APPENDIX A

DATABASE SUMMARY TABLES

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Table A-1. Water Quality Exceedances

	Pollutant Combinations								
	Coliform Only	Arsenic Only	Nitrate Only	THM (SW) Only	Uranium Only	Fluoride Only	DBCP Only	Perchlorate Only	PCB Only
Fresno County	**5**	**3**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Zero connections									
Less than 15 connections			1	4					
15 to 50 connections	3			6					
51 to 200 connections	1	1		3					
201 to 500 connections	1								
501 to 2000 connections		1							
More than 2000 connections		1							
Kern County	**6**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Zero connections									
Less than 15 connections			1						
15 to 50 connections	4	1		1					
51 to 200 connections	1								
201 to 500 connections	1								
501 to 2000 connections		1							
More than 2000 connections		1					1		
Kings County	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Zero connections									
Less than 15 connections									
15 to 50 connections		1							
51 to 200 connections	1								
201 to 500 connections		3							
501 to 2000 connections		1							
More than 2000 connections									
Tulare County	**21**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**
Zero connections									
Less than 15 connections			2						
15 to 50 connections	10		1					2	
51 to 200 connections	8		2						
201 to 500 connections	1	1		1	1				
501 to 2000 connections	2	1	2						
More than 2000 connections									
Total	**33**	**13**	**9**	**15**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**

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Pollutant Combinations

	Coliform and Arsenic	Coliform and Nitrate	Arsenic and Uranium	Coliform and Uranium	Nitrate and Perchlorate	Nitrate and Uranium	Coliform and THM	Arsenic and Nitrate	Nitrate and DBCP	Coliform and PCB
Fresno County	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Zero connections										
Less than 15 connections										
15 to 50 connections	1			1						1
51 to 200 connections										
201 to 500 connections										
501 to 2000 connections	1									
More than 2000 connections										
Kern County	**2**	**1**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Zero connections										
Less than 15 connections										
15 to 50 connections		1	2	1						
51 to 200 connections			2			1			1	
201 to 500 connections	1		1							
501 to 2000 connections			3							
More than 2000 connections	1		1							
Kings County	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Zero connections										
Less than 15 connections										
15 to 50 connections										
51 to 200 connections										
201 to 500 connections										
501 to 2000 connections							1			
More than 2000 connections										
Tulare County	**1**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Zero connections										
Less than 15 connections		1								
15 to 50 connections		3								
51 to 200 connections		5								
201 to 500 connections										1
501 to 2000 connections	1								1	
More than 2000 connections										
Total	**5**	**10**	**9**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**

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Pollutant Combinations

	Uranium and Fluoride	THM & Nitrate & Perchlorate	Arsenic & Fluoride & Uranium	Coliform & Arsenic & Uranium	Coliform & Nitrate & Arsenic	Coliform & Nitrate & Uranium	Coliform & Nitrate & DBCP	Coliform & Arsenic & Perchlorate	Coliform & Nitrate & Perchlorate	Arsenic & Nitrate & Uranium & Fluoride
Fresno County	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Zero connections										
Less than 15 connections										
15 to 50 connections										
51 to 200 connections										
201 to 500 connections							1			
501 to 2000 connections										
More than 2000 connections										
Kern County	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**
Zero connections										
Less than 15 connections										
15 to 50 connections				1						
51 to 200 connections										
201 to 500 connections	1		1							1
501 to 2000 connections										1
More than 2000 connections					1			1		
Kings County	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Zero connections										
Less than 15 connections										
15 to 50 connections										
51 to 200 connections										
201 to 500 connections										
501 to 2000 connections										
More than 2000 connections										
Tulare County	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Zero connections										
Less than 15 connections										
15 to 50 connections		1				1				
51 to 200 connections										
201 to 500 connections										
501 to 2000 connections									1	
More than 2000 connections										
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**

DRAFT

Pollutant Combinations

	Coliform Only	Arsenic Only	Nitrate Only	THM (SW) Only	Uranium Only	Fluoride Only	DBCP Only	Perchlorate Only	PCB Only
Zero connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 15 connections	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 50 connections	17	2	1	7	0	0	0	2	0
51 to 200 connections	11	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
201 to 500 connections	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
501 to 2000 connections	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 2000 connections	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**33**	**13**	**9**	**15**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**

	Coliform and Arsenic	Coliform and Nitrate	Arsenic and Uranium	Coliform and Uranium	Nitrate and Perchlorate	Nitrate and Uranium	Coliform and THM	Arsenic and Nitrate	Nitrate and DBCP	Coliform and PCB
Zero connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 15 connections	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 50 connections	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
51 to 200 connections	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
201 to 500 connections	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
501 to 2000 connections	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
More than 2000 connections	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5**	**10**	**9**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**

	Uranium and Fluoride	THM & Nitrate & Perchlorate	Arsenic & Fluoride & Uranium	Coliform & Arsenic & Uranium	Coliform & Nitrate & Arsenic	Coliform & Nitrate & Uranium	Coliform & Nitrate & DBCP	Coliform & Arsenic & Perchlorate	Coliform & Nitrate & Perchlorate	Arsenic & Nitrate & Uranium & Fluoride
Zero connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 15 connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 50 connections	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
51 to 200 connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201 to 500 connections	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
501 to 2000 connections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
More than 2000 connections	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**

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Table A-2. Recently Funded Projects

	Quantity 1	Quality 1	Quality 2	Other	# Connections	Approximate Population	Project	Funding Source	Approximate Cost	Approximate Capitol Cost (Total Project)
Four Seasons Mobile Home Park	Single Well	Arsenic exceeds Federal Limit	None	None	86	129	Consolidation with City of Hanford (City of Hanford Regional Consolidation Project)	Prop 84	$ 252,000	$ 4,852,000
Lacey Courts Mobile Home Park	Single Well	Arsenic exceeds Federal Limit	None	None	21	50		Prop 84	$ 59,000	
Hamblin Mutual Water Company	Single Well	Arsenic exceeds Federal Limit	None	None	40	240		Prop 84	$ 357,000	
Lone Oak Subdivision	Single Well	Nitrate exceeds Federal Limit	Uranium exceeds Federal Limit	Unmetered	42	70	Consolidation with City of Tulare	CDBG	$ 65,051	
El Rancho Subdivision	2 Inadequate Wells	Arsenic	Uranium	None	142	568	Consolidation with City of Hanford	DW SRF	$ 1,050,000	
Matheny Tract (Pratt Mutual Water Co)	None	Nitrate	Arsenic	None	323	1200	Consolidation with City of Tulare	Prop 84, SRF	$ 5,485,528	
Kit Carson School (w City of Hanford)	None	Arsenic	None	Deep Water Levels	1	429	Consolidation with City of Hanford	Prop 84	$ 3,101,818	
Pioneer School	400gpm	Arsenic exceeds Federal Limit	None	None	1	1577		Prop 84	$ 1,600,000	
Caruthers Community Services District	None	Arsenic	None	None	674	2103	New well and arsenic treatment projec	Prop 84	$ 5,097,850	
Armona CSD	None	Arsenic	None	None	1255	3239	New well and arsenic treatment projec	Prop 84	$ 6,000,000	
Riverdale PUD	None	Arsenic	Color		950	2900	New well and arsenic treatment projec	Prop 84	$ 7,000,000	
Richgrove CSD	None	Nitrate			520	2882	New well, storage tank, and pipeline	Prop 84	$ 4,524,103	
Hardwick	Single Well	Uranium		20 connections?	39	138			$ 1,491,827	
Pixley Public Utility District	Insufficient for peak d	Arsenic	None	None	?	3310	New wells project	Prop 84	$ 5,000,000	
Tranquillity ID	None	Arsenic exceeds Federal Limit	None	None	341	1064	New well project	Prop 84	$ 5,005,100	
Zonneveld Dairy Housing	None	Nitrate exceeds Federal Limit	Arsenic exceeds Federal Limit	None	34	141		Prop 84	$ 40,800	
Tract 92	None	Coliform	None	Chlorination Failing	93	261		Prop 84	$ 3,941,000	
CSA 49	None	None	None	SWTF doesn't meet reg	43	333			$ 2,564,431	
Rodriguez Labor Camp w Richgrove CSD	Single Well	Nitrate	None	None	35	140	Consolidation w Richgrove CSD	Prop 84, CDBG	$ 4,150,974	
Fairways Tract WC	Single Well	Nitrate			63	275	Consolidation w City of Porterville	Prop 84	$ 916,105	
Edmundson Acres MWC	?	?			76	550	Consolidation w Arvin CSD	Prop 84		
Arvin CSD	None	Nitrate	Arsenic		3536	14713	New wells and arsenic treatment proje	Prop 84	$ 4,084,484	
Tooleville MWC	None	Nitrate			77	350	Consolidation w City of Exeter	Prop 84	$ 3,021,535	
Cutler PUD	None	Nitrate			1197	6300	New well and blending project	Prop 84		
Hungry Gulch Water System	?	?			20	30	Consolidation w Boulder Canyon	Prop 84	$ 925,000	
Akin Water Company	None	Nitrate			22	50	Consolidation w City of Porterville	Prop 84	$ 315,500	
Son Shine Water System	None	Nitrate	Arsenic		106	250	Consolidation w Arvin CSD	Prop 84		
Beverly Grand MWC	Single Well	Nitrate			28	108	Consolidation w City of Porterville	Prop 84	$ 801,000	

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APPENDIX B

COMMUNITY MAPS

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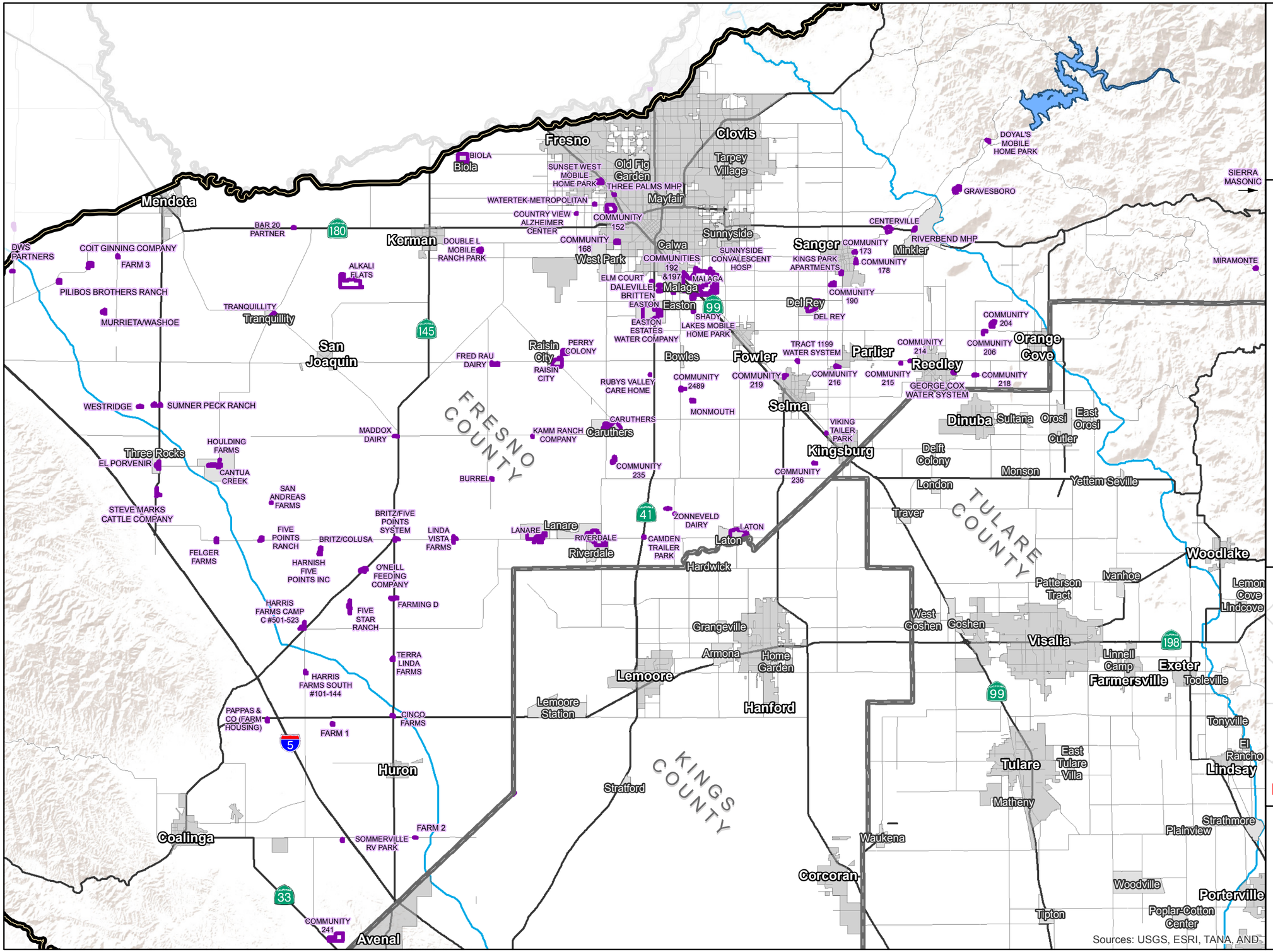
Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Water Study

FRESNO COUNTY
Communities
DAC and SDAC Communities

FIGURE B-1

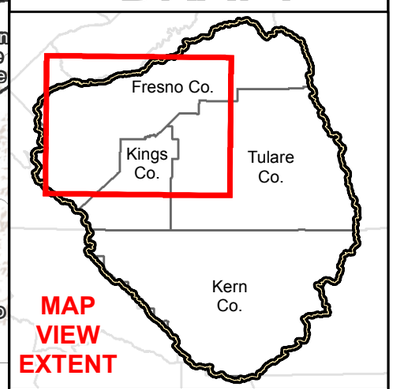


Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Legend

- Tulare Lake Basin
- County
- DAC or SDAC Community
- City
- Community (Non-Incorporated)
- Major Road
- Highway / Interstate
- Major Canal

DRAFT



MAP VIEW EXTENT

0 2 4 6 Miles

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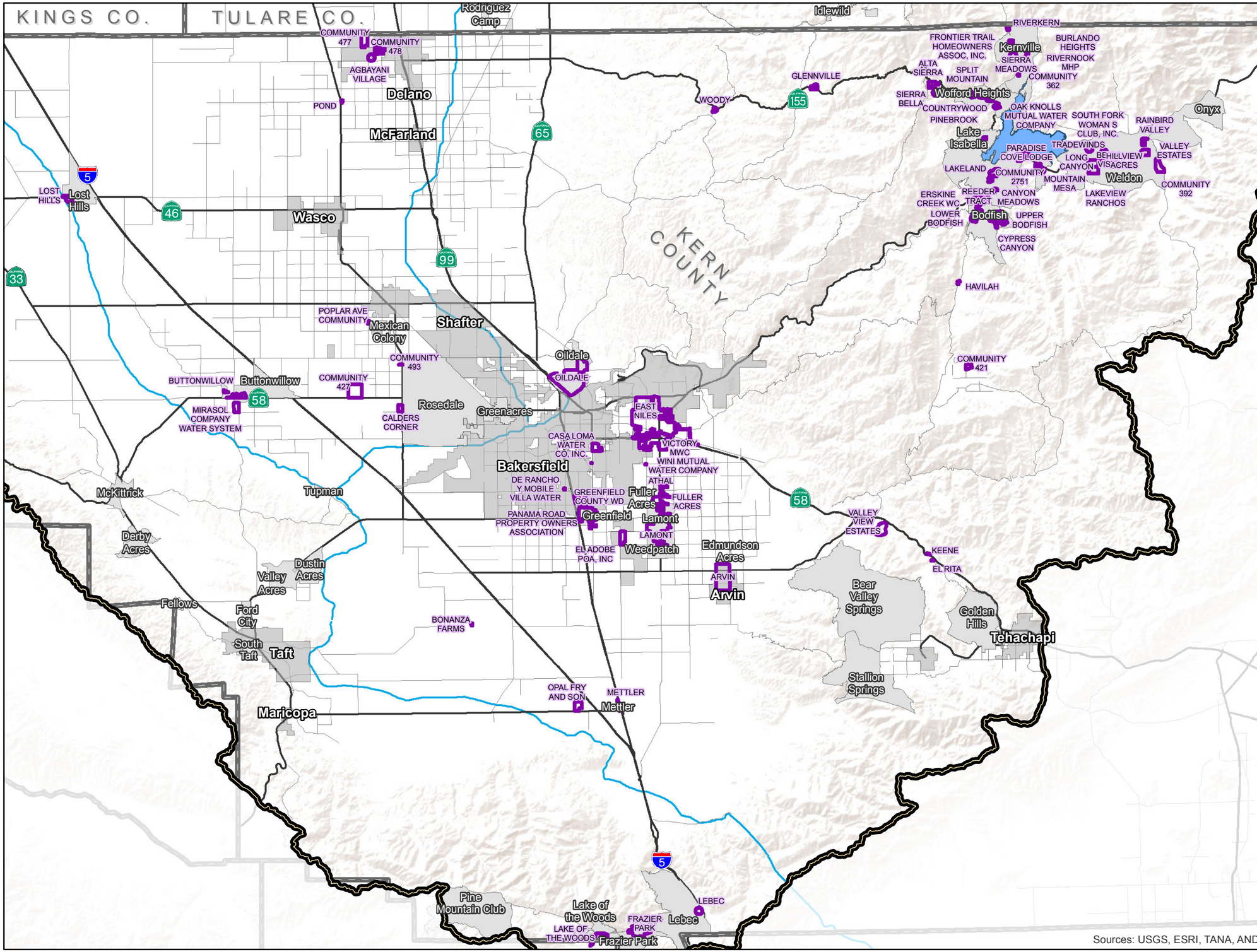
10/10/2013 : V:\Clients\Tulare County - 1399\139911V1-Tulare Lake Basin Water Study\GIS\Map\Pilot Management NonInf\dacs_fresnoco.mxd

Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Water Study

KERN COUNTY
Communities
DAC and SDAC Communities

FIGURE B-2



Legend

- Tulare Lake Basin
- County
- DAC or SDAC Community
- City
- Community (Non-Incorporated)
- Major Road
- Highway / Interstate
- Major Canal

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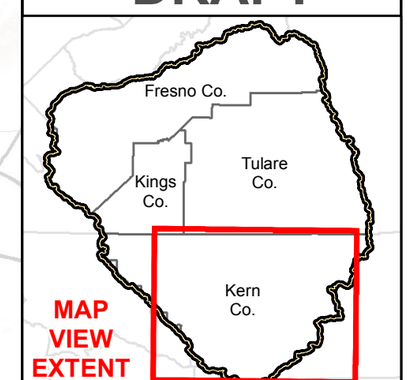

