limits established in the District's General Ordinance shall be 2 (two) times the discharge factor listed above.

I hereby certify that I am duly qualified and acting Secretary of the JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT; that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Ordinance passed and adopted by the Board of Directors of JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT AT a regular meeting held on December 14, 1992.

De Ann Wise, Secretary

0024324

METHODS USED IN DETERMINING DEMAND FACTORS

SINGLE FAMILY EQUIVALENTS

The Psomas master plan studied the flows into the plant and made projections for both future and current needs. The study used the Federal Census average of 2.5 people per dwelling. The report further suggested that the District use a figure of 70 gpcd (gallons per person per day) for planning purposes. This would equal 175 gallons per day per single family residence.

OTHER USER GROUPS

Bars

Meter readings were acquired for 2 of the establishments in the District which did not have multiple uses or extensive landscaping. Meter information over a period of 1 year indicated that the per seat contribution varied considerably on the highest readings. The averages of the two businesses, however, were much closer. Since the organic demand from bars is usually not significant, the average flow from the two bars was used. This averaged approximately 9 gallons per day per seat. Using the equivalent of 175 gallons per day (SFR) the demand factor is .052 per seat or $.90 per seat. Current charge is $.99 per seat. Recommendation: Leave at current rate (.057 demand factor)

Car Wash

Meter records indicate that this business uses far more water than what is being charged. The average water used is 1153 gallons per day. Current charges are on the basis of 564 gallons per day. Some water use is for landscaping and some is lost through evaporation or on the vehicle as it drives out. If an assumption is made that the losses and irrigation account for 30% of the water used, this would leave approximately 807 gallons as wastewater. Comparing the other Districts in the county, Groveland has the most similar factor which is 1.5 per stall. Applied to the Jamestown Car Wash that would equal 262.5 gallons per stall or 1050 gallons total. The current bill is $27.83. If the change is adopted the rate would be $103.62 per month.

Churches, Beauty Shops and Dental Lab appear to be in line with other agencies in the county. Recommendation is to leave at current level.

Hospitals

None in the District and the chances of a new hospital being constructed are remote. Recommendation is to leave factor at current level.

Laundries

Laundries located in apartments, trailer parks or motels could be adjusted downward. Both TUD and Groveland charge a factor of .6 per machine. Recommendation is reduce the demand factor to .6 per machine.

Laundromats

Currently there no laundries in the District open to the public. Both TUD and Groveland use a demand factor of 1.0 per machine citing that the newer machines use less water. Recommendation is to reduce the demand factor to 1.0 per machine.

Lodges and Meeting Halls have little impact on the system since they are used infrequently. Recommendation is to leave at current level.

Medical and Dental Offices are small and usually are charged at the minimum billing. Recommendation is to leave at current level.

Motels and Hotels

The motels with the District have swimming pools which influence water consumption. The hotels have mixed uses also which does not allow the use of meter information to estimate the per room discharge to the sewer system. Water consumption data from motels in the Angels Camp area was used for information purposes.

The information indicated that motels use much more water than established in our current ordinance. Winter month consumption using an occupancy factor was in the range of 80 to 90 gallons per room per day. The average consumption per room, not considering occupancy, was between 37 to 52 gallons per day.

Comparing demand factors with other agencies, the per room contribution is about 54 gallons per day. This corresponds to a demand factor of 0.25.

Recommendation is to adopt the .25 demand factor for motels and hotels with private bath.

Recommendation for hotel rooms without private bath is 165. This charge would be approximately 2/3 of the charge for rooms with bath.

Mining Operations

Water meter information would probably not reflect the amount of wastewater that the District receives. Recommendation is to leave at current levels unless information can be gathered which would support a change.

Offices

Offices are small and usually receive only the minimum billing. Recommendation is to leave at current levels.

Recreation and Amusement Parks

Meter information is not reflective of wastewater flows. Recommendation is to leave at current level.

Rest Home

Data received from the owner of Hillcrest Manor indicated a 60 gallon per bed discharge rate. This rate is reflected in the water consumption records for the San Andreas Convalescent Hospital. Using the 175 gallon per day SFR, the demand factor would be 0.34 per bed. Both TUD and Groveland use 0.5 demand factor per bed. Recommendation is to change the demand factor from 0.25 to 0.34.

Restaurants
Full Service:

Meter information from four restaurants was compared for both the high, low and average flows. Averaging the consumption for a period of a year, the per seat contribution was 18.9 gallons per seat. Again using the 175 gallon per day SFR, the demand factor would be 0.11 gallons per seat as compared to the 0.114 current equivalent.

