

LAFCO *of Monterey County*

LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF MONTEREY COUNTY

City of Monterey 2011 Municipal Service and Sphere of Influence Review

Adopted on January 24, 2011

INTRODUCTION

This report provides information about the municipal services and Sphere of Influence boundaries of the City of Monterey. It is for use by the Local Agency Formation Commission in conducting a statutorily required review and update process.

State law requires that the Commission conduct periodic reviews and updates of the Sphere of Influence of each city and district in Monterey County (Government Code section 56425(e)). A Sphere of Influence is the probable extent of the City's boundary and service area. The Sphere is an important tool used by LAFCO to encourage the orderly formation and growth of local government agencies, preserve open space and agricultural lands, discourage urban sprawl, and encourage the efficient provision of services. The law also requires the Commission to update information about municipal services before adopting Sphere updates (Government Code section 56430).

In 2009, the Commission adopted a comprehensive work program to carry out these requirements. The Commission's current focus of review is the seven cities of the Monterey Peninsula.

The analysis, conclusions, and recommendations in this report were prepared with information provided by, and in consultation with, the City of Monterey. Data sources, including reference documents and a detailed survey completed by the City, are available for review in the office of LAFCO.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Part One of this report contains information about the municipal services provided by the City of Monterey. Information has been gathered about the capacity of services, the ability to

provide services, the accountability for service needs, and the efficiency of service provision. The information is organized by six statutory determinations that need to be made by the Commission. All of the determinations can be made for the City of Monterey. The Executive Officer recommends that the Commission conduct a public hearing and adopt the updated service review information for the City of Monterey. A draft Resolution will be prepared that supports this recommendation.

Part Two of the report reviews the Sphere of Influence of the City of Monterey. Exhibit A is a map of the City's currently adopted City limits and Sphere of Influence. The Sphere review in this report corresponds to four statutory determinations that need to be made for a Sphere update.

The Monterey Sphere of Influence was adopted by LAFCO in 1983 and amended in 2003. The City limits contain an area of approximately 5,570 acres, excluding the portion of the City that extends into Monterey Bay. The Sphere of Influence outside of the City limits contains an additional area of approximately 5,000 acres and extends southwest from the City along Highway 68. The unincorporated Sphere contains older subdivisions developed at medium densities, as well as rural residential areas and open space lands. The City does not currently plan to initiate annexations within its Sphere of Influence, but is open to considering annexation requests from residents.

In January 2005, the City adopted a comprehensive General Plan update. The General Plan does not anticipate the expansion of the City's Sphere of Influence or the annexation of specific areas within the unincorporated Sphere. City staff have examined the possibility of a few minor Sphere of Influence amendments and annexations to align the City's boundaries with lines of property ownership. One of these possible adjustments is along Highway 68, and others are along the boundaries with Del Rey Oaks and Seaside.

Because the City of Monterey is not yet ready to initiate a formal proposal for these minor adjustments, the Executive Officer recommends that the Commission affirm the currently adopted Sphere of Influence (Exhibit A) with no changes at this time. A draft Resolution will be prepared that supports this recommended action.

PART ONE: MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

In 2007, the Local Agency Formation Commission of Monterey County conducted its first review of services provided by the City of Monterey. This report presents a brief update. The information is organized by six determinations that need to be made for a municipal service review:

1. Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area

Monterey's population was 29,455 in 2010, as estimated by the California Department of Finance¹, a slight decrease from the 2000 population of 29,696. The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) projects that the City of Monterey's population will remain fairly constant, with a slight growth to 30,464 in 2025 and 30,836 in 2035. The City estimates its build-out population at 34,539, although population increase is difficult to predict based on current water supply deficiencies.

City services are designed at a higher level than needed for City residents because of the large number of jobs in the City, and to accommodate an influx of visitors during the summer season. Approximately 32,327 jobs were located within the City limits in 2005. AMBAG has projected that the number of jobs will increase to 37,346 in 2025 and 40,696 in 2035. The City's General Plan estimates that the City's current population swells to 70,000 during major events and conferences.