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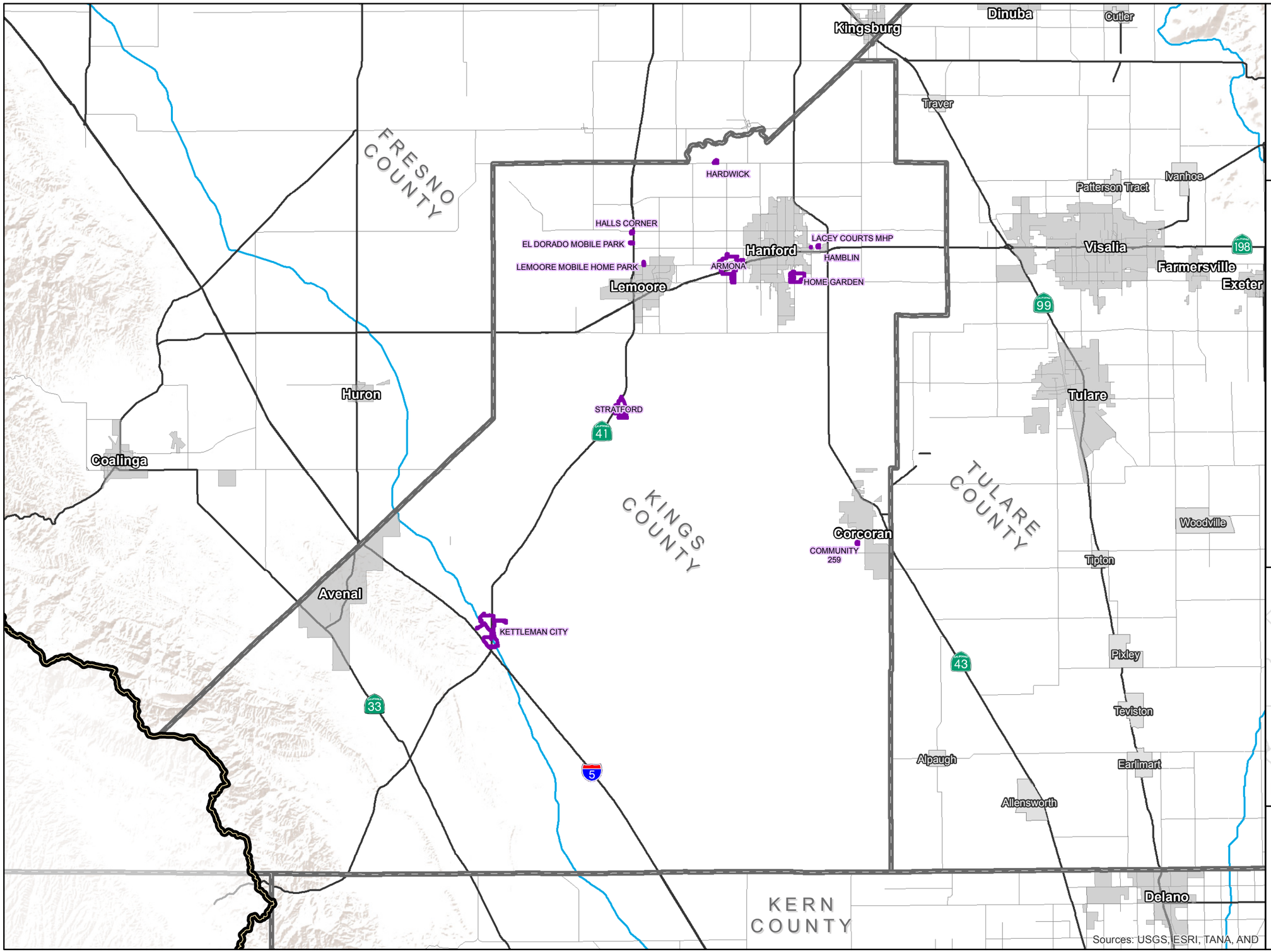


Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Water Study

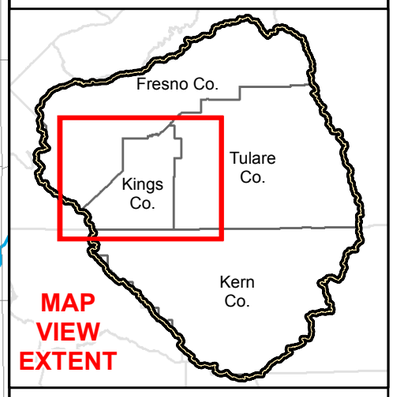
KINGS COUNTY
Communities
DAC and SDAC Communities

FIGURE B-3

Legend

- Tulare Lake Basin
- County
- DAC or SDAC Community
- City
- Community (Non-Incorporated)
- Major Road
- Highway / Interstate
- Major Canal

DRAFT



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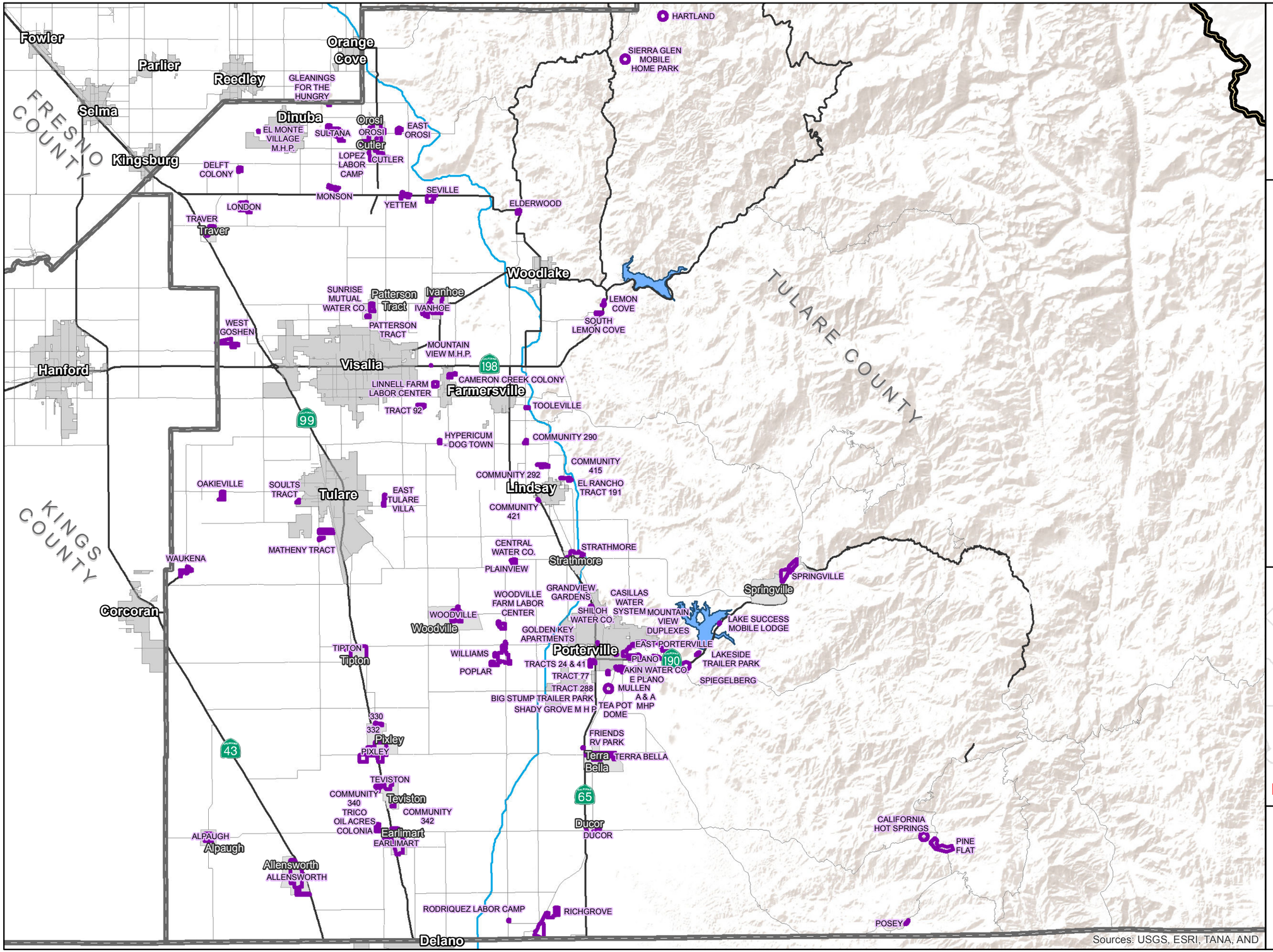
Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Water Study

TULARE COUNTY
Communities
DAC and SDAC Communities

FIGURE B-4



Legend

- Tulare Lake Basin
- County
- DAC or SDAC Community
- City
- Community (Non-Incorporated)
- Major Road
- Highway / Interstate
- Major Canal

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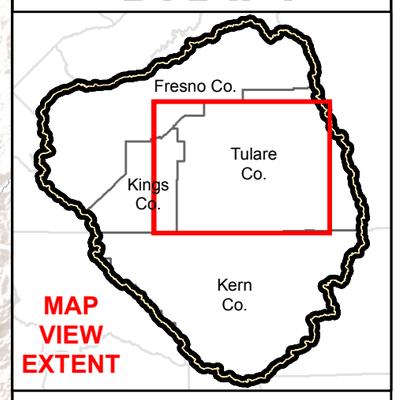

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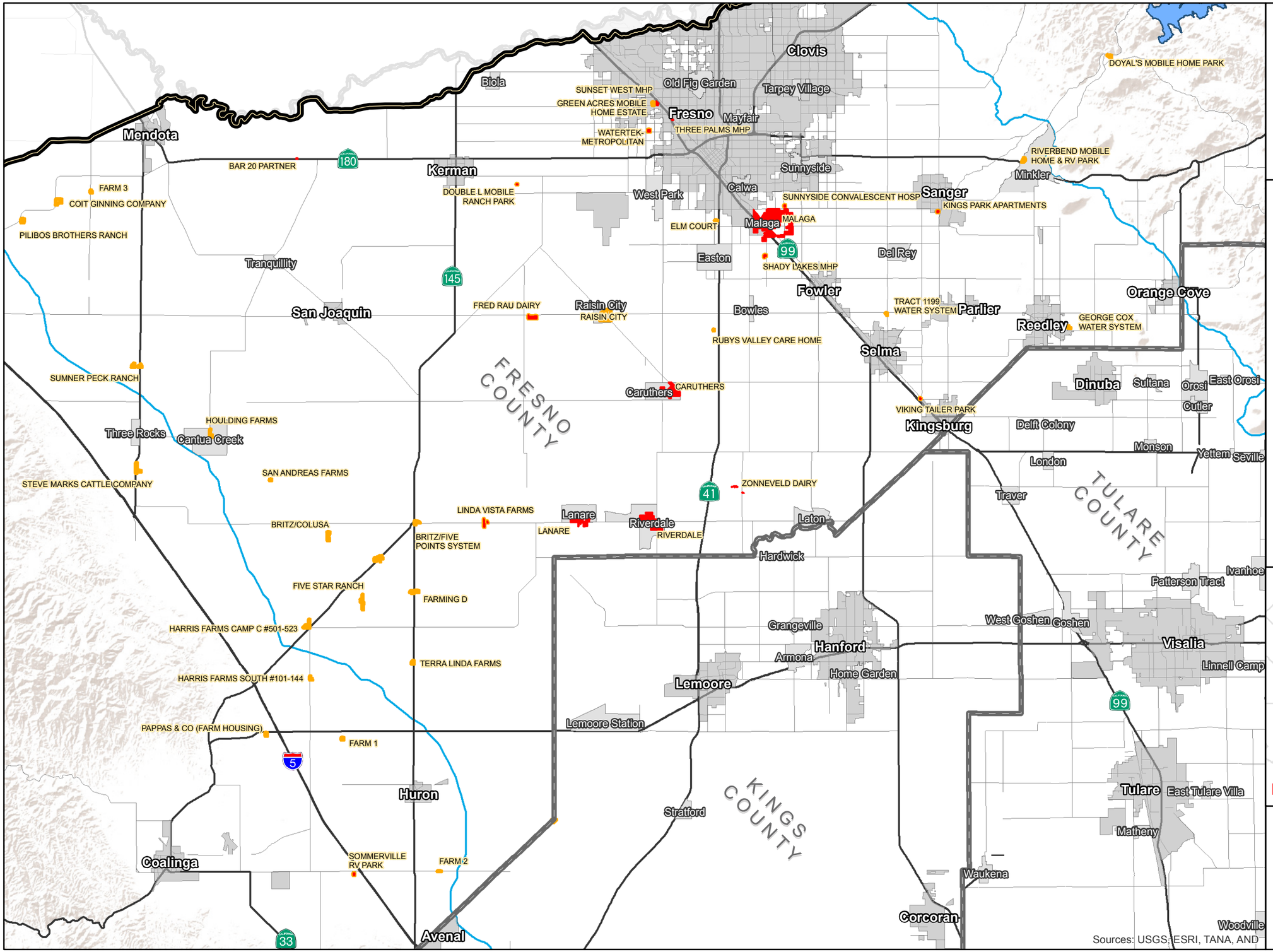
Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Water Study

FRESNO COUNTY Communities

DAC and SDAC Communities With A Single Active Water Source Or *Water Quality Issues

FIGURE B-5



Legend

- Tulare Lake Basin
- County
- *Source Exceeded MCL for either Arsenic, Uranium, Nitrate or Half Nitrate (2008-10)
- 1 Active Water Source Identified
- City
- Community (Non-Incorporated)
- Major Road
- Highway / Interstate
- Major Canal

*Source exceeded MCL in one or more samples collected from 2008-2010. Source status is AU (Active Untreated), CU (Combined Untreated), AT (Active Treated), or CT (Combined Treated). Considered as delivered water.

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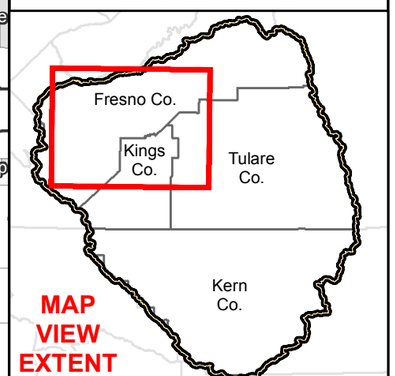

0 2 4 Miles

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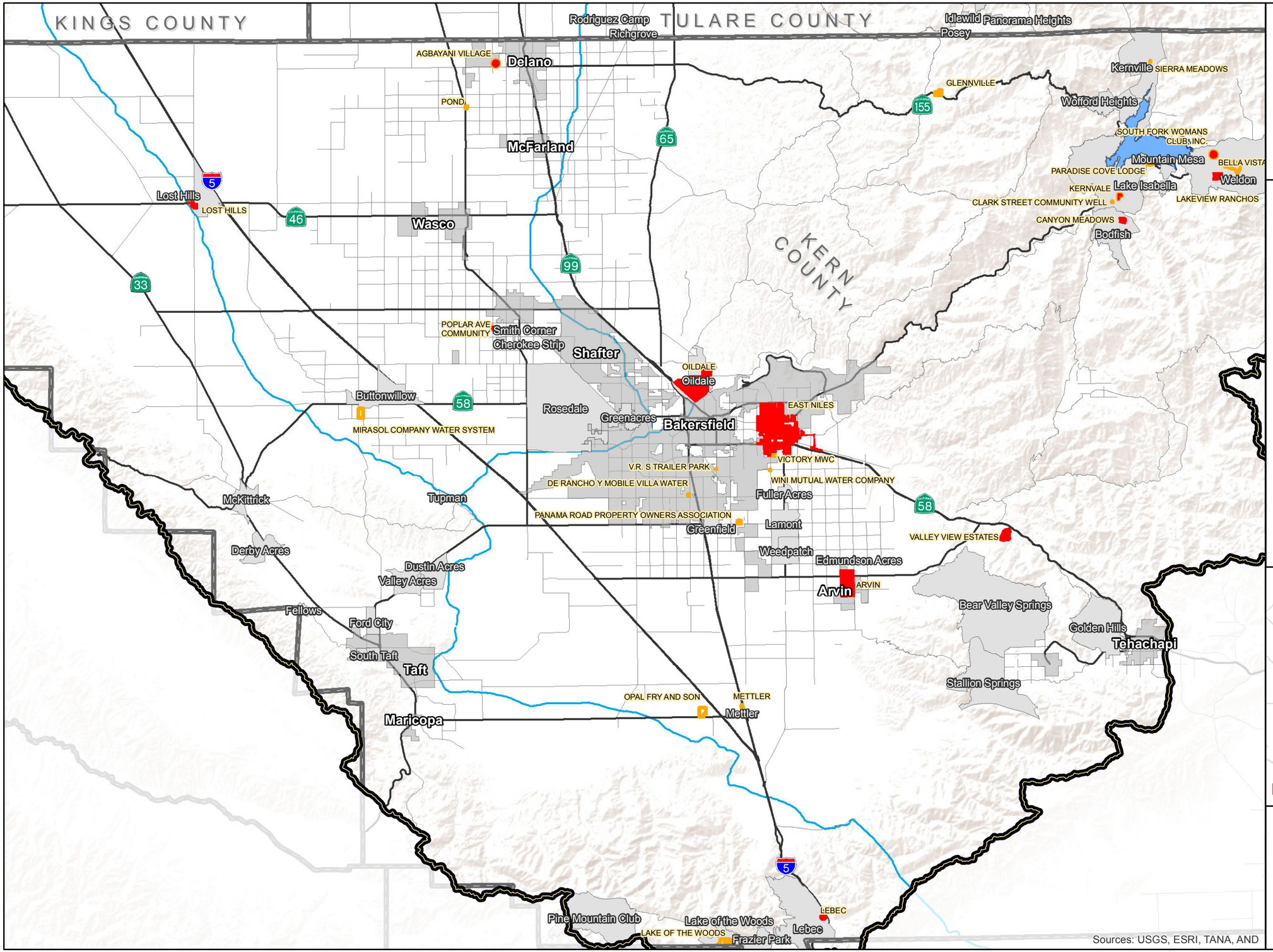
Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Water Study

KERN COUNTY
Communities
DAC and SDAC Communities
With A Single Active Water Source
Or *Water Quality Issues

FIGURE B-6

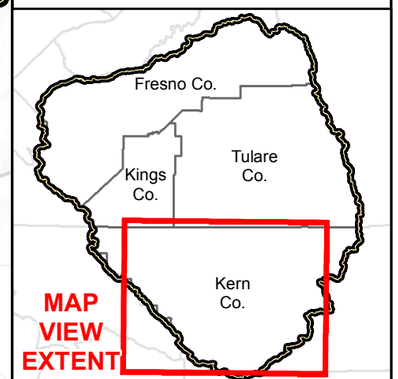


Legend

- Tulare Lake Basin
- County
- *Source Exceeded MCL for either Arsenic, Uranium, Nitrate or Half Nitrate (2008-10)
- 1 Active Water Source Identified
- City
- Community (Non-Incorporated)
- Major Road
- Highway / Interstate
- Major Canal

*Source exceeded MCL in one or more samples collected from 2008-2010. Source status is AU (Active Untreated), CU (Combined Untreated), AT (Active Treated), or CT (Combined Treated). Considered as delivered water.