This demand factor does not reflect the high organic concentrations of grease and garbage discharged by restaurants. Grease discharge also causes increased maintenance of the collection system do to grease accumulations and blockages.

Recommendation is to keep the current level of charges and institute a pre-treatment program which will remove some of the demand from the system. Those restaurants which comply and show adequate grease removal will be charged at the existing rate. Those who do not comply will pay an additional demand factor of 2 to 3 times the usual rate.

Paper Plate Service Restaurants

The Current charges are one half that of a full service establishment. Recommendation is to leave at current level.

Retail Stores

The stores currently within the District are small and are billed at the minimum monthly billing. Recommendation is to leave at current level.

Schools

In comparing the demand factors of TUD and Groveland, the proposed factor is well below that of other agencies. Considering that the school does have cafeteria facilities, the current level of charges are probably adequate. Recommendation is to keep at current level and encourage the installation and maintenance of grease traps through rate incentives. The Ordinance should also be amended to "Schools, Elementary, with Cafeteria Facilities".

Service Stations

Information collected indicates a wide variation in amounts of water used. Information previously gathered suggested that abnormally high water consumption can be attributed to the type of coolers used.

The records from one station showed an average flow of 240 gallons per day per set of pumps. This would equate to a demand factor of 1.37 per set of pumps. The current equivalent demand factor is 1.43 per set of pumps.

Recommendation is to leave at current rate level.

Warehouses

This use is billed at the monthly minimum, no change needed.

Additional User to be added;

Fire Station - Demand Factor 1.0
Auto Repair Shops - Demand Factor 1.0. Discharges of grease or cleaning materials will invoke surcharge as with pre-treatment of restaurant discharge.
Restroom Buildings Demand Factor 1.0 per Restroom. The current facility at the park will fit into this category. This will increase the fees to the County.

0025933

ORDINANCE NO. 94 - 186

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 92-169 AND ADDING ADDITIONAL USER CATEGORIES, DEMAND FACTORS AND CHARGES TO EXHIBIT A OF SAID ORDINANCE OF THE JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT

WHEREAS, a Public Hearing on the following additions to Exhibit A of Ordinance No. 92-169 of the Jamestown Sanitary District was duly held January 10, 1994; and

WHEREAS, Notice of said Hearing was duly given as required by law; and

WHEREAS, Directors of said District considered all written and oral comments made for and at said meeting; and

WHEREAS, the Directors find and determine that the public interest and necessity require the addition of the following categories, demand factors and charges to Exhibit A of Ordinance No. 92-169 of said District;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it ordained and enacted by the Board of Directors of the Jamestown Sanitary District as follows:

Section One:

Exhibit A to Ordinance No. 92-169 of the Jamestown Sanitary District be and it hereby is amended by the addition of the following categories, demand factors and charges as follows:

EXHIBIT "A"

User Classification	Demand Factor	Monthly Charge
Animal Control Facility		
Dog Kennel per compartment	0.0556	$ .96
Cat Compartment each	0.0028	.05
Per Employee over 3	.0290	5.00
Veterinary Hospital		
Without animal waste discharge	1.0000	$17.27
Per Employee over 3	.0290	5.00

BUSH, ACKLEY, MILICH & HALLINAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
366 WEST F STREET
OAKDALE, CALIF. 95361
847-1756

Catering Service

Per Employee	.3000	$5.18

The foregoing Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on the expiration of one week after it is publicly posted within the District in accordance with provision of Section 6490 of the Health and Safety Code of California. The foregoing Ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Jamestown Sanitary District held on January 10, 1994 and on motion by Director R. Stephenson, seconded by Director J. Brister, and upon roll call was carried by the following votes:

AYES: Directors Castner, Tift, Stephenson and Brister

NOES: Directors None

ABSENT: Directors Sirk

LOUIS L. CASTNER,
President

ATTEST:

DE ANN WISE, Secretary

BUSH, ACKLEY,
MILICH & HALLINAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
366 WEST F STREET
OAKDALE, CALIF. 95361
847-1756

ORDINANCE 06-294

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE 92-169, 94-186, 01-251, 03-252 & 04-275, FIXING SEWER CHARGES AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE DISTRICT'S GENERAL ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, A public hearing on the sewer service charges set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and made by reference herein was held by the Board of Directors of the Jamestown Sanitary District on May 8, 2006.