As currently designated in the County General Plan, the City's unincorporated Sphere of Influence has a limited development potential. The majority of the 5,000 acres is designated for rural density residential uses with a minimum of ten acres of land per dwelling. Some land is planned for rural residential uses with 5.1 acres per dwelling, while other lands are reserved for public or quasi-public uses, primarily parkland. Some of the built-up unincorporated areas near Josselyn Canyon and Aguajito Roads are within a Medium Density Residential Land Use Area, consistent with existing development patterns of one unit per acre. Unincorporated subdivisions just west of the Laguna Seca Golf Course, the Sphere's eastern edge, are also designated for medium density residential development.

2. Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services, including Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies

The City of Monterey provides a broad range of public facilities and services. City services include: fire protection/emergency medical response; law enforcement; cemetery maintenance & burial; library; parks/recreation/open space, street maintenance; sanitary sewer collection; storm drain maintenance; surface water disposal, and flood control.

The City's General Plan, updated in January 2005, has an integrated framework of growth management, land use, circulation, infrastructure and urban design goals and policies. This document serves to guide development and assists in maintaining the City's quality of life. The City annually reviews the present and planned capacity of public facilities and the adequacy of services, including any infrastructure needs or

¹ California Department of Finance, Table 2: E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and State, 2001-2010, with 2000 Benchmark

deficiencies through its budget, Capital Improvement Program and Neighborhood Improvement Program. These reviews ensure that city services, facilities, and infrastructure address the existing demands and projected growth.

The City has a comprehensive sanitary sewer, storm drainage, and pavement management monitoring system to address routine maintenance and system upgrades of existing facilities.

New development will lead to population growth and the provision of additional services. The expanded tax base that results from new development is planned to provide funding for these services. Development impact fees and user fees have been designed to address the capital cost of new development and offset costs for the use of certain City facilities and the services.

The City has reported that it has substantial maintenance needs. Monterey is one of the oldest cities in California and has a large infrastructure network that includes 112 miles of sewer mains, 39 miles of storm drains, 212 street lane miles, and approximately 440,000 square feet of City facilities, including a conference center, sports center, and public library.

The City estimates that \$19.5 million in repairs are needed to the sanitary sewer system. This need was determined through a “closed circuit television camera” inspection of the sewer system in 2000 and 2001. Monterey currently charges a surcharge to the sewer bills to pay for operations and maintenance of the sewer system. Because this surcharge is not adequate to pay for the needed improvements, the City is currently holding public meetings to discuss solutions.

City staff have stated that the City’s existing fire stations are significantly outdated and lack sufficient apparatus, offices, and training and storage space. The City’s library, conference center, and other buildings are also aging and in need of repair, as is the City’s network of storm drains.

Water service is provided by the California American Water Company (Cal Am). This service is constrained by State Water Resources Control Board Order WR 95-10, which determined that approximately 70 percent of the Cal Am supply is based on unlawful diversion from the Carmel River. Order WR 95-10 imposes a constraint on new development by requiring that any new water supply be used to reduce diversions from the Carmel River prior to allowing new users. The Marina Coast Water District, the Monterey County Water Resources Agency, and Cal Am are proposing a Regional Water Project to increase the supply of water through desalination. The City is participating with other Monterey Peninsula cities to ensure that Monterey Peninsula ratepayers are represented in these plans.

3. Financial Ability of Agency to Provide Services

The City's General Plan contains an Economic Element that calls for the City to maintain fiscal responsibility, build on the existing economic base, continue Monterey's role as the business and employment center of the Monterey Peninsula, improve jobs and housing mix, and maintain public safety.

On May 24, 2010 the City Manager presented the 2010-11 Proposed Operating Budget to the City Council. In his report, the City Manager stated that "the twin forces of rising costs with falling revenues have presented a number of new challenges in the last few years." The City is projecting operating revenues for Fiscal Year 2010-11 at \$95.5 million, which is a 2.7% drop from the previous fiscal year's estimate. Transient occupancy tax (TOT), sales tax, and property tax standardly form the core 50% of all discretionary revenues in the general fund. The estimates for TOT and sales tax revenues in Fiscal Year 2010-11 are 6.7% less than they were ten years earlier in 2000-01. Property taxes decreased by 2.4% in one year, the first decrease experienced by Monterey in the memory of City officials.