DRAFT



0 2 4 6 Miles

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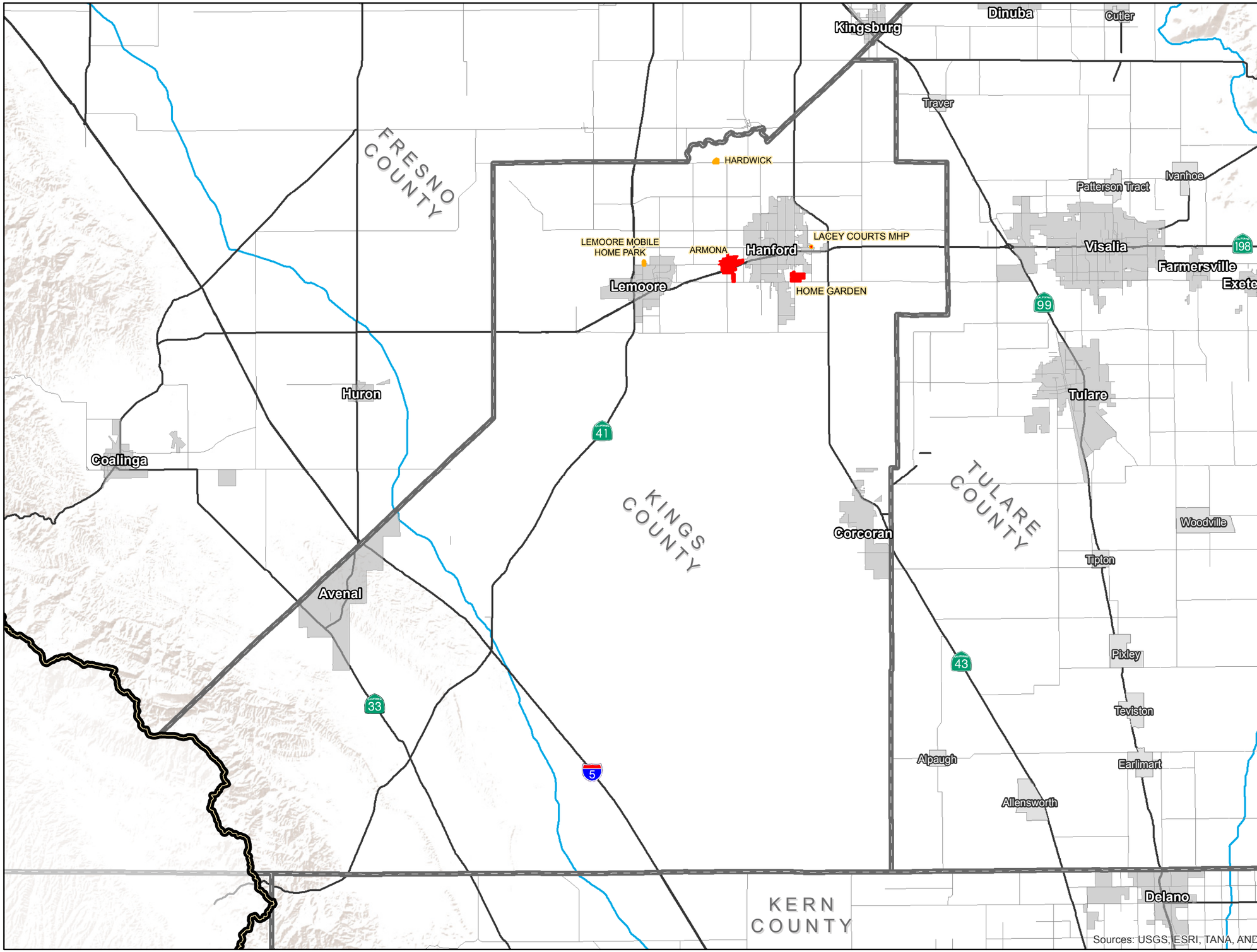
Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Water Study

KINGS COUNTY
Communities
DAC and SDAC Communities
With A Single Active Water Source
Or *Water Quality Issues

FIGURE B-7



Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Legend

- Tulare Lake Basin
- County
- *Source Exceeded MCL for either Arsenic, Uranium, Nitrate or Half Nitrate (2008-10)
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- City
- Community (Non-Incorporated)
- Major Road
- Highway / Interstate
- Major Canal

*Source exceeded MCL in one or more samples collected from 2008-2010. Source status is AU (Active Untreated), CU (Combined Untreated), AT (Active Treated), or CT (Combined Treated). Considered as delivered water.

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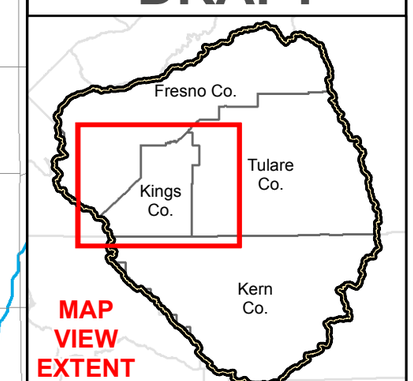

0 2 4 6 Miles

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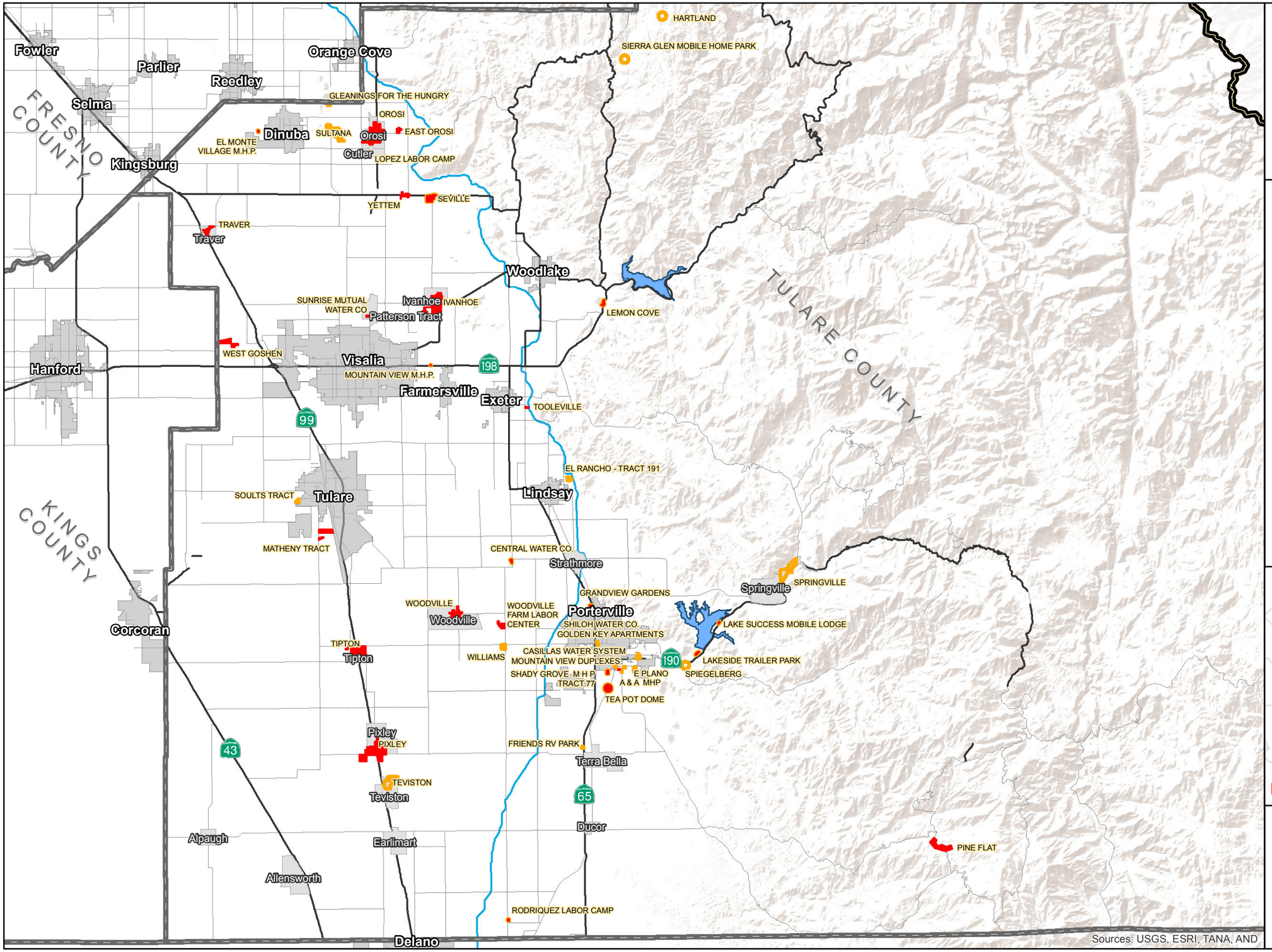
Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Water Study

TULARE COUNTY
Communities
DAC and SDAC Communities
With A Single Active Water Source
Or *Water Quality Issues

FIGURE B-8



Sources: USGS, ESRI, TANA, AND

Legend

- Tulare Lake Basin
- County
- *Source Exceeded MCL for either Arsenic, Uranium, Nitrate or Half Nitrate (2008-10)
- 1 Active Water Source Identified
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- Major Canal

*Source exceeded MCL in one or more samples collected from 2008-2010. Source status is AU (Active Untreated), CU (Combined Untreated), AT (Active Treated), or CT (Combined Treated). Considered as delivered water.

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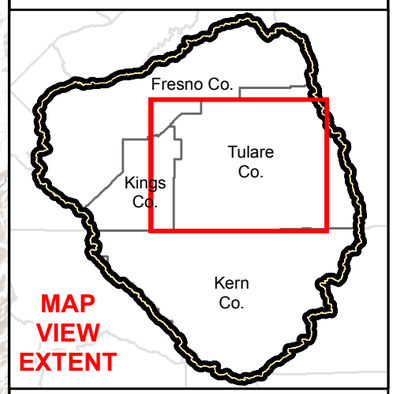

0 2 4 6 Miles

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APPENDIX C

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS

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Community Profiles

Tulare Lake Basin Pilot Study

Management and Non-Infrastructure Section

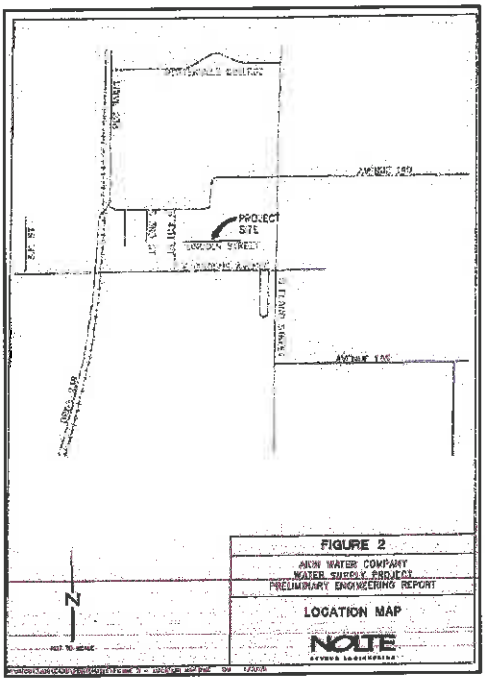
April 2013

AKIN WATER SYSTEM

15-50 Connections Range
(26 Connections)

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County neighborhood that encompasses the neighborhood served by the Akin Water System is located just southeast of the City of Porterville.



Information to be included for each community:

1. **When was community established and why**
   Housing in the area was apparently first developed in the 1940s to serve the new development along Lincoln St. The Akin brothers (James and Bill) were developers; they set up the water company to further the development.

2. **How old are the systems**

   This system was apparently developed as part of the issuance of building permits by the County of Tulare. It is uncertain how long the water system existed prior to 1986 when the County requested the system's owner apply for a Water Supply Permit which thereafter was issued in 1987.

3. **Median household income**

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 41.02 Block Group 1 that incorporates the neighborhood that represents the Akin Water System, was $28,824 or 60.7% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American

Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-2009	$33,375	+/- $9,807	55.3%
2006-2010	$24,793	+/- $8,067	45.6%

This data indicates that the area in which the Akins Water Company exists is a severely disadvantaged area.

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

There is no sewer service for residents. The neighborhood is dependent on individual septic tank systems for sewage disposal. The current water flat rate is $30 / month. This is approximately 1.5% of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the neighborhood.

5. Billing methods for the community systems *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.*

The Water Company operates its water system totally as an enterprise fund with all operating revenue generated from customer user fees. Customers pay in advance every two months. The system owner's wife generates bills, collects payments, and makes deposits to a bank account. Residents can mail or drop off payments at the owner's house, but the owner lives on the other side of town from the Lincoln St neighborhood. The owner accepts checks and money orders.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The system carries no debt. It has little in the way of cash reserves.

In the fiscal year 2009-2010, the water system's financial situation was as follows:

Description	Water System	
Cash beginning of year	$	3,900
Operating Income	$	8,175
Operating Expense	$	9,184
Depreciation		unknown
Operating Exp. (w/o Dep.)	$	9,184
Non-operating Revenue	$	0.00
Non-operating Expenses	$	136
Cash end of year	$	2,755
Change in Net Assets	$	(1,145)

7. Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come

The system is run as a business; in fact, it is a business, though not a profitable one.

8. Range of household budgets in the community *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

Akin Water System represents an area that is severely disadvantaged, with 2005-09 ACS MHI indicating an MHI of 55% of the statewide MHI. The 2005-09 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Census Tract 41.02, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	12.5%	+/- 9.5
$10,000 to $14,999	8.3%	+/- 7.8
$15,000 to $24,999	9.1%	+/- 7.3
$25,000 to $34,999	23.3%	+/- 11.9
$35,000 to $49,999	13.1%	+/- 7.4
$50,000 to $74,999	26.7%	+/- 12.6
Median income (dollars)	33,375	+/- 9,807

An estimated 30% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 53% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. Population served

The Akins Water Company serves 26 dwellings with a population of approximately 85 persons.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

There is no community wide sewer system that serves the neighborhood provided water by the Akins Water System. The community depends on individual on-site septic tank systems for wastewater disposal.

The Akins Water System has 26 connections servicing 26 residences.

The water system is supplied by two water wells, each of which produces water exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate. The south well (#1) which is the

system's primary well is located on Lincoln Street was drilled to a depth of 180 feet, is equipped with a 3 hp submersible pump and pumps into a 86 gallon hydropneumatic tank. The north well (#2) which is the system's back-up well was drilled to a depth of 180 feet, is equipped with a 1 hp submersible pump and pumps into four (4) hydropneumatic tanks totaling 220 gallons. As such, the Water Company has a back-up source of water though not one that provides potable water.

Water pumped from the wells has intermittently exceeded the nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level set by EPA and CDPH. The chronic on again and off again problem with Akin Water Company's water quality has been the nitrate levels of water produced from the community's two wells. Attached is a table listing nitrate levels from both wells from 1989 through October 2012. This table shows that the east and west wells have produced water exceeding the nitrate MCL 6 and 4 times respectively over this period, though not over the MCL since 2006.

Akin Water System Nitrate Levels in Active Wells Nitrate MCL = 45 ppm		
Date	East Well #1 (ppm)	West Well #2 (ppm)
3/9/1989	32	
6/24/1992	33	
7/30/1996	44	
4/29/1998		45
6/8/1999	54	
11/29/1999	52.7	
10/17/2000		49
10/17/2000	45	
6/19/2001	42.6	52.6
12/3/2001		45
7/2/2002	50	41
12/5/2002	41	38
12/15/2003	49	36
6/15/2004	42	
2/8/2006	47	
3/12/2007	44	43
1/8/2008	39	40
1/14/2008	38	
2/4/2009	36	36
5/27/2009	33	27
11/12/2010	35	35
10/14/2011	26	26
10/19/2012	19	19
Times Exceeding MCL	6	4

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The Akin Water Company is governed by the owner Jim Akin.

12. Decision making process *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

The water system owner makes decisions as needed to keep the system in operation. The system was originally co-owned with Mr. Akin's brother Bill (they developed the Lincoln St. neighborhood) but the brother is now deceased and Mr. Akin is sole owner.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

The water system's owner, Jim Akin, has his D1 license. He takes care of most issues with the water system. Major repairs would be farmed out to a pipeline construction company.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

The water system is privately owned and decisions regarding rates rest with the owner. The water system is not regulated by the CPUC.

Since the Akin Water Company has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Tulare County Public Health Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

Under private ownership, there has not been the need nor the opportunity for residents to band together to solve common problems.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

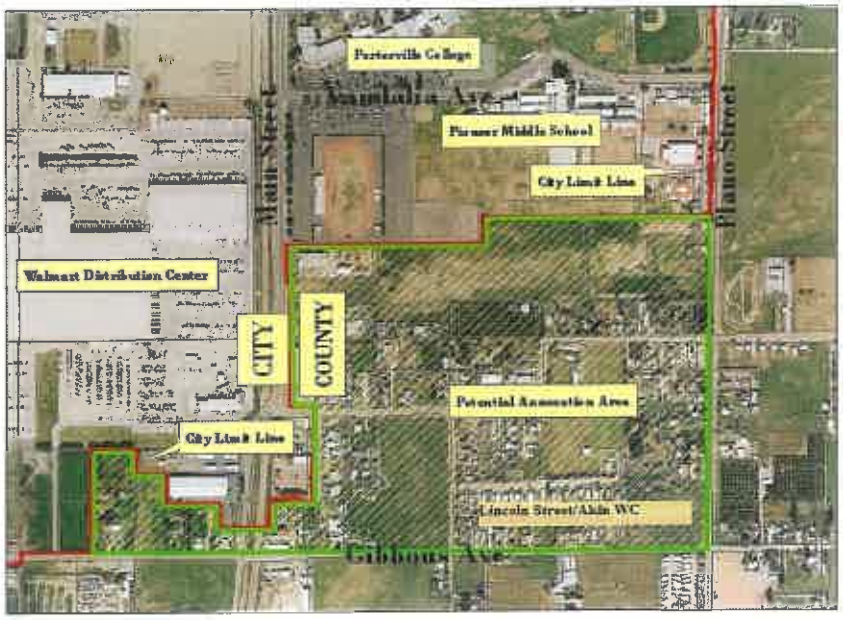
The Akin Water system has had nitrate problems since 1998.