WHEREAS, Public notice of the hearing was posted and published in the manner prescribed including direct notice by mail and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has determined that the information provided at the public hearing is reliable and demonstrates both the need and the nexus between the charges and the services provided and,

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors considered all comments both written and oral.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT, TUOLUMNE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

A. **MONTHLY SERVICE CHARGES:** The monthly sewer service charges set forth in Exhibit A are hereby set effective the first billing period commencing July 1, 2006.

B. Provides increases to the monthly sewer service charges for user classifications based on a demand factor multiplied by the single family rate.

C. Beginning July 1, 2007, at the commencement of each fiscal year, this sewer service fee shall annually be increased by an amount equal to the change since the last increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers ("CPI-U") for the Tuolumne County region. Should a proposed CPI-U increase for any fiscal year not accurately reflect the increase in the Jamestown Sanitary District's cost to undertake the pipeline construction program, the designee is directed to place before the Jamestown Sanitary District Board a proposal to either (a) not increase the sewer service fee by the full change in the CPI-U, or (b) increase the sewer service fee by more than the change in the CPI-U.

Ordinance 06-294

The forgoing Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force on the expiration of a forty-five day period after passing and public posting with the District in accordance with the provisions of Section 6490 of the Health and Safety Code of California. The forgoing Ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of directors of the Jamestown Sanitary District held on May 8, 2006.

Director Willey made a motion to accept Ordinance 06-294; seconded by Director Rhinehart and upon roll call was carried by the following vote:

AYES: Selby, Tift, Thym, Willey & Rhinehart
NOES: None
ABSENT:None
ABSTAINING: None

ss:

Judy L. Selby
President

ATTEST:

ss:

De Ann Wise, Secretary

ADOPTED: May 8, 2006

EXHIBIT A

$37.00 PER MONTH

USER CLASSIFICATION	DEMAND FACTOR	MONTHLY CHARGE
Animal Control Facility		
Dog Kennel per compartment	0.0556	$ 2.06
Cat compartment - each	0.0028	.10
Per Employee over 3	.0290	1.07
Auto Repair Shops	1.0	37.00
Bars per seat	.057	2.11
Per Employee	.029	1.07
Car Wash/recycle per bay	1.5	55.50
Church per seat	.011	.41
Beauty shops	1.0	37.00
Per operator over 3	.247	9.14
Dental Laboratory	1.0	37.00
Drive In Restaurant per stall	.086	3.18
Fire station	1.0	37.00
Hospital per bed	.714	26.42
Per employee	.029	1.07
Hotel per room with private bath	.25	9.25
Without private bath	.165	6.11
Laundries in Motel/Hotel - per machine	.6	22.20
Laundromats, open to the public - per machine	1.0	37.00
Lodges & Meeting Halls -per seat	.006	.22

EXHIBIT A continued

USER CLASSIFICATION	DEMAND FACTOR	MONTHLY CHARGE
Medical Office/per doctor	1.0	$ 37.00
Motel per room without laundry facilities	.25	9.25
Mining operations/per employee	.086	3.18
Offices (except dental)	1.0	37.00
Offices/Dental - per dentist	1.0	37.00
Recreation/Amusement Park/per person	.029	1.07
Rest Home		
per bed	.34	12.58
per employee	.029	1.07
Restaurant (full service)		
per employee	.029	1.07
per seat	.114	4.22
Restaurant (short order) paper plate service		
per employee	.029	1.07
per seat	.057	2.11
Retail Stores		
per employee	.029	1.07
Schools, Elementary with Cafeteria		
per student	.029	1.07
per employee	.029	1.07
Single Family residence	1.0	37.00
Service station/per pump island	1.43	52.91

EXHIBIT A Continued

USER CLASSIFICATION	DEMAND FACTOR	MONTHLY CHARGES
Restroom Buildings/per restroom	1.0	$37.00
Trailers, Mobile Homes, Campers -	1.0	37.00
Veterinary Hospital without animal waste discharge	1.0	37.00
per employee over 3	.0290	1.07
Warehouse	1.0	37.00

The minimum service charge for all services is 1.0 Demand Factor

A surcharge for the discharge of fat, oil and grease above those limits established in the District's General Ordinance shall be 2 (two) times the discharge factor listed above

I hereby certify that I am duly qualified
and acting Secretary of the JAMESTOWN
SANITARY DISTRICT, that the foregoing is a
full true and correct copy of the Resolution #06-294
passed and adopted by the Board of Directors
of JAMESTOWN SANITARY DISTRICT
at a Regular meeting held on
May 8, 2006