The total operating budget for the current fiscal year is \$101.0 million, which represents a decrease of 3% from the amended FY 2009-10 budget. To fill the gap between revenue and expenses, the City has used reserves, received advance payments on principal owed the City by the municipal "Parking Fund," closed the Capital Improvements Program for the year, eliminated nine vacant positions, and transferred funding for a tenth position to a special City fund.

The City's Fiscal Year 2010-11 budget shows a drop in five major reserve funds from \$25.7 million to \$22.0 million. These funds, along with their estimated beginning and ending balances (in millions) are: Economic Uncertainty Reserve (\$5.82/5.82), Capital Renewal Reserve (\$4.64/2.31), Parking Fund (\$6.04/4.29), Workers Compensation Fund (\$6.50/6.90), and General Liability (\$2.70/2.70).

The City recognizes that using reserves and one-time sources to balance the budget is not a long-term strategy. The City also recognizes that the reductions in services and facilities that are necessitated by the national economic downturn need to be carefully made to ensure that adequate services continue to be provided. For this reason, the City on October 6, 2010 began a "Priority Based Budgeting" program developed by the International City Manager's Association. This program is designed to help determine the City's core values and prioritize City programs through community input. City officials believe that this process will enable them to make better budget decisions and to decrease City expenditures when the public finds that a lower level of service is adequate. Priority Based Budgeting may also enable the City to set fees to reflect true costs.

4. Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities

The City of Monterey is a leader in promoting local government partnerships. In a September 20, 2010 letter, the City Manager stated that “I am convinced that a broader sharing of services among local government entities is an essential strategy to ensure the current and future economic viability of our collective communities...”

The City’s streamlined provision of services aids in its ability to contractually provide services to other local and federal agencies. The City provides the listed services to the following government agencies:

- Cities:
 - City of Carmel-by-the-Sea (fire administration & emergency Incident management services; fleet services, tree watering services);
 - City of Del Rey Oaks (building inspection; fleet services);
 - City of Pacific Grove (building inspection; fire protection & emergency medical services), and
 - City of Sand City (building inspection; fire protection & emergency medical services; fleet services, street sweeping).
- Districts:
 - Carmel Area Wastewater District (fleet services);
 - Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (fleet services), and
 - Monterey Peninsula Airport District (street sweeping; sewer maintenance).
- Federal:
 - U.S. Army: Camp Roberts (maintenance & engineering services);
 - U.S. Army: Presidio of Monterey / La Mesa Village (maintenance & engineering service; fire protection & emergency medical services), and
 - U.S. Navy (tree maintenance services).

The City provides a number of additional services that it could contract out, including human resources, accounting, and information technology. The City is also interested in outsourcing for services that can be more efficiently provided by other agencies.

The City’s provision of services to the military has allowed the City to benefit from economies of scale and expand its services. In recent years, the City has annually provided approximately \$11 million in municipal services to the U.S. Army at the Presidio of Monterey. Services provided to the Army include maintenance of buildings, streets, sewers, storm drains and water systems, and other special projects. The existing federal contract with the Presidio continues to be fully funded by the Federal Government and provides several hundred-thousand dollars in revenue annually to the City to help pay for the cost of administering the program.

The provision of services to the Presidio and the Ord Military Community is officially provided through the Presidio Municipal Services Agency. This joint-powers agency was formed by the Cities of Monterey and Seaside.

In December 2008, Monterey executed a contract with the City of Pacific Grove to consolidate the fire departments of the two neighboring cities. More recently, discussions have explored a possible Joint Powers Authority for fire protection for the Cities of Monterey, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Pacific Grove, and Seaside, with services to be provided under contract to Del Rey Oaks and Sand City. Some participants in these discussions have suggested that this joint powers model could apply in the future to the provision of other municipal services, including police protection and public works.

The City currently maintains automatic aid agreements with Seaside, Monterey Airport, Cypress and Monterey County Regional Fire Protection Districts, and the Pebble Beach Community Services District for fire and selected other incident response.

Monterey also participates in the “Monterey Peninsula Regional Special Response Unit.” This joint unit, composed of police officers from six Monterey Peninsula Cities and Cal State Monterey Bay, lessens the Peninsula’s reliance on the County’s other SWAT units located a 30-minute drive away in Salinas.

The Monterey and Pacific Grove Public Libraries share a computer system with a combined database of holdings. This expands access to library materials for customers of both libraries, and is a more efficient use of community tax dollars.