Consolidation with the City of Porterville could be a good way to resolve the water quality problems of residents served by the Akin Water Company. The neighborhood is located very near, but not adjacent to the City of Porterville but is within the city's Sphere of Influence. The City requires that unincorporated areas desiring water service annex to the city and construct their water distribution system to city standards. This model has been followed recently by properties within the former Fairways Tract Mutual Water Company. A CDPH Planning Grant has been approved and work is underway on completing the engineering and pre-project steps necessary for Akin WC residents to receive potable water. These efforts include initiating the annexation process and completing an agreement with the City of Porterville.

Unfortunately, annexation is proving to be a greater challenge than it was for Fairways Tract. The geographical location of the Akin Water Company system is not directly adjacent to the City limits, and happens to be surrounded by irregularly drawn city limits. LAFCO rules indicate that in order to be approved, the Akin annexation needs to create a neatly shaped city boundary (no peninsula, no island), essentially correcting the irregularity of previous annexations. Therefore, many additional properties need to be annexed along with Akin, none of which will benefit from water service through the narrow scope of the Akin project. (See Figure 1 below, provided by the City of Porterville. The green area represents the "worst-case" scenario, i.e. the largest possible annexation area, and hopefully will be reduced through negotiation with the City and collaboration with LAFCO. Figure 2 illustrates one potential alternative.)

Figure 1

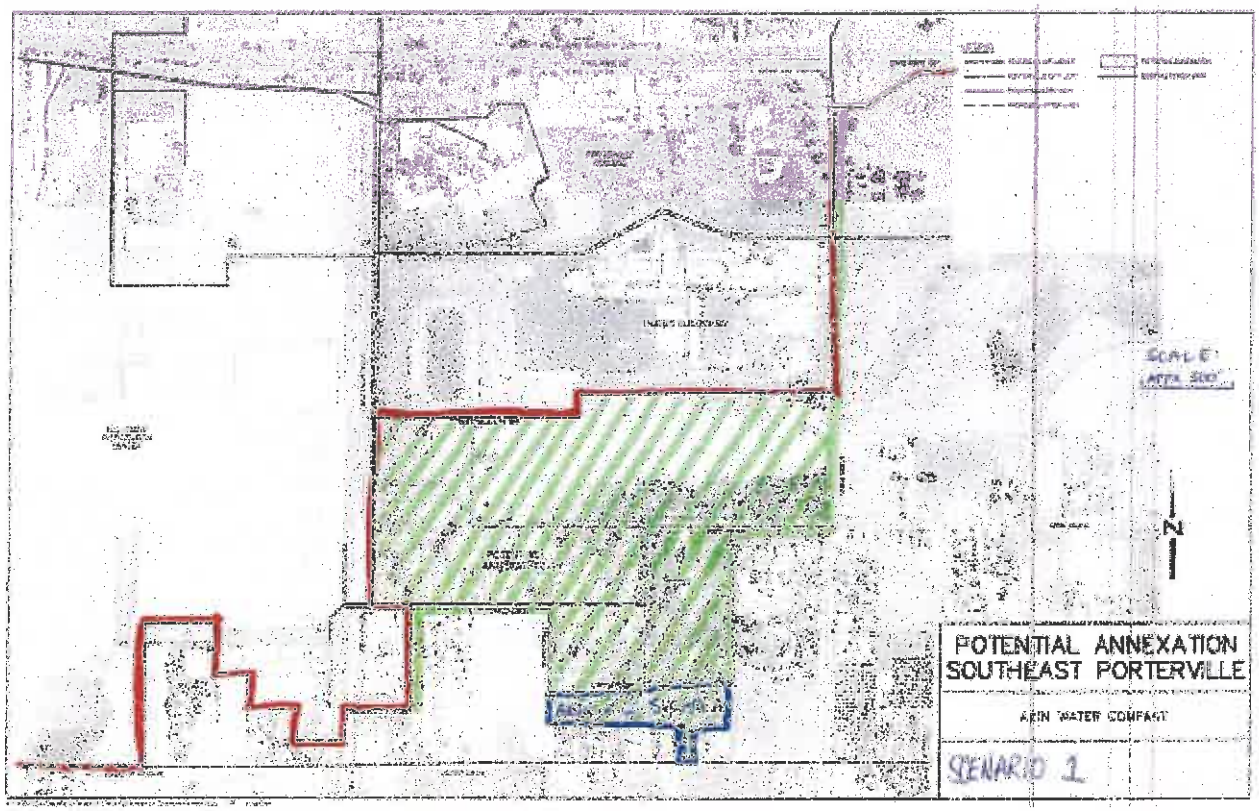
Potential Annexation Area



City Limits

Potential Annexation Area

Figure 2


POTENTIAL ANNEXATION
SOUTHEAST PORTERVILLE
ARIN WATER COMPANY
SENARIO 1
N

ALLENSWORTH

51-200 Connections Range
(119 Connections)

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of Allensworth is located in the southwestern corner of Tulare County, in the old lakebed area. Allensworth is about 8 miles west of Earlimart, along Highway 43. The current community is located immediately south of the historic settlement, which is now a state historic park and therefore not occupied.

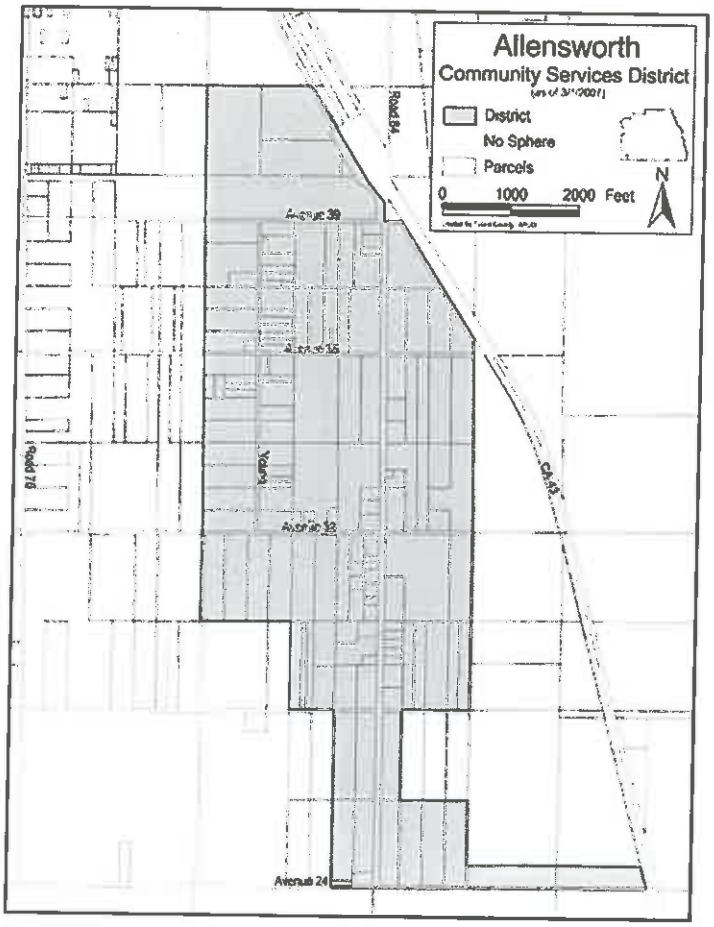
1. When was community established and why

The historic town of Allensworth was established in 1908 by Colonel Allen Allensworth. Lt. Col. Allensworth was born into slavery, escaped, served in the Navy during the Civil War and later served for 20 years as the chaplain to the 24th Infantry, and he dedicated his life to the improvement of circumstances for African-Americans. He founded the colony of Allensworth to provide a home for the soldiers of the country's four all-black regiments and to create a community where, free of the bonds of racism, black families could work hard, become self-sufficient and prosper. Even though this utopian community prospered for less than 20 years, it's still celebrated today for its vision and the opportunity it presented for African-Americans to gain a foothold, buy land and establish themselves as leaders and professionals.

That townsite of Allensworth is now the Col. Allensworth State Historic Park. The present-day community of Allensworth is located immediately south of the old townsite, and bears little relation to the neat buildings preserved in the Park.

2. How old are the systems

Water has always been an issue in Allensworth. The lack of an adequate water supply was a partial cause of the utopian community's demise in the early 1900s. Up until 1966-7, community members depended on private wells for both domestic supply and irrigation of crops. At that time, the Allensworth Membership Water Company was formed and a community water system was installed. This older system's one well still exists and is located adjacent to the current District's office on Road 84. Lyles Pipeline Company donated a trencher to the community and it was used by community volunteers to install the water distribution system. In 1980, the community reorganized the structure of water system operations and dissolved the Membership (Mutual) Water Company and formed a community services district with the later taking over the assets and liabilities of the previous company. The CSD was formed with broad powers beyond the immediate needs to provide water.



In 1982 The Allensworth Community Services District was successful in receiving a State Safe Drinking Water Bond Law grant of $400,000 which was used to investigate and implement a new source of water supply with arsenic levels compatible with then State and federal health standards. This process included a sampling of wells within roughly a five mile radius of the community. In general, wells in and near the community were found to produce water in the 100 to 150 ppb arsenic range. However, roughly three miles to the east in an area where the Phillips Brothers pumped water that irrigated crops in Allensworth, a relatively shallow pool of "low" arsenic water was found. At the time the MCL was 50 ppb, and these easterly wells were producing well below that level. A test well confirmed lower arsenic water above the Corcoran Clay which in this area is at a depth of about 350 feet. The resulting production well not only was low in arsenic, but did not produce water with a hydrogen sulfide odor which residents, though not pleased by its taste, had grown accustomed to. A roughly 3 and a half mile 6-inch transmission line was installed to transport water from the new well to the community. It fed a new 42,000-gallon gravity storage tank which through a bank of booster pumps pressurized a hydropneumatic tank.

In 1997, the District successfully applied for funding from USDA. USDA committed a grant of $571,250 and loan of $114,540. Additional grant funding was approved from the County of Tulare with HUD Community Development Block Grant funds for this $685,790 project to drill a second well, install a larger (5,000 gallon) hydropneumatic tank and replace almost all of the water distribution system with 6-inch PVC water main. Through this project, the District installed sectionalizing gate valves, fire hydrants and new water service connections.

3. Median household income

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 43 Block Group 1 that incorporates the community of Allensworth, was $23,750 or 50.0% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-2009	$23,015	+/- $4,664	38.1%
2006-2010	$22,625	+/- $3,635	39.5%
2007-2011	$24,375	+/- $7,504	39.5%

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known

There is no sewer service in Allensworth. The community is dependent on individual septic tank systems for sewage disposal. The current water rate is $42.00/month for the first 1000 cubic feet of use, with metered rates kicking in after that ($2 per 100CF). The CSD Board with input from a citizen's advisory committee is considering an adjustment of water rates at this time (November 2012). The estimated average monthly water bill is currently $70 per month. This is approximately 3.7% of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community. The recommended new monthly rate is a base of $42.00 (no water included) with a metered rate that begins at $0.72 per hundred cubic feet (CCF), scaling up to $2.00 per CCF, after 15,000 CCF of usage.

5. Billing methods for the community systems *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.*

The Allensworth CSD was formed after 1978's Proposition 13 and as such was not allowed to share in the distribution of property taxes collected by Tulare County. The District financially operates its water system totally as an enterprise fund with all operating revenue generated from customer user fees. Allensworth CSD staff manually reads water meters towards the end of each month and normally mails customer bills out just after the first of the following month. Customers therefore pay in arrears based on their water usage. The office manager generates bills, collects payments, and makes deposits to the Tulare County Treasurer's office in Visalia. Residents can mail or drop off payments at the ACSD office, but with no post office in town, most people drop off payments at the office. The office accepts checks and money orders. Deposits are delivered in person to Visalia, by the manager, about once a week. The District (which utilizes the County of Tulare Treasury as its depository) pays its bills by utilizing the County's Auditor-Controller's office to issue warrants (checks). Payment vouchers and an Order to Disburse Funds are approved monthly by the Board of Directors directing the County to issue warrants. When issued, the warrants are mailed to the ACSD thence the District general manager mails the warrants to vendors. This warrant process, depending on the dates vouchers are submitted takes anywhere from 2 to 4 weeks to issue a warrant. Though somewhat time consuming, this process consists of some additional oversight and documentation for each payment issued.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The Allensworth CSD struggles constantly in staying financially afloat. In the past ten years, the District has had to borrow money once from Tulare County and twice from Self-Help Enterprises (SHE) and to cover operational costs. One financial crisis

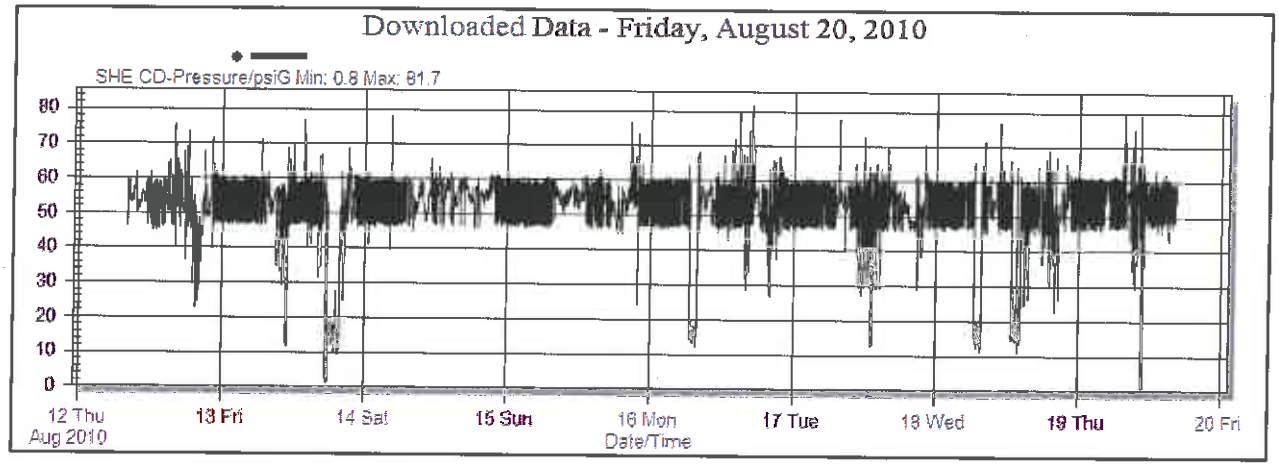
resulted due to payment of invoices from the District's fund at Tulare County when there were insufficient funds to cover warrants issued. The County approved a loan to the District to cover this short fall which took 3 to 4 years to pay back. Twice during this period, SHE has lent the ACSD funds to cover the costs of annual audits, as they fall behind on these repeatedly. Grant money for water project development has been jeopardized (though not yet lost) due to the District's tardiness in preparing audits. The District is also paying on the USDA loan that financed the water system improvements constructed in 1999. The District has virtually no money in reserves. The District is currently (November 2012) going through hopefully the final steps in a lengthy process to receive community buy-in to a rate increase that will improve revenues to meet required expenses. This process will culminate with a Proposition 218 hearing.

In the fiscal year 2010-11, the District's financial situation was as follows:

Description	Water System	
Cash beginning of year	$	9,463
Operating Income	$	109,408
Operating Expense	$	140,083
Depreciation	$	22,482
Operating Exp. (w/o Dep.)	$	117,601
Non-operating Revenue	$	495
Non-operating Expenses	$	0
Cash end of year	$	(2,886)
Change in Net Assets	$	(32,555)
Interest Paid	$	5,171

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come?**

The ACSD District operates as a business, but has its challenges. For example, a moratorium on new service connections has been in place since 2011. This moratorium is due to the lack of water supply in summer months to meet peak demand. Prior to the District issuing this moratorium numerous new connections were allowed which resulted in reduced pressure and supply to the rest of the community, especially near the existing connections located near the new connections. The District sought to gather information that would evaluate the capacity and pressure issues and then a recommended solution with cost estimate. The following is a snap shot of pressure readings in August 2010 dipping at times below 20psi.



Unfortunately, the District has few resources to provide a technical evaluation of the problem and assessment of potential solutions. Therefore, there has been little done to reverse the moratorium, despite some pretty heated objections from the community. Another wrinkle in this issue is that the County of Tulare has started issuing building permits along with well drilling permits to property owners that are unable to receive will serve letters from the District. As a result, new private domestic wells are being drilled in an area where it can almost be assured that arsenic levels will be in the 100 to 150 ppb range, ten to fifteen times the arsenic MCL.

A recent (2011) Municipal Services Review (MSR) by Tulare County LAFCO makes the following conclusion:

> …[T]he District does not have the ability to implement traditional revenue generating mechanisms and is completely dependent [sic] on outside sources to fund even basic maintenance and operational costs. …[T]he District faces challenges well beyond basic system operation/maintenance, meaning that any funding that is secured will not be used, at least not completely, to address the system's chronic contamination and groundwater supply issues. This approach is unsustainable and threatens the District's solvency.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community** *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

Allensworth is severely disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at less than 40% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Allensworth CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	14.3%	+/- 15.5
$10,000 to $14,999	7.9%	+/- 11.1
$15,000 to $24,999	42.9%	+/- 18.6
$25,000 to $34,999	17.5%	+/- 15.6
$35,000 to $49,999	0.0%	+/- 41.5
$50,000 to $74,999	17.5%	+/- 13.9
Median Income (dollars)	$22,625	+/- $3,635

An estimated 65.1% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 82.6% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

Allensworth families in general don't have any room for flexibility in their budgets. There is very little local job opportunity (virtually none at all in Allensworth, other than at the school or a few farming jobs near the community) so those who are employed have to travel to work. Many families depend on farm labor for their major source of revenue so their incomes fluctuate seasonally. There are also many residents who depend on fixed-income sources such as disability and social security. The proposed rate increase has been an object of considerable controversy, with residents showing up in droves to community meetings, board meetings and water finance committee meetings to express the difficulty that many have in covering the expense for this basic necessity.