De Ann Wise, Secretary

APPENDIX G

Sanitary Drainage Plumbing Fixture Units

TABLE 702.1
DRAINAGE FIXTURE UNIT VALUES (DFU)

PLUMBING APPLIANCES, APPURTENANCES, OR FIXTURES	MINIMUM SIZE TRAP AND TRAP ARM[7] (inches)	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	ASSEMBLY[8]
Bathtub or Combination Bath/Shower	1½	2.0	2.0	—
Bidet	1¼	1.0	—	—
Bidet	1½	2.0	—	—
Clothes Washer, domestic, standpipe[5]	2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Dental Unit, cuspidor	1¼	—	1.0	1.0
Dishwasher, domestic, with independent drain[2]	1½	2.0	2.0	2.0
Drinking Fountain or Water Cooler	1¼	0.5	0.5	1.0
Food Waste Disposer, commercial	2	—	3.0	3.0
Floor Drain, emergency	2	—	0.0	0.0
Floor Drain (for additional sizes see Section 702.0)	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Shower, single-head trap	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Multi-head, each additional	2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lavatory	1¼	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lavatories in sets	1½	2.0	2.0	2.0
Washfountain	1½	—	2.0	2.0
Washfountain	2	—	3.0	3.0
Mobilehome or Manufactured Home, trap[9]	3	*6.0*	—	—
Receptor, indirect waste[1,3]	1½	See footnote[1,3]		
Receptor, indirect waste[1,4]	2	See footnote[1,4]		
Receptor, indirect waste[1]	3	See footnote[1]		
Sinks	—	—	—	—
Bar	1½	1.0	—	—
Bar[2]	1½	—	2.0	2.0
Clinical	3	—	6.0	6.0
Commercial with food waste[2]	1½	—	3.0	3.0
Exam Room	1½	—	1.0	—
Special Purpose[2]	1½	2.0	3.0	3.0
Special Purpose	2	3.0	4.0	4.0
Special Purpose	3	—	6.0	6.0
Kitchen, domestic[2] (with or without food waste disposer, dishwasher, or both)	1½	2.0	2.0	—
Laundry[2] (with or without discharge from a clothes washer)	1½	2.0	2.0	2.0
Service or Mop Basin	2	—	3.0	3.0
Service or Mop Basin	3	—	3.0	3.0
Service, flushing rim	3	—	6.0	6.0
Wash, each set of faucets	—	—	2.0	2.0
Urinal, integral trap 1.0 GPF[2]	2	2.0	2.0	5.0
Urinal, integral trap greater than 1.0 GPF	2	2.0	2.0	6.0
Urinal, exposed trap[2]	1½	2.0	2.0	5.0
Water Closet, 1.6 GPF Gravity Tank[6]	3	3.0	4.0	6.0
Water Closet, 1.6 GPF Flushometer Tank[6]	3	3.0	4.0	6.0
Water Closet, 1.6 GPF Flushometer Valve[6]	3	3.0	4.0	6.0
Water Closet, greater than 1.6 GPF Gravity Tank[6]	3	4.0	6.0	8.0
Water Closet, greater than 1.6 GPF Flushometer Valve[6]	3	4.0	6.0	8.0

For SI units: 1 inch = 25 mm

Notes:

1 Indirect waste receptors shall be sized based on the total drainage capacity of the fixtures that drain therein to, in accordance with Table 702.2(2).
2 Provide a 2 inch (50 mm) minimum drain.
3 For refrigerators, coffee urns, water stations, and similar low demands.
4 For commercial sinks, dishwashers, and similar moderate or heavy demands.
5 Buildings having a clothes-washing area with clothes washers in a battery of three or more clothes washers shall be rated at 6 fixture units each for purposes of sizing common horizontal and vertical drainage piping.
6 Water closets shall be computed as 6 fixture units where determining septic tank sizes based on Appendix H of this code.
7 Trap sizes shall not be increased to the point where the fixture discharge is capable of being inadequate to maintain their self-scouring properties.
8 Assembly [Public Use (see Table 422.1)].
9 *For drainage fixture unit values related to lots within mobilehome parks in all parts of the State of California, see California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 2, Article 5, Section 1268. For drainage fixture unit values related to lots within special occupancy parks in all parts of the State of California, see California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 2.2, Article 5, Section 2268.*