The City cooperates with other local jurisdictions to provide storm water management activities through the Monterey Regional Storm Water Group. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued a General Permit to this regional joint effort.

A number of regional special districts provide municipal services to Monterey residents. These include:

- Monterey Peninsula Airport District;
- Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District;
- Monterey Regional Waste Management District (landfill);
- Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, and
- Monterey-Salinas Transit District.

5. Accountability for Community Service Needs, including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies

The City of Monterey is a Charter City that operates with a Council/City Manager form of Government. The Council consists of five members: the Mayor, elected to a two-year term, and four council members, elected to four year terms. The Mayor and Council Members are elected at-large. The City Council appoints the City Manager and City Attorney. The City Manager serves as the professional administrator of the City and is responsible for coordinating all day-to-day operations and administration. The City Manager appoints a professional staff to manage the organization.

The residents of the City are offered a range of opportunities to oversee the activities of elected, appointed and paid representatives responsible for the provision of public services to the community through participation in elections, publicized meetings and hearings. The City offers its residents the opportunity to serve on committees and commissions, and maintains an extensive listing of activities for volunteers.

The Priority Based Budgeting recently initiated by the City will allow City residents significant input in setting future budgetary priorities. City residents currently have a significant say in proposing and recommending projects for funding through the City's Neighborhood Improvement Program Committee. This Committee is composed of representatives from each of the City's established neighborhood associations. The Committee recommends funding priorities to the City Council for tax monies earmarked for neighborhood improvements. Projects include improvements to parks and recreational facilities; improvements to other public buildings; upgrades or installation of sidewalks, streets, storm drains, sewers, lighting and traffic control devices, and the purchase of open space.

6. Any Other Matter Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery, as Required by Commission Policy

In 2006, the Local Agency Formation Commission adopted policies encouraging mitigation for regional traffic impacts and encouraging well-ordered, efficient urban development patterns. Consistent with these policies, the City requires mitigation of regional traffic impacts through contributions to a regional transportation improvement fund. The City's zoning standards also encourage mixed-use commercial and residential in commercial zones.

Service Review Conclusion and Recommendation

All of the required service review determinations can be made for the City of Monterey. The Executive Officer will recommend that the Commission adopt this updated service information for the City of Monterey. A draft Resolution will be prepared with determinations that support this recommendation.

PART TWO: SPHERE OF INFLUENCE REVIEW

Exhibit A is a map of the City's currently adopted City limits and Sphere of Influence. The City limits contain a land area of approximately 5,570 acres, and the Sphere of Influence outside the City limits contains approximately 5,000 acres. The Monterey Sphere of Influence was adopted in 1983. In 2003, LAFCO approved a Sphere amendment and an annexation of 138± acres of the former Fort Ord to the City. The unincorporated Sphere generally extends along Highway

68 from Aguajito Road on the west to the edge of the Pasadera County Club on the east. The Sphere extends southward to the ridge above Carmel Valley, which defines the northern boundary of the County's Carmel Valley Master Plan Area. On the north, the unincorporated Sphere abuts the City limits along Highway 68 and York Road on the eastern edge.

The unincorporated Sphere of Influence includes older residential neighborhoods around Aguajito and Josselyn Canyon Roads. Newer subdivisions with some vacant parcels are located further east within the Sphere. These include Monterra Ranch, Cañada Woods (Teháma) and Laguna Seca Ranch Estates. The unincorporated Sphere also includes approximately 750 acres of open space owned by the Pebble Beach Company and parklands owned by the County of Monterey. The City does not currently plan to initiate annexations within its Sphere of Influence, but is open to annexation proposals from neighborhood residents.

Following is a review of the City of Monterey Sphere of Influence, including its relationship with the City limits. The review is organized by the four determinations that need to be made for a Sphere update:

1. The Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area, Including Agricultural and Open-Space Lands

The City of Monterey General Plan outlines a progressive view for the City. It states that:

The City's goal is to create and nurture mixed use neighborhoods that: 1) Reduce automobile trips; 2) Improve the quality of the pedestrian experience; 3) Create walkable neighborhoods; 4) Provide more ownership opportunities; 5) Increase the stock of housing affordable to Monterey's work force; 6) Require high-quality design to complement Monterey's image; and 7) Improve neighborhood-oriented services.
[General Plan, page 19]

In order to meet future housing needs, the 2005 General Plan states that the City is able to accommodate the potential development of 2,135 units within existing City limits. Because there are few available parcels of vacant land in the City limits most of these units would be developed through the intensification of existing land uses. Over half of these potential units, 1,302 of the 2,135 units, would be constructed within existing Commercial and Industrial Districts using Mixed Use Neighborhood Incentives.