9. Population served

The 2010 United States Census reported that Allensworth had a population of 471. The population density was 151.8 people per square mile. The racial makeup of Allensworth was 158 (33.5%) White, 22 (4.7%) African American, 0 (0.0%) Native American, 8 (1.7%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 279 (59.2%) from other races, and 4 (0.8%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 436 persons (92.6%).

The average household size was 4.10. There were 142 housing units at an average density of 45.8 per square mile (17.7/km²), of which 56 (48.7%) were owner-occupied, and 59 (51.3%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 0%; the rental vacancy rate was 11.8%. 220 people (46.7% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 251 people (53.3%) lived in rental housing units.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known

The ACSD has 119 active connections servicing 116 residences, the Allensworth School (with an ADA of 74) the Allensworth Community Center and the Allensworth State Historic Park.

The two District water wells that supply the community produce water that violates the Arsenic MCL. Though, these wells produce water very close to the 10ppb MCL level, and the west well's arsenic levels fluctuate above and below the MCL, the system still violates the arsenic MCL. As such, the District has a back-up source of water though not one that consistently provides potable water. It should be noted that the newer west well (equipped with a 20 hp motor) which went on line in May 1999 was drilled to a depth of 320 feet with a 12-inch casing installed to a depth of 315 feet; has a 50 foot conductor casing; is grouted to a depth of 90 feet; gravel packed from 90 to 240 feet; has a 10-foot cement seal from 240 to 250 feet in depth; and is gravel packed below that. The well was drilled at a time when it was anticipated that EPA and the state would lower the arsenic MCL below the 50ppb in effect at the time, however, it was not known what the new MCL would become. For that reason, the well was constructed in such a way that the 10-foot seal at the 240 to 250 foot depth level could be utilized to isolate water taken from the well.

Water pumped from the wells has intermittently exceeded the arsenic Maximum Contaminant Level set by EPA and CDPH. The chronic problem with Allensworth water quality has been the arsenic levels of water produced from the community's two wells. Attached is a table listing arsenic levels from both wells from 1990 through September 2012. This table shows that the east and west wells have produced water exceeding the ~~nitrate~~ MCL 18 and 4 times respectively over this period.

arsenic

Allensworth Community Services District Arsenic Levels in Active Wells Arsenic MCL = 10 ppb		
Date	East Well #1 (ppb)	West Well #2 (ppb)
3/6/1990	17	
11/23/1993	16	
11/4/1996	15	
9/28/1999	10	
10/24/2002	9	
10/26/2005	11	
9/21/2007	11	
12/11/2007	12	
12/13/2007	13	
3/26/2008	13	
8/7/2008	10	
12/19/2008	11	
11/30/2010	12	13
3/29/2011	14	14
6/13/2011	12	12
8/8/2011	10	6
11/16/2011	11	11
4/5/2012	12	7
9/13/2012	12	9
Times Exceeding MCL	**18**	**4**
Old off-line well at storage tank site		
6/6/1996	65	

Good system records do not exist and much of the information that is known is in the head of the former maintenance worker, who still offers some help and services to the ACSD.

There is no community wide sewer system in Allensworth. The community depends on individual on-site septic tank systems for wastewater disposal. In wet years, the combination of a perched water table and tight soils creates problems for effective leaching of septic tank effluent.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The Allensworth Community Services District provides water service to the unincorporated community of Allensworth. The District is governed by a 5-member board of directors (currently 4 members with one perpetual vacancy).

12. Decision making process *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

The Allensworth CSD Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process related to the community's water system. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District General Manager provides the overall management of the system.

As a side note, within this small community in addition to the Community Services District Board, there is also an Allensworth Elementary School District board, a town council, and the Allensworth Progressive Association Board of Directors. Each fills its own role.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

The District has one full-time (30-hour) general manager. Currently they are also employing a second office worker, part-time. The general manager does most of the field work, with occasional support called in (see below).

A previous maintenance system employee has been available for assistance at times when needed.

The District utilizes a pump company for repairs as needed.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

The District has one full-time (30-hour) general manager that is accountable to the Board of Directors. The General Manager is a certified D1 operator even though her primary job responsibilities are (at least in theory) clerical/office duties. Since help in the field is not always available, she also reads meters and manages repairs. A previous maintenance system employee has been available for assistance at times when needed. The District utilizes a pump company for repairs as needed.

Since the ACSD water system has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Tulare County Public Health Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

No CPUC. Most of their functions are entirely internal (budgeting, billing, operations, etc). The exception is their banking relationship with the Tulare County Treasurer.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

Allensworth has had success with a water committee that has been meeting on an ongoing basis for about a year now. The committee is able to bring together District directors & staff, community members, and other interested parties to strategize and problem-solve.

The water committee started out by making a list of problems and then setting priorities for what issues to tackle first. The committee has made numerous recommendations to the Board, and their efforts have resulted in a campaign to eliminate "double dwellers" (multiple residences served by one service connection), some preliminary engineering studies, an effort to establish policies (personnel, etc.) and the rate adjustment that is currently underway.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Allensworth has had arsenic problems since the 1960s. This is a huge unresolved problem. A regional project could be a good answer for them; the Strategic Growth Council grant awarded to Tulare County in 2012 will investigate the feasibility of a regional solution for Allensworth and Alpaugh, building on a potential partnership with Angiola Water District south of Corcoran.

Allensworth's other big unresolved problem is their moratorium and the concern over insufficient water supplies.

Consolidation could be a good way to resolve Allensworth's water problems. Although it is located at a distance of several miles from Alpaugh, the two communities face similar problems with regard to economy of scale, contamination and revenue deficiencies. The Strategic Growth Council grant is a fantastic opportunity to explore this option, and should be coupled with the Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Community Pilot Study to advance some solutions for the region.

The 2011 LAFCO MSR makes the following comment regarding consolidation:

> One of the major obstacles to consolidation is the governance structure of the resulting entity; in particular, existing governing boards fear that the interests of their respective constituencies will no longer be advanced with the same vigor and empathy as before. This issue cannot be adequately addressed within the parameters of an MSR; however, it should be noted that Section 61030 (a) of the CSD law allows LAFCO to increase the number of members to serve on the initial board of directors of the resulting entity from 5 to 7, 9 or 11. Terms to be served by the new board of directors can also be set by LAFCO in accordance with Section 56886 (n). The expanded board of directors can be elected by division, with division boundaries being drawn according to community boundaries to ensure that customers of existing districts continue to have adequate representation on the new board.

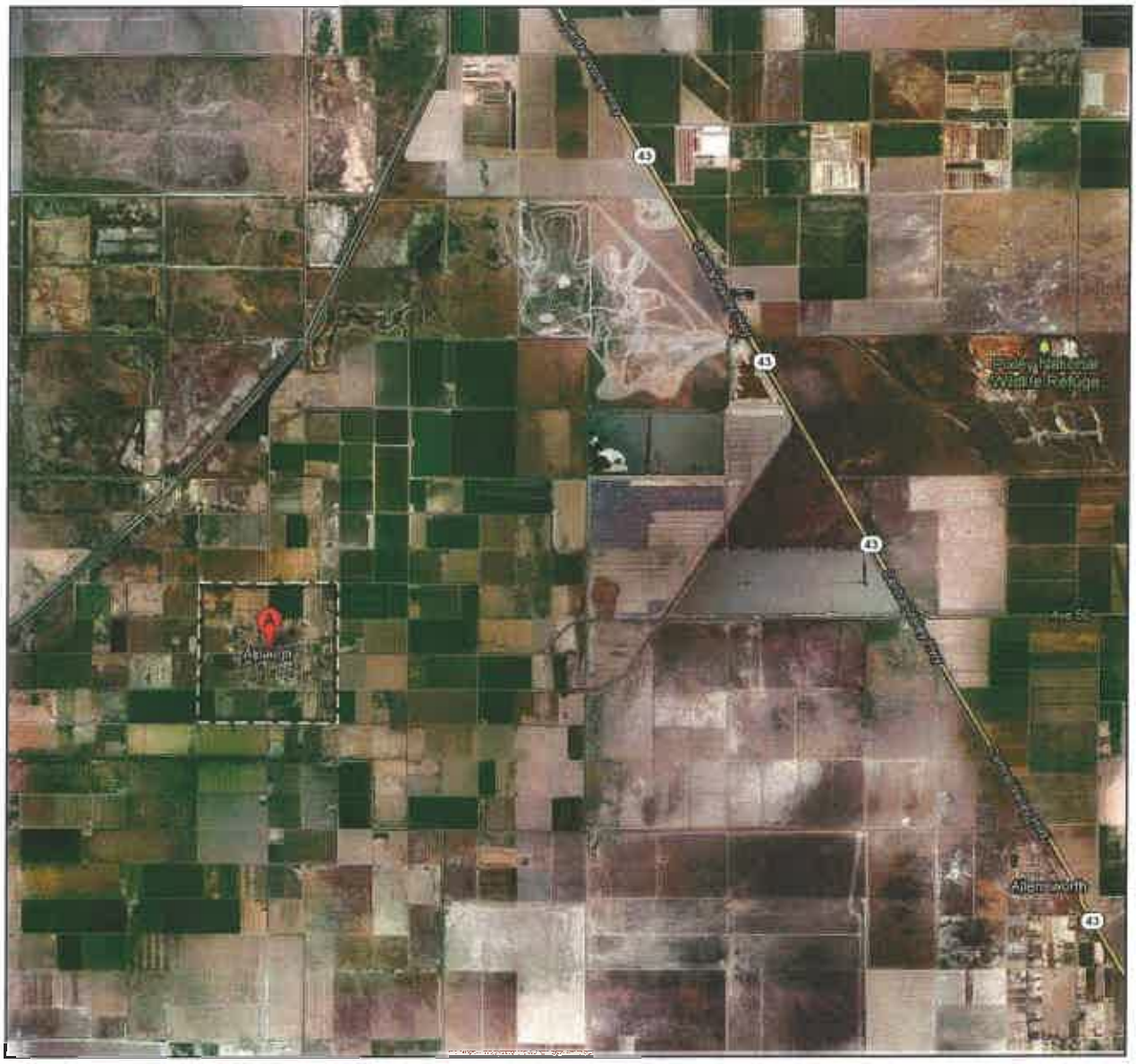
The Alpaugh-Allensworth area also has some unique cultural and recreational resources (e.g. BLM's Atwell Island wetland restoration project, Allensworth State Historic Park, Pixley National Wildlife Refuge), and there is budding interest in leveraging these resources to create expanded opportunity for water resource development and tourism. For example, one idea is to build a trail system over pipeline easements that could move water (and hikers/birders/cyclists) between Atwell Island and Allensworth.

ALPAUGH

201-500 Connections Range
(360 Connections, of which 343 are residential)

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of Alpaugh is located about 3.5 miles west of State Highway 43 near the southwestern border of Tulare County with neighboring Kings and Kern counties. Alpaugh residents tend to do their banking and other business in Corcoran, about 16 miles north, and Alpaugh is also located within 20 miles of Delano.



1. When was community established and why

Near what was the southeastern end of Tulare Lake, a large island owned by Visalia Judge Atwell was known as Atwell's Island. The town of Alpaugh was established where this island previously existed. In 1905 a group of Los Angeles investors obtained control of the 8,861 acre Atwell Island and sold small tracts of land. At the time there was trouble in getting a good supply of water. A school district was formed in 1906, a church and school built along with residential structures. Initially artesian wells could supply small amounts of water. Later dual purpose wells were drilled that would provide water for irrigation and natural gas for cooking and heating. Sometime after 1913 the Santa Fe Railroad constructed an eight mile spur line from its main line to the east. The community became a hub for agricultural shipping at that point. *(source: History of Tulare and Kings Counties, California, Eugene Menefee and Fred Dodge, by Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, CA 1913).*

2. How old are the systems.

Much of the District's water distribution system was constructed over 70 years ago. (The Tulare County Waterworks District, the original potable water provider to the townsite of Alpaugh, was formed in 1919.) At that time, the pipeline system consisted of steel and asbestos cement pipe varying in size from 2 to 8 inches in diameter. In the 1990s, the community's water source consisted of 2 wells owned and operated by the Alpaugh Irrigation District and none of the District services had water meters. Water exceeded State and Federal standards for color and odor and arsenic. Bacterial contamination of the water distribution system had also occurred on occasions. In the warmer months, water pressure dipped below 20psi during the day failing State minimal pressure standards and causing the local school to close when there was insufficient pressure to flush toilets. This deteriorated distribution system had suffered numerous breaks. At the time, line repairs had to be done with caution due to septic tank effluent in proximity to portions of the pipeline. These frequent leaks, often in close proximity to septic tank systems with low-pressure conditions, created a potential health hazard to Alpaugh's water consumers.

As a step in the right direction, AID Well 10 was drilled 2003 by the Alpaugh Irrigation District. Soon after, the AJPA drilled AJPA Well 1 in 2006. This USDA/DWR funded project also included the construction of a 350,000 gallon ground level storage tank all of the community's water distribution system and much of the distribution pipeline in the outlying Irrigation District. More pipeline was replaced in 2011 with funding provided by the DWR Water Use Efficiency Program, including the major rehabilitation of the line connecting AID Well 10 to the storage tank at the AJPA Well 1 well site. The older pipeline (which extends far outside the townsite to customers formerly served by AID, see governance comments below) dates back decades.

3. **Median household income.**

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Alpaugh Census Designated Place (CDP) that incorporates the community of Alpaugh and portions the surrounding area was $23,688 or 49.9% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-2009	$21,613	+/- $3,725	35.8%
2006-2010	$24,688	+/- $5,772	43.1%
2007-2011	$22,875	+/- $4,288	37.1%

As such, Alpaugh's median household income is well below the 60 percent of the statewide median household income threshold, justifying a determination that Alpaugh is a severely disadvantaged community.

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.**

No sewer. Water rates have a base charge of $45 per month for the first 10,000 gallons of usage or $55 per month for usage between 10,001 and 25,000 gallons. Thereafter, all users are charged $3 per 1,000 gallons consumed. Customers in the AID area pay an additional $10 per month toward the USDA financing that paid for the AID Well 1 project. TCWWD customers (within the townsite) are assessed this loan repayment fee on their property taxes via Measure R, approved in the year 2000 election. The average water rate in Alpaugh is now $55 per connection.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.

AJPA sends out bills monthly through the USPS on postcards, which are a cost-saving measure over stamped envelopes. Customers can pay through the mail or by coming into the office, which is open four days per week. Office staff collects bills, and takes deposits to a commercial bank in Corcoran.

6. **Are systems in the black or in debt?**

The only current debts are the USDA debts for the AID Well 1 and AJPA Well 10 projects; Annual payments are approximately $25,000. In general, AJPA operates in the black but margins are usually narrow and historically, a system emergency equals a fiscal crisis. Since the last rate increase in 2009, AJPA has been building up reserve funds and repaying funds borrowed from their capacity fund (capital improvement reserve funded capacity fees paid for new connections). AJPA is constantly looking for ways to save money and improve efficiency. Besides billing on postcards, they have recently switched chlorine vendors, saving about 50% of their chlorine bill; they also bought a Kubota work vehicle that consumes far less fuel than their regular truck. They would like to move out of the rented office at the Veteran's Memorial Building in favor of a modular office building installed at the AJPA Well 1 site (which also serves as the District's Corporation Yard), but have been stymied by zoning problems. It is hoped that the recent establishment of a Community Services District, that was approved in the November 2012 election, will contribute to improved efficiency and stability.

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

See previous comments.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community** *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

Alpaugh is severely disadvantaged, with 2007-11 ACS MHI indicating an MHI of approximately 37% of the statewide MHI. The 2007-11 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Alpaugh CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	10.0%	+/-7.8
$10,000 to $14,999	16.3%	+/-9.6
$15,000 to $24,999	27.8%	+/-13.0
$25,000 to $34,999	22.0%	+/-8.9
$35,000 to $49,999	9.1%	+/-7.3
$50,000 to $74,999	9.1%	+/-6.8
$75,000 to $99,999	2.9%	+/-4.2
$100,000 to $149,999	2.9%	+/-4.2
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%	+/-16.4
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-16.4
Median income (dollars)	$22,875	+/-$4,288

An estimated 54% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 76% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 51.5% (MOE +/- 14.4%) of Alpaugh families live below the poverty line. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community

Alpaugh families in general don't have any room for flexibility in their budgets. Many families depend on farm labor for their major source of revenue so their incomes fluctuate seasonally. There are also many residents who depend on fixed-income sources such as disability and social security.

9. Population served.

The 2010 United States Census reported that the Alpaugh Census Designated Place (CDP) had a population of 1,026. The majority of households in Alpaugh are located in this CDP. The racial makeup of Alpaugh was 381 (37.1%) White, 4 (0.4%) African American, 11 (1.1%) Native American, 4 (0.4%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 597 (58.2%) from other races, and 29 (2.8%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 867 persons (84.5%).

The average household size was 4.54. There were 243 housing units, of which 120 (53.1%) were owner-occupied, and 106 (46.9%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.6%; the rental vacancy rate was 0.9%. 522 people (50.9% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 504 people (49.1%) lived in rental housing units.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

There is no community wide sewer system in Alpaugh. The community depends on individual on-site septic tank systems for wastewater disposal. In wet years, the combination of a perched water table and tight soils creates problems for effective leaching of septic tank effluent.

The Alpaugh Community Services District which recently took over the assets and liabilities of the Alpaugh JPA provides water to 360 connections of which 343 are residences, the Alpaugh School (with an ADA of 303) the Tulare County Fire Station, a few commercial customers including a store and cafe and the Western Farms Fertilizer Plant located about a half mile west of the community. There is an agreement between the Authority and fertilizer plant for the plant to only draw water to fill its storage tanks at night when other system demand is low.

The water system is more or less adequate at this point, especially now that AID Well 10 is once again available for backup use (due to pipe repair). Until Well 10 was available, the town was getting by on Well 1 only. Along with the 350,000 gallon ground level storage tank and booster pumps, Well 1 has been able to handle the demand.