The largest single land use category in the City of Monterey is residential. Single-family homes occupy the vast majority of residential land. The main commercial areas are: the downtown area, focused around three-block-long Alvarado Street; Del Monte regional shopping center; commercial development along Lighthouse Avenue, Del Monte Avenue, and North Fremont Street; visitor-serving commercial in downtown, Cannery Row, Fisherman's Wharf, and along Munras Avenue; and medical offices

concentrated around the Pacific-El Dorado-Cass Street Area. Since 1994, the City's zoning standards have encouraged mixed-use commercial and residential in commercial zones. Industrial land in the City is concentrated in the area adjacent to and east of the Monterey Peninsula Airport. Military and other public facilities, including streets, highways, and schools, cover 46% of the City's land area.

The City of Monterey has an extensive Sphere of Influence, which includes approximately 5,000 acres beyond the City limits. As shown in the map in Exhibit A, this area extends on both sides of the Highway 68 corridor. It includes older subdivisions of medium density housing and substantial areas of housing at rural densities of 5 to 10 acres per dwelling. A portion of the City's Sphere of Influence is within the County-owned Jacks Peak Park. Approximately 750 contiguous acres of land designated for rural residential uses, which is owned by the Pebble Beach Company, is currently undeveloped. This land is located adjacent to Jacks Peak Park.

The City's General Plan includes an Open Space Element, which guides the preservation and conservation of open space land. State law defines open space land as any land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to open space use. The City has been consistent in its efforts to protect and maintain a wide range of aesthetic physical features, including forested hillsides, greenbelts, creek corridors, parks, beaches, and shoreline. Since 1939 the City has put a priority on preserving waterfront land for scenic and recreational uses. A focus has been on the public acquisition of the "Window-on-the-Bay," which will provide public viewing and public access opportunities along the City's main traffic artery, Del Monte Avenue.

No prime farmland is mapped in, or adjacent to, the City's Sphere of Influence. A small amount of grazing land exists along the eastern edge of the Sphere of Influence.

2. The Present and Probable Need for Public Facilities and Services in the Area

The City provides a wide variety of municipal services. The 2005 General Plan includes goals and policies for the development of police and fire facilities, schools, the military, cultural facilities, health care, the civic center, harbor facilities, parks and recreation facilities, the City's sewer system, storm drainage, water resources, and waste collection.

The City maintains a "Master Projects List" of Capital Improvement Projects and Neighborhood Improvement Projects.

The City Council examines the community's need for public facilities and services during annual budget deliberations. The City's budget is based on responding to the needs of the community and to providing service level enhancements where affordable.

3. The Present Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services that the Agency Provides or is Authorized to Provide

The City annually adopts a Capital Improvement Program, which allocates funds to City capital improvement projects, including street resurfacing, intersection improvements, and sewer/storm drain improvements. Additionally, the City's Neighborhood Improvement Program directs tourist-generated dollars directly back into the City's residential neighborhoods. Under a Charter Amendment, at least 16 percent of the City's Transient Occupancy Tax must be spent on neighborhood and community improvements.

The City has a comprehensive sanitary sewer, storm drainage, and pavement management monitoring system. This system guides planning for routine maintenance and the upgrade of existing facilities.

The City's General Plan includes a set of goals and policies that provide a framework for orderly growth and development and emphasize the provision of services and facilities concurrent with need. The General Plan includes a specific policy stating that "major new developments, such as annexed areas, should generate enough revenues to pay for the public services they demand."

The provision of municipal services is guided by strategic initiatives adopted by the City Council in 2007. These initiatives are aligned with the Council's value drivers, vision, and mission. They call for the City to be:

- Working to improve the quality of life of City residents;
- Ensuring a level of economic vitality sufficient to support the City's quality of life and municipal infrastructure requirements -- both physical and human;
- Providing sufficient resources and support to develop and retain a high quality city workforce;
- Ensuring an adequate water supply for the City - now and in the future;
- Providing the City of Monterey with multiple modes of transportation that are safe, efficient and effective;
- Appropriately preserving, promoting and maintaining Monterey's historic, cultural and environmental assets, and
- Maintaining and expanding an environment that solicits, welcomes and appreciates input from all.