The chief problem facing Alpaugh is its consistent violation of the arsenic MCL. There is a pilot study underway to analyze the feasibility of arsenic treatment. This project, funded by CDPH / Prop 84, was inconclusive in the first attempt (and had some problems) so a second funding agreement is in the works. Alpaugh also has some hydrogen sulfide odor problems, which they address by chlorinating.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

This is one of Alpaugh's more unique characteristics. Up until recently, the system was operated by the Alpaugh Joint Powers Authority, a JPA between Alpaugh Irrigation District and Tulare County Waterworks District No. 1. Previously, TCWWD provided domestic water to residents within the 1-square-mile townsite of Alpaugh (by contract to the AID), and the AID provided domestic water to its more rural irrigation district customers for several square miles around Alpaugh. In 2003, the two agencies entered into a joint powers agreement to run the domestic water system, with each contributing its existing distribution system pipelines. AID also contributed the use of its Well No. 45 (under lease to the AJPA), which exceeded even the old arsenic standard of 50 ppb. The use of this well was abandoned by the AJPA once Wells AID10 and AJPA1 were completed. AID constructed and contributed Well 10 with USDA funding. The TCWWD contributed Well 1 and its well site, also financed by USDA, along with replacement of many miles of distribution lines.

In the November 6, 2012 general election, the voters within both the AID and TCWD#1 voted by roughly a 75 to 25% majority to form the Alpaugh CSD. This new CSD now has the power to provide domestic water to those previously receiving water through the AJPA. This allows the AID to concentrate only on providing irrigation water to farmers. The TCWWD#1, in existence for roughly a century has now dissolved, thus reducing three legal entities down to two with a resulting cost savings:

> The Community Services District will avoid excessive overhead costs by operating with a part-time staff, which provides adequate levels of service to the community. With the dissolution of the Alpaugh Joint Powers Authority and Tulare County Waterworks District #1, the duplication of audits, legal services, bookkeeping, accounting, insurance and other charges will be reduced. The Community Services District will avoid unnecessary costs by contracting out professional services including engineering, legal services, and other consulting services. (LAFCO MSR for formation of the CSD, 2012)

12. Decision making process *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

See above for history of the AJPA formation. Per the joint powers agreement, the intent was for the Authority to be an interim measure, a step on the way to forming one public

agency for the provision of water service to the entire Alpaugh area. The formation of a Community Services District was approved by voters in the November 2012 election.

The old AJPA board of directors was comprised of six directors, three each from the two member agencies. All six were appointed by their parent agency and ..."serve at the pleasure of the [agency] who appointed [them] and may be replaced at any time by the [agency] who appointed them." (Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement, 2003) This has led to constant turnover and frequent partisanship, along with the obvious voting problems that come with a board comprised of an even number of directors. No provisions existed for tie-breaking votes.

The joint powers agreement also provided for an executive director appointed by the board. The executive director (ED) could be a member of the Board of Directors, or not; the ED could be the same person as the secretary and/or treasurer, or not. The joint powers agreement vested the ED with the authority to discipline employees and conduct day-to-day operation of the system. This, too, has proven problematic; sometimes the ED has been a volunteer and it's a rather large job for a volunteer to take on. The joint powers agreement did not specify the need for a general manager and so presumably meant for the ED to serve in such a role. At the dissolution of the AJPA, the general manager's contract identified him as the ED, essentially combining these two roles into one. The final manager/ED is a local resident, and has been able to get everyone moving in the same direction in a much more effective manner than previous general managers hired from outside. This ED is now the general manager of the newly formed Alpaugh CSA.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

Alpaugh staffing ebbs and flows, but generally they have one general manager, two part-time office personnel, two part-time field personnel, and a slate of on-call maintenance workers. The Authority/now District utilizes the services of Tom Day, a contract water treatment and distribution operator, who visits about once a week for an hour or two, lending his expertise, operators' license and general support to the operation of the water system.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.

Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved. Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?

As discussed above, AJPA employs a general manager who is a local resident. He also serves as Executive Director. With greater than 200 connections, the system is regulated by CDPH. AJPA is not subject to CPUC regulation; nor are either of its member agencies. Rate setting is a local decision arrived at by the Board of Directors and subject to Prop 218.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

AJPA's arsenic treatment pilot study may reveal helpful strategies for other communities, but as local water chemistry is so specific, results will not translate clearly for other areas. The formation of the AJPA is a strategy that could be employed in other areas, but with some lessons learned, such as the inclusion of a tie-breaking vote (e.g. a seventh "at large" member).

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the communities and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Wells AID10 and AJPA1 were drilled to address Alpaugh's long-time arsenic contamination. Unfortunately the regulatory standard changed in the midst of the creation of the AJPA and the construction of the new wells; hence the new wells went out of compliance shortly after being drilled. Therefore the community is still seeking a way to provide arsenic-free drinking water to their customers.

One solution that has been floated and is due to be explored via a Tulare County Strategic Growth Council grant is a potential interconnection between Angiola Water District, the new Alpaugh Community Services District, and the Allensworth Community Services District. Angiola WD is owner of two wells that are virtually arsenic-free, a very rare commodity in the Corcoran-Alpaugh-Allensworth area. This would be an unusual partnership involving an irrigation district, and may involve some kind of exchange or a blending solution. Angiola is not seeking to sell water to Alpaugh (they would prefer to sell the existing well sites and be made whole with replacement sources) but wholesale supply might be an option.

BEVERLY GRAND MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

15-50 Connections Range
(28 Connections)

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County neighborhood that encompasses the neighborhood served by the Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company is located just northwest of the City of Porterville.

Porterville, CA - Google Maps

Google Maps Address

1. **When was community established and why**
   This suburban subdivision was mapped in the late 1950s and all the homes were built between 1958 and 1963.

2. **How old are the systems**
   The Mutual Water Company was incorporated in 1958. The water system was installed in between 1955-57. All components date to that time.

3. **Median household income**

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 35 Block Group 2 that incorporates the neighborhood that represents the Beverly Grand

Mutual Water Company, was $41,711 or 88% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-2009	$57,083	+/- $30,093	95%
2006-2010*	$66,896	+/- $8,067	110%

It was suspected that the census data for the block group showed a higher income level than actually exists within the service area of the Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company. Therefore, for the purposes of a funding application to California Department of Public Health (CDPH), a community survey was conducted by Self-Help Enterprises in January 2009. The median household income was determined by the survey to be **$29,000** (48% of 2009 CA MHI). According to the ACS, the 2009 MHI for Census Tract 35, Block Group 2 (an area that includes, but is much larger than, Beverly Grand's service area) was $57,083. At the time of the income survey, ACS data at the block group level reported income figures that were approximately 49% higher than the actual incomes of Beverly Grand customers. ACS data should therefore be considered less than reliable for the Beverly-Grand service area.
**Note: As of 2010, Beverly Grand is in Tulare County Census Tract 35.01, Block Group 1.*

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.
There is no sewer service for Beverly Grand residents. The neighborhood is dependent on individual septic tank systems for sewage disposal. The current water flat rate is $27.50/month. This is approximately 0.5% of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the neighborhood *based on American Community Survey numbers at the block group level (see discussion in #3 above).* Water rates were the same in 2009 as they are now; using the survey-determined MHI of $29,000, water rates are 1% of area MHI.

5. Billing methods for the community systems *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.*
The Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company was formed in 1958. The Water Company operates its water system totally as an enterprise fund with all operating revenue generated from customer user fees. Customers are billed for two months at a time. The system's secretary generates bills, collects payments, and makes deposits to a bank account. Residents mail payments (check or money order) to the president/secretary's house in Arroyo Grande, or they can drop off cash payments at the home of the maintenance worker, who lives within the water system's service area.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?
No debt.

In the fiscal year 2010-11, the water system's financial situation was as follows:

Description	Water System	
Cash beginning of year	$	5,680
Operating Income	$	8,754
Operating Expense	$	7,917
Depreciation	$	0
Operating Exp. (w/o Dep.)	$	7,917
Non-operating Revenue	$	0
Non-operating Expenses	$	0
Cash end of year	$	6,517
Change in Net Assets	$	837

7. Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come

Issues are dealt with as they arise, for the most part. The system is very small and in general functions well. Apart from the nitrate violation, there have been no emergencies in the past 5 years. There are no reserve funds.

8. Range of household budgets in the community *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

The Beverly Grand Mutual water Company represents an area that is severely disadvantaged based on survey data collected in 2009. The results of the survey indicated a MHI of 48% of the statewide MHI at the time. The survey results indicated the following range of household incomes in the community:

Annual Household Income Estimate	# of Beverly Grand Households
Less than $10,000	1
$10,000 to $14,999	0
$15,000 to $24,999	8
$25,000 to $34,999	5
$35,000 to $49,999	7
$50,000 to $74,999	0
Median Household Income (dollars)	29,000

An estimated 43% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 67% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. As such, there is very little disposable income in the Beverly Grand neighborhood.

9. Population served

The Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company serves 28 dwellings with a population of approximately 100 persons. The median household income for the Beverly Grand neighborhood is $29,000. The majority of the community is Hispanic (57%) with 43% of

the households having at least one member employed in agriculture. Almost of half of the residents are children. The average household size is 3.8 persons. Extrapolating the average household size to occupied residential units counted provides an estimate of 103 for the population of the Beverly Grand Neighborhood.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

The Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company has 28 connections servicing 28 residences. The system's only water well was drilled to a depth of 190 feet has a 12-inch casing with perforations starting at a depth of 65 feet. The well is equipped with a 7.5 hp submersible pump (that reportedly pumps 155 to 200 gpm) and a 2,500 hydropneumatic tank. Ownership of the well site was lost due to a tax sale of the well site property, though operations have continued in this manner for years. The Water Company has no back-up source of water.

Water pumped from the community's sole well has exceeded the nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level set by EPA and CDPH. Attached is a table listing nitrate levels from the community well from 1967 through June 2012. This table shows that the well has produced water exceeding the nitrate MCL 21 times over this period.

Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company
Nitrate Levels in Active Wells
Nitrate MCL = 45 ppm

Date	Community Well (ppm)
4/10/1967	12
10/26/1979	25
7/1/1988	34
1/10/1992	30
1/4/1995	37
1/9/1996	29
2/11/1998	37
2/11/1999	36
2/8/2000	55
2/28/2001	44
2/24/2004	62
4/5/2004	72
7/13/2004	65
10/5/2004	50
1/4/2005	73
4/4/2005	71
7/18/2005	65
10/4/2005	65
1/3/2006	62
4/4/2006	71
7/18/2006	75
10/3/2006	71
1/4/2007	79
2/12/2007	68
5/2/2008	91
4/6/2009	75
4/7/2010	65
5/7/2010	69
4/18/2011	65
6/7/2012	78
Times Exceeding MCL	**21**

There is no community wide sewer system that serves the neighborhood provided water by the Beverly Grand Water System. The community depends on individual on-site septic tank systems for wastewater disposal.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.
The Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company is governed by a 3 member Board of Directors. At this point, two of the board members (a married couple) do most of the management from their current home on the central coast. A third board member still lives in the community and does some of the onsite maintenance and meets local needs.

12. Decision making process *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*
The water system's president and secretary make the day to day decisions as needed to keep the system in operation.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community
Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.
The water system has a paid maintenance worker and contracts with a D1 operator. See #13 below.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*
The water system is managed generally by the 3-member board of directors. Two of the directors, president & secretary (married couple) live now in Arroyo Grande, but retain ownership of their property in Beverly Grand. The third board member, vice-president, lives in the community. The Board pays a maintenance worker (who also lives in the community) to keep the well site clean and handle any maintenance issues. In addition, the water system pays a certified distribution system operator who handles sampling, nitrate notifications and consumer confidence reports (CCRs). Bookkeeping is handled by the secretary.

Since the Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Tulare County Public Health Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

As a Mutual, the system is not regulated by the PUC.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.
The local Board and water company membership have made strides towards the eventual resolution of their nitrate problem. The MWC has successfully applied for and received a Proposition 84 Planning grant from CDPH to design a new water distribution

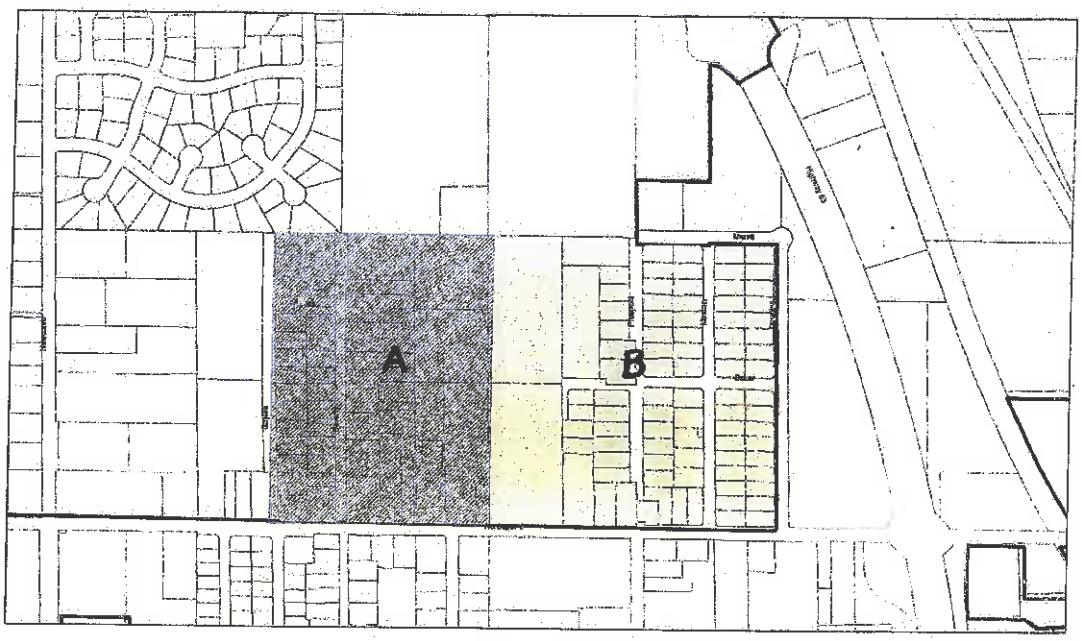
system with an intertie to the City of Porterville's water system that would be built to standards. Negotiations have begun on the annexation of the Beverly Grand area to the City.

16.Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

The Beverly Grand water system has had nitrate problems since about 2004. The nitrate level first rose above the MCL around the same time that a neighboring system deepened its well. There is no proven correlation but the president and secretary believe there is a connection.

Consolidation with the City of Porterville could be a good way to resolve the water quality problems of residents served by the Beverly Grand Mutual Water Company and possibly neighboring properties served with private domestic water wells. The neighborhood is located adjacent to the City of Porterville and is within the city's Sphere of Influence. The City requires that adjacent unincorporated areas annex to the city and construct their water distribution system to city standards in order to receive City water service. This model has been followed recently by properties within the former Fairways Tract Mutual Water Company. A CDPH Planning Grant has been approved and work is underway on a Feasibility Study to evaluate the best options for Beverly Grand's residents to receive potable water. These efforts include initiating the annexation process.

Figure 1



Annexation 474

Public meeting:
City Council Chambers
March 28, 2012
5:30 p.m.

Boundary
North of West North Grand
South of the prolongation of Merrill
East of Boyles Street
West of Douglas Street

Unfortunately, the City's policy of requiring annexation will be challenging in this case. Annexing only the Beverly Grand service area would create a peninsula, which is frowned upon by both LAFCO and the City of Porterville. Therefore, the proposed annexation (the eastern half of area "A" on Figure 1 above) is being required to

consolidate with a neighboring proposed annexation (eastern portion of area "B" on Figure 1 above), along with some other parcels which fill the gap between and create a neat city limit line. Although consent to annex has been obtained from all Beverly Grand property owners, it may be harder to get the neighboring parcels' consent since they do not stand to gain water service as part of this project. (Note: the thick black line shown in Figure 1 represents the existing City boundary.)

CRIDER MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

<15 Connections Range
(14 Connections)

Location and Introduction

- Crider Mutual Water Company has 14 connections and less than 25 permanent residents.

1. **When was community established and why**
   Established as a County subdivision in 1960 with ½ to 1 acre lots that were sold and developed. One vacant lot remains.
   Contains 2 markets, an abandoned church, one commercial site and 10 homes
   Six miles from nearest community water system.
   The water system originally permited for the community was made of:
   a. An old 300 foot unsealed, landlocked agricultural well with initial Nitrates levels of 60 ppm
   b. Used 2 and 3 inch oil pipelines for a distribution system run along behind homes.
   c. An old leaky 3000 gallon pressure tank
   d. A unsecured and landlocked 20 feet X 30 feet wellsite, surrounded by a 1 acre parcel.
   e. In the late 1970's over 300 hogs kept on the parcel surrounding the well site broke into the well site to wallow, pee & poop in the cool mud from the leaking pressure tank. In early 1980s Nitrates increased to over 300 ppm.

2. **How old are the systems**

   - ***New system including***: well, pumps, storage & pressure tank, waterlines and meter were installed in the late 80's with USDA and CDBG funding. A test well was drilled using CDBG funds that located clean water (CDBG funds). USDA funds were used to drill a 600 foot deep well and seal off the upper contaminated aquifer from the clean aquifer. The water supply meets drinking water standards. A 7,000 gallon storage tank and a 500 gallon pressure tank were built and secured from the and new 4 inch and 2 inch PVC water mains and meters were installed along the County road.

3. **Median household income**

– 1981 MHI = $10,000

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.**

- Average metered monthly rate $45 ($5.79 for debt service)

5. Billing methods for the community systems *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.*

- This is a Mutual Water Company, it cannot tax.
- Metered rate, Read monthly and monthly bills collected by mail or hand delivery.
- An assessment to pay the USDA loan is charged by shares ($5.79/ month/connection for debt service)

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

- Borderline, no reserves; system income is very sensitive to late user payments and shutoffs since there are few users..

7. Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come

- Run as a business but it has difficulty collecting from some members.

8. Range of household budgets in the community *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

– Unknown but low-income.

– No sewer, on septic systems. Utilities other than water …unknown.
– No residents are typically low-income and/or retired.
– Nothing can be cut.

9. Population served

The Fairways Tract Water Company previously served _____ dwellings with a population of approximately _____ persons.

. – Less than 25 permanent residents

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

– See above

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

– Mutual Water Company

12. Decision making process *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

– A local 3 person board of the Mutual Water Company that is made up of qualifying land owners.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

- Board & community members provide O & M, with only materials being paid. Specialized services such as pump repairs are contracted out.

14. Discuss how district/company is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

– MWC rate setting is a local decision by water company shareholders (property owners)

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

– Corrected Nitrate contamination and replaced old failing water system with new facilities with help from SHE and financing from CDBG and USDA/Rural Development (Grants & loan funds).

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

- Small size, low-income and few people willing to help run system.
    1. Local efforts to educate users about system and requirements.
    2. Residents unwilling to help out if someone is doing the work.
- This system & other noncommunity water systems like it (less than 25 population and fewer than 15 connections), do not qualify for State grant or financing or for State Prop 84 Emergency grant funds.
    1. System must rely on CDBG and or USDA funding for infrastructure improvements.
    2. State funding regulations could be changed to allow small noncommunity systems to be eligible for funding.
- Increasing regulations and other operational costs force the system to raise water rates.
    1. Seek lower cost options (Time of Use, energy efficient equipment, etc).
    2. Review and raise rates to cover costs, including reserves for repairs.
- Illegal use of water (ex. marijuana garden) creates excessive demand and puts more strain on the existing pump and system.
    1. Active system observation. High water use led Boardmember to check for leaks. A water hose was found transferring water to a nonmutual system vacant parcel that was growing marijuana. Hose was cut.
    2. Metered rate allowed charging for water use.
- Given the small size one or two nonpaying customers have a great impact on payment of power and other bills.
    1. Increase rates to develop a reserve BUT that would make it more expensive for current low-income users and may increase delinquencies.
- Consolidation
- 1. Physical consolidation is too expensive with the closest water systems being Mettler (6 miles) and Lamont (8 miles) away.
    3. Regional management consolidation might be an option, but it requires a larger entity to own & operate the system and:
        A. Would increase rates to pay for operating costs.
        B. Might not be possible due to large spread of similar systems.
        C. Limited County staffing and funds.
        D. Would take the system out of local control.

EAST OROSI

51-200 Connections Range
(106 Connections)

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of East Orosi is located approximately one and a half miles east of the town of Orosi on the north side of Avenue 416.

1. When was community established and why

The northern Tulare County community of East Orosi was established in 1916 by Orosi Farms. The community was located along a rail line that was built in the late 1800's. The railroad station agent's house still remains in the community on a block sized parcel located between Georgia Street and Idaho Avenue and between Fruitdale Avenue and Glendale Avenue. Old beat up sidewalks from this past era can still be found on the east-west Georgia Street (Avenue 418) in the center of the community. The southwestern entrance to the community is off of El Monte Way (Avenue 416) along Fruitdale Avenue where an old bridge dated July 1915 crosses the Alta Irrigation Canal with the abutments marked Orosi Farms. The major employer in the community is the Fancher Creek Packers Orange Packing House located on the northwest corner of the community. A bulk propane storage and sales facility, Pope's Propane Service, is located just south of the packing house. The community's only commercial

business, a small grocery/convenience store the East Orosi Market is located at the southeast corner of the community. The community is situated within Section 9 of Township 16S, Range 25E M.D.B.&M. at an elevation of approximately 385 feet.

2. How old are the systems.

The East Orosi Community Services District was formed on April 19, 1955 and apparently took over the operation of an older community water system that may have been as old as the railroad. The footings of a long gone elevated water storage tank can still be found near the existing East Orosi CSD office just east of Ione Road at the intersection with Florida Avenue. The older water distribution system consisted of cast iron pipelines. In the early 1980's the District received a $400,000 grant from the California Safe Drinking Water Bond program. This grant paid for the replacement of the entire water distribution system with 4 and 6-inch PVC water mains, the drilling of 2 test wells, 2 production wells and the equipping of those two production wells with pumps and hydropneumatic tanks. One well, the East Well, is located along the east side of Ione Road between Avenue 418 and Idaho Avenue. The other well, the West Well, is located about a half mile out of the community along Road 136.

Due to the severity of septic system leaching failures, in the late 1970's the District started the process to plan, design and build a community sewer system. The heavy soil with hard pan layers present in the community created significant problems with septic system leaching. Surfacing effluent was common and created a potential health threat. In the early 1980's the District received funding from the former Clean Water Grant Program and the USDA Farmers Home Administration to build a community sewer system and transport the wastewater to the Cutler-Orosi Joint Wastewater Powers Authority Treatment Plant roughly four miles away. In order to receive increased grant funding, the District was encouraged to install what was considered at the time as an innovative/alternative sewer collection system. This small diameter sewer system utilizes septic tanks to remove solids and only the effluent that would have otherwise gone to a leach line is conveyed off the property to the District's gravity sewer collection system, then on to a lift station that pumps the effluent through a force main to the Cutler-Orosi Treatment facility. The District has easements on each property to enter and pump septic tanks to remove solids when necessary. Since there are no solids in the collection system it was constructed of smaller sized pipes and cleanouts exist where otherwise manholes would exist.

3. Median household income.

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in East Orosi, was $26,071 or 54.9% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather

collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-2009	$26,163	+/- $1,091	43.3%
2006-2010	$29,063	+/- $8,024	50.7%
2007-2011	$29,938	+/- $19,398	48.6%

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

The monthly flat water rate is $17.15 dollars per month and the monthly sewer rate is $39.85 dollars per month for a total monthly District utility charge of $57.00. This is approximately 0.7% and 1.6% respectively for water and sewer service of the 2007-11 estimated median household income for the community.

5. Billing methods for the community systems.

East Orosi CSD mails out water and sewer utility bills to its customers on a monthly basis. Water and sewer service customers have the option of writing a check or obtaining a money order and then mailing payment to the District's post office box. The other option, which approximately 70% of customers opt for, is to pay their monthly water and sewer bills in cash each Tuesday between the hours of 3:00 and 5:00 pm.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The amount of revenue collected to cover water and sewer system expenses has not been sufficient to cover operating costs, debt service, debt reserve and put aside annual reserves. On the water side, repair, maintenance and water testing costs were unusually high in fiscal year 2011-12 followed by utilities expenses. On the wastewater side, the fee for treatment of wastewater at the COWJPA plant jumped from $16,217 to $25,777 from the previous fiscal year. In the fiscal year 2011-12, the District's financial situation was as follows:

Description	All Funds	Water System	Sewer System
Cash beginning of year	$ 144,340		
Operating Income		$ 22,045	$ 51,224
Operating Expense		$ 44,085	$ 84,426
Depreciation		$ 1,313	$ 25,416
Operating Exp. (w/o Dep.)		$ 42,772	$ 59,010
Non-operating Revenue		$ 511	$ (1,530)
Cash end of year	$ 112,808		

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

The EOCSD District operates as a business, but has its challenges. For the past few years, the District has had difficulty in filling all of its board seats and as such having a sufficient number of board members to have the necessary quorum to conduct board meetings. In 2012 the board has filled all five seats and has conducted almost regular monthly board meetings. The District Board and management also has the goal to operate the water and sewer system finances as enterprise funds. This has been extremely challenging with the water system which normally does not receive enough revenue to cover costs.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.**

East Orosi is severely disadvantaged, with 2007-11 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at about 50% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

East Orosi CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	0.0%	+/-49.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	0.0%	+/-49.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	0.0%	+/-49.0%
$25,000 to $34,999	80.0%	+/-40.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	20.0%	+/-40.6%
$50,000 to $74,999	0.0%	+/-49.0%
$75,000 to $99,999	0.0%	+/-49.0%
$100,000 to $149,999	0.0%	+/-49.0%
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%	+/-49.0%
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-49.0%
Median income (dollars)	$29,063	+/-$8,024

American Community Survey (ACS) data for small communities such as East Orosi is not often statistically valid due to the small sample taken. Unfortunately, this is especially true for East Orosi as can be seen from the high margin of error in the above table. An estimated 80% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 70% +/- 28.2% of East Orosi residents live below the poverty line and the 2007-11 ACS indicates that 48.8% +/- 12.3% of the labor force are unemployed. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. **Population served.**

The 2010 United States Census reported that East Orosi had a population of 495. The racial makeup of East Orosi was 209 (42.2%) White, 0 (0.0%) African American, 5

(1.0%) Native American, 2 (0.4%) Asian, 1 (0.2%) Pacific Islander, 261 (52.7%) from other races, and 17 (3.4%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 466 persons (94.1%).

The average household size was 4.42. There were 116 housing units at an average density of 468 per square mile, of which 46 (41.1%) were owner-occupied, and 66 (58.9%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 2.1%; the rental vacancy rate was 1.5%. 192 people (38.8% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 303 people (61.2%) lived in rental housing units.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

The EOCSD has 106 water connections servicing residences, the East Orosi Market, and the Mennonite Brethren Church. The District also provides sewer service to all of these users. The Fancher Creek Packers Orange Packing House and Pope's Propane Service are not known to be connected to either the water or sewer system.

East Orosi's water system is supplied from groundwater from two wells. One well, the East Well, is located along the east side of Ione Road between Avenue 418 and Idaho Avenue. The other well, the West Well, is located about a half mile out of the community along Road 136. Each well is equipped with a 7.5hp submersible pump. Each discharges into a hydropneumatic tank. The East Well is served with a 7,500 gallon tank and the west well with a smaller 3,500 gallon tank. Neither well has chlorination facilities. Each well can provide sufficient capacity to the system and the District has commonly operated the system with alternating one well on and the other off. The east well is normally the lead well between October and March and tre west well serves as the primary well between April and September. As such, if one well goes down, the other well should be capable of providing backup supply. The water distribution system consists of 4 and 6-inch PVC water mains with fire hydrants and sectionalizing gate valves. The 105 water service connections are metered.

In 2010 and 2011, bacteriological sampling of the distribution system indicated numerous instances of the presence of total coliform bacteria. These violations occurred in January, February, April, May, June and December in 2010. Violations occurred again in January, February, March, April, June, September, October, and November of 2011. As a result of these repeated violations, a Compliance Order was issued on September 7, 2011 by the Tulare County Department of Environmental Health Services. Subsequent inspections and disinfection of the system and the hiring of a certified operator have dramatically reduced the bacteriological violations since then.

Water pumped from the wells has intermittently exceeded the nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level set by EPA and CDPH. The chronic on again and off again

problem with East Orosi's water quality has been the nitrate levels of water produced from the community's two wells. Attached is a table listing nitrate levels from both wells from 1986 through January 2013. This table shows that the east and west wells have produced water exceeding the nitrate MCL 8 and 11 times respectively over this period.

East Orosi Community Services District Nitrate Levels in Active Wells Nitrate MCL = 45 ppm		
Date	East Well #1 (ppm)	West Well #2 (ppm)
12/23/1986	22	29
8/7/1990	41	29
2/28/1994	14	31.1
1/9/1997	43	42
1/11/1999	35	35
1/14/2002		43.4
2/5/2002	33.7	
4/17/2003	50.2	49
6/17/2003	41.2	43.1
10/8/2003	43.7	42.3
8/25/2004	48.6	
11/8/2004	43.4	42.8
1/5/2005	43	38
12/14/2005	61.3	59.9
3/2/2006	44.6	55.8
5/3/2006	42.5	43.5
8/1/2006	48	43
10/24/2006	34.5	45.7
1/15/2007	31.6	38.1
4/5/2007	43.8	44
7/17/2007	47	43.3
10/10/2007	24	54
1/10/2008	39.7	39.9
4/1/2008	39.2	24.2
7/9/2008	43.7	43.1
10/8/2008	3.3*	0.7*
1/27/2009	1.9*	32.8
4/24/2009	41.7	41.2
7/29/2009	41.8	43.9
10/22/2009	45.4	45.9
2/10/2010	55.7	57.6
7/24/2010	33.5	31.0
1/13/2011	48.4	50.7
6/30/2011	50.2	49.5
10/24/2011		51.0
2/27/2012	49.4	49.7
4/10/2012	41.9	41.4
8/22/2012	41.8	58.8
10/22/2012	43.5	42.3
1/3/2013	42.4	44.9
Times Exceeding MCL	8	11
* Questionable Test results		

East Orosi's sewer system is unique for this area. It is a small diameter sewer system which utilizes septic tanks to remove solids and only the effluent that would otherwise go to a leach line is conveyed off the property to the District's gravity sewer collection system, thence on to a lift station that pumps the effluent through a 4 mile force main to

the Cutler-Orosi Treatment facility. The District has easements on each property to enter and pump septic tanks to remove solids when necessary. Since there are no solids in the collection system it was constructed of smaller sized pipes and cleanouts exist where otherwise manholes would exist. The District has a contract with the Cutler-Orosi Wastewater Joint Powers Authority for that agency to treat and dispose of East Orosi's wastewater. East Orosi is not a member of that Board and as such pays required fees with no vote on the overall budget of the JPA which sets the fees.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The East Orosi Community Services District provides water and wastewater service to the unincorporated community of East Orosi. The District has a five member board.

12. Decision making process:

The East Orosi CSD Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process related to the community's water and wastewater systems. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District Office Manager provides the overall management of the system.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.

- 1 Part-time Office Manager
- 1 Part-time Grounds Person
- 1 Contracted System Operator

  The District has recently hired a contract operator (Tom Day) to oversee the operation and maintenance of the water system.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.

The District has one part-time office manager that is accountable to the Board of Directors. It appears that the office manager fills the role of a general manager. The District lacks the resources to hire a full time manager and there is not a need for full time management.

Since the EOCSD water system has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Tulare County Public Health Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

Over the years, various board members and staff have struggled yet persevered to seek resources to solve their water and sewer issues. The water system is greatly improved compared to the system the District took over in the 1950's. That said, there is still need to make improvements which the District Board is pursuing through applications to CDPH and indirectly to DWR through the IRWMP process. The methods to be utilized and the results of the proposed well modification work to be funded by these two agencies can be useful to other communities that seek solutions to high nitrate wells.

On the wastewater side, an evaluation of the small diameter sewer collection system in comparison to a conventional gravity system would be useful in determining if the small diameter system is viable for other Tulare Lake Basin communities. In addition, an evaluation of the contract status versus member status with the Cutler-Orosi WJPA would be useful to other Tulare Lake Basin communities that wish to consider consolidation with a larger entity for wastewater treatment.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

-The largest unresolved water problem for East Orosi is how to deal with intermittent high nitrate levels in the water produced from the community's two wells. Well rehabilitation work funded by DWR under the IRWMP program will determine if modifications to the system's East Well will solve the problem. Project Feasibility Study funds from CDPH will subsequently be used to conduct a similar modification to the west well. As part of this CDPH funded feasibility study an investigation will be undertaken to evaluate the possibility of supplying water to East Orosi through an intertie with Orosi if additional capacity can be provided. The District has also had to investigate the cause of chronic failures of the Total Coliform Rule. As directed by CDPH and the Tulare County Health Department, the District has hired a treatment and distribution operator to take actions to resolve this issue.

-The District needs to do a rate analysis for the water system which is underfunded.

-The District needs to plan for the eventual increase of wastewater capacity at the Cutler-Orosi Wastewater Facility needed when the community grows. Wastewater connection fees should be sufficient set and should be aside to pay the COWJPA for this expansion. Operations reserves should also be accumulated in the wastewater fund to cover replacement of valves, air relief valves, pumps and other equipment that can be corroded by the septic tank effluent that is pumped to the Cutler-Orosi facility.

FAIRWAYS TRACT WATER COMPANY

51-200 Connections Range
(64 Connections) get exact #

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County neighborhood that encompasses the Fairways Tract Water System is located on the eastern side of the City of Porterville.

1. **When was community established and why**
   This suburban subdivision was mapped in the 19_0s and all the homes were built between _____ and _____. Check parcel map for dates of lots

2. **How old are the systems**

   The "Mutual" Water Company was incorporated in 1948. The prior water system was installed in between _____. Most of the original components date to that time. A second well was drilled ___. Both of the wells exceeded the MCL for nitrate. The older water system has now been abandoned and a new water distribution system with a connection to the City of Porterville system has been installed. This profile will compare the differences between the earlier water system and the newer arrangement which is a total consolidation with the City of Porterville's water system.

3. **Median household income**

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 39.01 Block Group 4 that incorporates the neighborhood that represents the Fairways Tract Water Company, was $24,250 or 51.1% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	$26,645	+/-$9,246	44.1%
2006-10	$25,954	+/-$11,417	45.3%
2007-11			

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.**

Fairways Tract residents are provided sewer service by the Porter Vista Public Utility District. This District collects wastewater from the area and transports it to the City of Porterville system for treatment and disposal. The current sewer system rate is $____ (call PorterVista) per month. The previous flat monthly rate for water service from the Fairways Tract Water Company was $40. This was ____% of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the neighborhood *based on American Community Survey numbers at the block group level.* The current City Water rate is metered with a base monthly charge of $_____ and a usage fee of $_____ for each 100 cubic feet used. The average water rate per customer over the roughly one year period since the City System has been operating has been $_____ with a range of $_____ to $_____ per month. This is approximately ____% of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the neighborhood *based on American Community Survey numbers at the block group level. See table below for before and after comparison:*

5. Billing methods for the community systems *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.*

The Fairways Tract Water Company was formed in 1948. The Water Company was dissolved in 2012 since the neighborhood has been annexed into the City of Porterville and water service is now provided by the City. Prior to the nonoperation of the Water Company, the Company operated its water system totally as an enterprise fund with all operating revenue generated from customer user fees. Customers were billed monthly by a contract bookkeeping firm, Creekside Bookkeeping located in the neighboring town of Exeter. The bookkeeping company generated bills, received payments by mail, and made deposits to the Water Company's bank account. They also prepared taxes and other financial documents as needed.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt? No debt.

The following is financial information for the last full year of operations (FY_____) for the Fairways Tract Water Company:

Description	Water System
Cash beginning of year	$ _____
Operating Income	$_____
Operating Expense	$_____
Depreciation	$ _____
Operating Exp (w/o Dep)	$_____
Nonoperating Revenue	$ ___
Nonoperating Expenses	$ ___

Cash end of year	$ _____
Change In Net Assets	$_____

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come**

Issues are dealt with as they arise, for the most part. The system has continuously had to deal with nitrate MCL violations by notifying customers that the water was unsafe to drink and by applying for funding to resolve the issue.