The national economic downturn has resulted in a decrease in City revenues. The City has not been able to fund capital improvements in the current fiscal year through General Fund or Gas Tax monies due to budget constraints. The decrease in revenue has also resulted in a reduced workforce, a degradation of infrastructure maintenance, and a degradation of local programs for recreation, library, and cultural services.

4. The Existence of Any Social or Economic Communities of Interest in the Area if the Commission Determines that They are Relevant to the Agency

For purposes of this review, a relevant “community of interest” is any group or entity in an unincorporated area that shares common social or economic interests with a city, and that could be potentially annexed to a city or added to a city’s Sphere of Influence.

Residents in the unincorporated Sphere of Influence of the City of Monterey have a “Monterey” postal address and identify with the City. They shop and do business in the City and adjacent communities. The City’s recreational areas, schools, places of worship and cultural events are all available to Sphere of Influence residents.

Adjacent to the City’s Sphere are two unincorporated areas that are not in the Sphere of Influence of any city. One is the Monterey Peninsula Airport. The other is a five-acre area consisting of four parcels at the end of Casanova Avenue. Both areas are contiguous with each other and to the Cities of Monterey and Del Rey Oaks. Both areas share common interests with Monterey and Del Rey Oaks.

Potential Changes to the Sphere of Influence and City Limits

The City of Monterey’s Sphere of Influence has an unincorporated area of approximately 5,000 acres. This is nearly as large as the area within the City limits. The unincorporated Sphere generally extends southwest from the City limits, along the Highway 68 corridor. It contains subdivisions developed at urban densities, rural residential areas, and open space lands. The City’s Sphere was adopted by LAFCO in the 1980s. It is consistent with the Commission’s policy encouraging urban areas to eventually be served by a city, rather than a variety of special districts. The City of Monterey has no plans to annex its unincorporated territory or to expand its Sphere, except for a few minor boundary adjustments. The City may be open to considering annexation requests.

The City of Monterey, together with the Cities of Del Rey Oaks and Seaside, is considering a joint application to LAFCO to “clean-up” their Spheres of Influence and municipal boundaries. These minor changes would involve an exchange of approximately 12 acres between the cities. The purpose is to align the boundaries more closely with parcel lines and ownership patterns. The timing for this proposal will depend on the planning, environmental review and implementation processes and schedules of the three cities.

The City is also considering a minor “clean up” Sphere of Influence amendment for, and annexation of, an area of about seven acres. This area is east of Highway 68, adjacent to the City of Pacific Grove, and across from the Samuel F. B. Morse Gate to Pebble Beach. This parcel, APN 008-041-002, is within the fence defining the US Army’s Presidio Base. The current location of Highway 68 has made this land inaccessible except through the Presidio. The remainder of the Presidio is located within the City limits. The timing of this proposal will depend on the City’s processes and schedule.

No discussions are underway to consider adding two unincorporated areas to the Sphere of Influence of either the City of Monterey or the City of Del Rey Oaks. As described above, the Monterey Peninsula Airport and an area of four parcels at the end of Casanova Avenue are next to, but not in, the Sphere of Influence of either the City of Monterey or the City of Del Rey Oaks. The cities, Airport District and property owners are not actively considering any changes in boundaries.

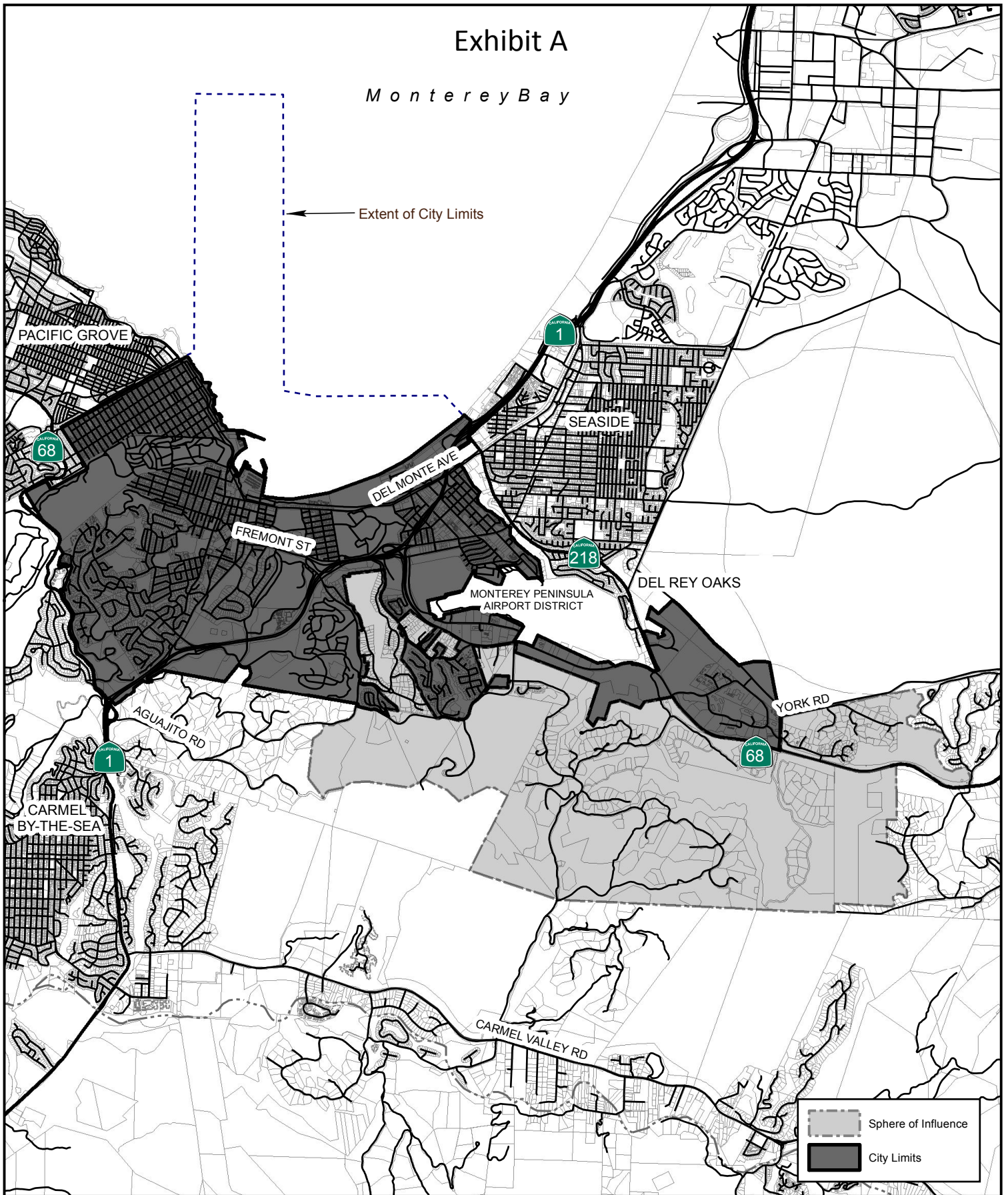
Sphere of Influence Review Conclusion and Recommendation

Because the City is not yet ready to propose any amendments to the Sphere of Influence, the Executive Officer recommends that the Commission affirm the currently adopted Sphere of Influence for the City of Monterey (Exhibit A) with no changes at this time. A draft Resolution will be prepared that provides the necessary determinations for this action.

Exhibit A: Currently Adopted City Limits and Sphere of Influence Map, City of Monterey.

Exhibit A

Monterey Bay



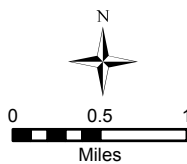
--- Sphere of Influence
■ City Limits

LAFCO of Monterey County

LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

P.O. Box 1369
Salinas, CA 93902
Telephone (831) 754-5838

132 W. Gabilan St., Suite 102
Salinas, CA 93902
FAX (831) 754-5831



City Boundaries

MONTEREY

Last LAFCO-Approved Change: 09/22/2003
Sphere of Influence Affirmed: 01/24/2011
Map Prepared: 01/31/2011