The following is a chronology of the steps taken to eventually resolve the water quality issues:

Milestone	Time Frame
(Paul will check his old files for this info)	
Attend funding fair	?
Prepare USDA preapp	?
Prepare CDHS Preapp	?
Invitation to apply for DWSRF Funding	?
Response by submitting SOI	?
DWSRF Construction Application	1/17/2007
DWSRF Planning Application	N/A
Negotiate contract with engineer to design project	11/26/2007
Negotiations with City of Porterville	2006-2007
Prop 84 Construction App	N/A (funded via 2007 SRF appl)
Prop 84 Letter of Commitment	5/21/2008*
SHE loan to Design Project	10/16/2008
Executed service agreement City-FTWC	8/4/2009
Approval of Labor Compliance Plan Procedures	11/12/2009
Prop 84 executed Construction Funding agreement	1/29/2010*
RCAC revolving loan for construction	4/2/2010

Start Construction	1/25/2011
Complete Construction	5/18/2011
Transfer ownership of water system to City of Porterville	6/7/2011
Dissolve Water Company	8/2011
Party	10/2011

**The twenty-month delay between issuance of the Letter of Commitment and the execution of the funding agreement is not considered typical. In December 2008, the State of California issued a stop-work order on all bond-funded projects that lasted approximately twelve months. Development of funding agreements was also suspended.*

The previous water distribution system was old and prone to leaks. Volunteer board members made repairs when they could and even when it was very difficult (such as on hot days, when users without water were frustrated and would try to get volunteers to work harder and faster). Major breaks would be repaired by contractors, though much more expensively. The water company never seemed to be able to save up more than about $6000 in the bank.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community** *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

The Fairways Tract Water Company represents an area that is severely disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at about 43% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Tulare County CT 39.01, BG 4, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	%	+/-
$10,000 to $14,999	%	+/-
$15,000 to $24,999	%	+/-
$25,000 to $34,999	%	+/-
$35,000 to $49,999	%	+/-
$50,000 to $74,999	%	+/-

Median income (dollars)	$	+/-$

An estimated ____% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and ____% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. Population served .

The Fairways Tract Water Company previously served _____ dwellings with a population of approximately _____ persons.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

Fairways Tract residents are provided sewer service by the Porter Vista Public Utility District. This District collects wastewater from the area and transports it to the City of Porterville system for treatment and disposal.

Insert relevant MSR info on Porter Vista PUD

The Fairways Tract Water Company had ___ connections servicing ___ residences.

The system has continuously had to deal with nitrate MCL violations by notifying customers that the water was unsafe to drink and by applying for funding to resolve the issue. The previous water distribution system was old and prone to leaks. Volunteer board members made repairs when they could and even when it was very difficult (such as on hot days, when users without water were frustrated and would try to get volunteers to work harder and faster). Major breaks would be repaired by contractors, though much more expensively.

With only one operating well, the Water Company had no back-up source of water when the pump was down. In addition, there were no sectionalizing valves on the old water distribution system, which meant when line repairs were made, the whole system had to be shut down.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The Fairways Tract Water Company was governed by a 3 member Board of Directors. The Company is set up as a mutual benefit, not-for-profit entity(?). In effect, the

President and Vice-President volunteered both as policy makers and as unpaid maintenance and repair staff.

12. **Decision making process** *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

The water system's president and vice-president made the day to day decisions as needed to keep the system in operation.

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community**

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

While in operation, the water system was operated by volunteer board members. Oversight of operations was made by a contract certified water treatment plant and distribution operator, Tom Day. Due to some bacteriological problems, the County Health Department required that a hypochlorinator be utilized at the well site, necessitating the Assistance of Mr. Day.

14. **Discuss how district/company is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved** *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

The water system was managed generally by the 3-member board of directors. (Generally, there were only two directors, president & vice-president. The third seat was almost always vacant.) In addition, the water system paid a certified water treatment plant and distribution system operator who handled sampling, nitrate notifications and consumer confidence reports (CCRs). Bookkeeping was handled by a contract bookkeeping company (Creekside in Exeter).

Since the Fairways Tract Water Company has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Tulare County Public Health Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

As a Mutual, the system is not regulated by the PUC.

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

The Fairways Tract water system had had nitrate problems since about _____ (see old HD file?). The local Board, primarily through the efforts of the president and

vice-president, through the cooperation of the water company membership made strides over the years that eventually resolved the water system's nitrate problem. After years of effort, the Company received grant funding from CDPH to design and build a new water distribution system with an intertie to the City of Porterville's water system.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Annexation to the City of Porterville and the consolidation with the City's water system are significant milestones that the Fairways Tract neighborhood has already accomplished. As part of the City, the neighborhood has the opportunity to benefit further through the City's access to resources that unincorporated areas find more lacking. Ask Jim and Leno if they see more unresolved problems.

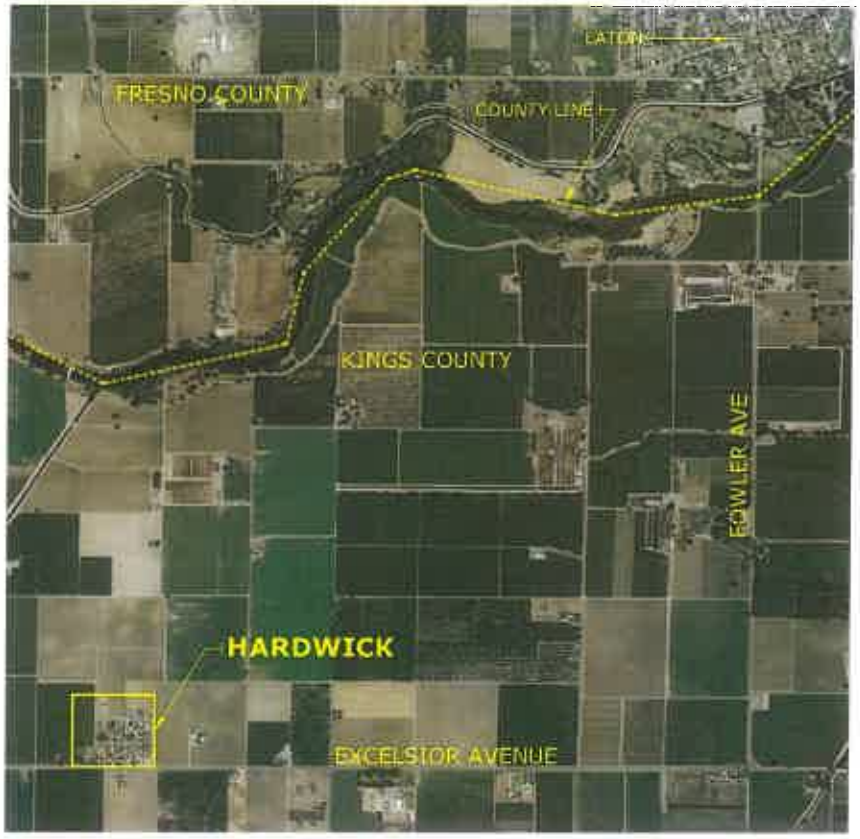
HARDWICK

15-50 Connections Range
(20 Connections on system)

(In addition, there are 21 more potential connections in community now served by private wells)

Location and Introduction

The community of Hardwick is located in the northeastern portion of Kings County, California approximately 5 miles west of the intersection of Excelsior Rd. and State Highway 43 between 14th and 15th Avenues. The Kings River runs about a mile north of the community.



1. When was community established and why.

The community of Hardwick was named to commemorate an official of the Southern Pacific Railroad. A post office was established in Hardwick in 1895, discontinued in 1904, reestablished in 1909, and finally permanently closed in 1942. The community is now served by the post office located in Hanford. The Hardwick

School was constructed in 1914 and operated until the Hardwick and Kings River schools unified in 1962. The present fire station on the western edge of the community is located on the site of the earlier school. The Hardwick Fire Station was constructed in 1963 on the former site of the Hardwick Elementary School. The school operated from 1892 until 1963. Bricks from the original school were used in the construction of the station and the old school bell remains on site which was dedicated to the students and faculty of Hardwick Elementary School.

2. How old are the systems.

The Hardwick Water Company, a non-profit mutual benefit corporation, provides water to about half the residents of this small rural community with 41 homes and about 140 residents. The Water Company provides domestic water service to approximately 20 residential properties. The other dwellings and businesses in Hardwick currently obtain their water from private wells. The majority of the private wells tested (13/16) exceeded the uranium Maximum Contaminant Level of 30 ppb.

The existing system's water well was drilled in the 1960's on a small parcel owned by the Water Company. The original well reportedly has a 10-inch casing. In later years an 8-inch casing was installed in the 10-inch casing to repair a break in the old casing according to a report by the Kings County Department of Public Health. The existing well is estimated to be 160-170 feet deep. There are also 2 older wells on the property. The original electrical service panel was replaced, but the service line is currently installed on the original makeshift power pole which appears to be close to collapse.

The 1978 pump was replaced with a new 7.5 hp submersible pump in 2006 by Hayes and Sons. The well pump discharges into a 1,500 gallon hydro-pneumatic tank that has been welded for repairs on two separate occasions. The tank is fitted with a pressure gauge that maintains system pressures of 30-50 psi. System pressure is maintained at this level due to concerns that higher pressure settings may result in leaks (previous experience with the system operation).

The existing gate valve between the hydro-pneumatic tank and the system will not completely shut off water flow to the system. As a result, this requires the entire distribution system to be shut down and the tank drained for any repairs to the distribution system. The distribution system is comprised of primarily old (reportedly 100 year-old) 2-inch steel pipelines that run in a haphazard pattern along alleys as well as streets and the exact locations are unknown in some areas. There are numerous dead-ends in the system where previous services had been terminated. The current practice of providing service is to shut down the system, drain it completely and then cut out a portion of the pipe and install a tee with the compression couplings to provide a new service lateral. Many leaks have occurred

on the service connections and the location of some service connections is unknown. There are currently no gate valves within the entire distribution system. The current system cannot meet Kings County Fire Department requirements for storage or pressure and there are currently no fire hydrants in the entire system.

3. Median household income.

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Kings County Census Tract 1 Block Group 1 that incorporates the community of Hardwick, was $31,786 or 66.9% of the statewide median household income at that time. This Census Tract Block Group took in an area of approximately 10 square miles which is much larger than the community which sits on approximately 20 acres. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	Area	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	CT1BG1	$53,750	+/-$12,624	89.0%
2006-10*	CDP	$17,813	+/-$17,712	31.1%
2010 Survey 2007-11		$23,000		37.8%

It was suspected that the census data for the block group showed a higher income level than actually exists within Hardwick. Community residents indicated this median household income figure appeared higher than that of the community as most residents are either retired or farm workers whose incomes are either fixed or seasonal in nature. Therefore, to more accurately determine resident characteristics, a community survey was considered necessary. Therefore, for the purposes of submitting funding applications to CDPH and for CDBG funds through Kings County, a community survey was conducted by Self-Help Enterprises in June 2010. SHE determined that there were 41 housing units in Hardwick with 36 being occupied at the time of the survey. Surveyors visited every occupied unit, receiving 33 complete survey responses (91%).

Based on survey results, the median household income for the community is determined to be **$23,000**, with 82 percent of the residents living in low-income households. This includes 33 percent and 27 percent of families that live in very low and extremely low income households respectively. Just over half of the community is Hispanic and roughly a quarter of the households have some members employed as farm workers. According to the ACS, the 2009 MHI for Census Tract 1, Block Group 1 (an area that includes, but is much larger than, Beverly Grand's service area) was $53,750 +/- $12,624. At the time of the

income survey, ACS data at the block group level reported income figures more than twice the actual income of Hardwick households. ACS income data should therefore be considered less than reliable for the Hardwick community.

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.**

   There is no sewer service for residents. The neighborhood is dependent on individual septic tank systems for sewage disposal.

   Monthly water rates: $40.00 per month.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

   Customers have the option of either mailing in their payments by check or money order or paying them in person at the Board of Directors President's home located at 14616 Johnson Street, Hardwick, CA 93230

6. **Are systems in the black or in debt?**

   The Hardwick Water Company currently operates financially in the black.

   The following is financial information for the last full year of operations (FY_____) for the Hardwick Water Company:

Description	Water System
Cash beginning of year	$ _____
Operating Income	$_____
Operating Expense	$_____
Depreciation	$ _____
Operating Exp (w/o Dep)	$_____
Nonoperating Revenue	$ ___
Nonoperating Expenses	$ ___
Cash end of year	$ _____
Change In Net Assets	$_____

The amount of revenue collected to cover water system expenses is sufficient to cover operating costs. At least $5,000 remains in checking and anything left-over is put in saving for emergencies. For example, in 2011 Hardwick Water Company put aside approximately $4,000 annually for reserves.

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

   The system is dealt with on an issue by issue basis. However, they do have a Board and a bookkeeper.

   The Hardwick Water Company operates as a business; however, has its challenges. Currently, the Water Company has had difficulty the Secretary position on the board. The District Board has the goal to operate the water system finances as enterprise funds. However, this has been a challenge for the Water Company due to the limited number of customers in the system.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.** *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

   Hardwick is severely disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI of approximately ____% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Hardwick CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	45.5%	+/-46.8
$10,000 to $14,999	0.0%	+/-70.1
$15,000 to $24,999	36.4%	+/-46.9
$25,000 to $34,999	0.0%	+/-70.1
$35,000 to $49,999	0.0%	+/-70.1
$50,000 to $74,999	0.0%	+/-70.1
$75,000 to $99,999	0.0%	+/-70.1
$100,000 to $149,999	0.0%	+/-70.1
$150,000 to $199,999	18.2%	+/-26.6
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-70.1
Median income (dollars)	17,813	+/-17,712

An estimated 81.9% households have annual incomes less than $25,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 75.3% +/- 37.7% of Hardwick residents live below the poverty line. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community. However, due to almost a 100% margin of error for the median household income, the ACS income data should therefore be considered less than reliable for the Hardwick community. Survey results appear to be much more statistically relevant and reliable. Insert survey numbers in above table

A breakdown of similar household income levels for families in other Tulare Lake Basin communities shows that families have some discretionary funding, but it is limited due to their poverty income levels. Furthermore, any substantial increase in water rates could pose a hardship upon some of Hardwick's residents.

9. Population served.

The 2010 United States Census reported that Hardwick had a population of 138. The population density was 994.6 people per square mile. The racial makeup of Hardwick was 63 (45.7%) White, 5 (3.6%) African American, 0 (0.0%) Native American, 0 (0.0%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 67 (48.6%) from other races, and 3 (2.2%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 86 persons (62.3%).

The average household size was 4.03. There were 37 housing units, of which 18 (52.9%) were owner-occupied, and 16 (47.1%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 0%; the rental vacancy rate was 5.9%. 63 people (45.7% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 74 people (53.6%) lived in rental housing units.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

There is no sewer service for residents. The neighborhood is dependent on individual septic tank systems for sewage disposal.

The existing system water well was drilled in the 1960's on a small parcel (APN 002-254-005) owned by the Water Company. The original well reportedly had a 10-inch casing. In later years an 8-inch casing was installed in the 10-inch casing to repair a break in the old casing according to a report by the Kings County Health Dept. The existing well is estimated to be 160 – 180 feet deep with a standing water level that varies around 70 feet in depth with a pump setting at 130 feet. There are also 2 older wells on the property. The original electrical service panel was replaced, but the service line is currently installed on the original power makeshift pole which appears to be close to collapse. The system's only water well that supplies the community produces water that violates the Uranium MCL. Over the past several years, the uranium levels in the well have ranged from 42- 49 pCi/l (pico Curies per liter). This is more than double the maximum containment level for uranium of 20-pCi/l per the current standards. As such, the Water Company has a back-up source of water.

The Hardwick water system has approximately 20 connections. The remaining 20 residences are served by private wells. Sixteen (16) of these wells were tested for uranium of which 13 exceeded the other uranium MCL of 30 ppb (see Table No. 2 below). Uranium levels on these private domestic wells were generally higher than from water from the community well with Uranium concentrations exceeding five (5) times the MCL on four domestic wells. This data clearly indicates that there are health concerns related to drinking water for the community at large whether they are receiving water from the community system or not.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The Hardwick Water Company is considered a domestic non-profit organization. The Hardwick Water Company, a non-profit mutual benefit corporation, provides water to about half the residents of this small rural community with 41 homes and about 140 residents. The Water Company provides domestic water service to approximately 20 residential properties. The other dwellings and businesses in

Hardwick currently obtain their water from private wells. The majority of the private wells tested (13/16) exceeded the uranium Maximum Contaminant Level of 30 ppb.

12. **Decision making process** – Is there a board of directors, designated lead homer owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.

    The Hardwick Water Company Board of Directors consists of a Board President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.** *Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.*

    The Board president volunteers and takes care of routine system maintenance. In addition, the Water Company contracts for the following services:

    One (1) part-time bookkeeper.

    One (1) contract System Operator

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved**. *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

    The District is managed by a Board of Directors.

    Water rates are set by the Board

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by communities that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

    The process that the Hardwick Board has initiated through the CDPH funding process to resolve its water issues can be utilized by other communities as an example to follow for small communities that have a water system and neighbors on individual water wells. The initial testing of private wells and realization that all the community had a uranium issue regardless of whether they were served by a community well or private well, meant that as a whole the community passed a threshold together of concern for water quality. The drilling

of a test well in an area such as Hardwick will be a challenge. The shallow aquifer is contaminated with uranium. It is suspected that the deeper stratas will be contaminated with arsenic. The art of drilling a test well and sampling zones will be very critical in such conditions. All of these challenges can be evaluated and the information gained can be utilized by other communities facing the same or similar challenges.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the communities and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

The largest unresolved issue for the community of Hardwick is finding an affordable long term solution to the uranium contamination of the community's drinking water supply.

In December 2012, CDPH executed a Proposition 84 Planning Grant Funding Agreement to fund a Feasibility Study which will drill a test well, and design water system improvements so that the construction of a new water well with site improvements and the replacement of the water distribution system will be shovel ready.

Kelso Water Well Association

<15 Connections Range
(6 Connections)

1. **When was community established and why.**

This water system is owned and operated by the systems' property owners. It is not incorporated. Located east of Lake Isabella in Kern County, it lies within a tract of 188 parcels and about 161 homes built in the 1960's thru the 1990's. The surrounding properties range in size from one half to 2.5 acres and use septic systems. Water is supplied by wells serving one, two, three, four, five, six or more properties. The closest community water systems are located over 2 to 3 miles by road and one mile as the crow flies. The area is within a floodplain.

2. **How old is the system.**

This water system was built in the 1960's to serve homes built between 1965 and 19____.

3. **Median household income.**

The area's 2000 US census median household income is $19,265, having risen by only $896 since the 1990 census median household income of $18,369.
The area's 2011 US Census, American Community Survey (ACS), Census Designated Place median household income (MHI) is $37,891 with a margin of error of +/- $7,397. The ACS data is based on an annual sample size of 3%. The ACS data is not seen as an accurate representation of the MHI for this area. The area continues to be occupied by many elderly and other folks dependent on social security income.

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.**

The monthly flat water rate was raised in November 2012 from $45.00 to $75 per month. This is approximately 4.7% of the median household income for water service based on the 2000 median household income for the area.

There is no community sewer. Septic systems only.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

Monthly flat rate payments are collected from well users.

6. **Are systems in the black or in debt?**

Money collected to operate the water system is barely enough to pay the power bill. There no reserve for system repairs. The recent pump failure left the users without water for over a week until financing from SHE allowed the well pump replacement to proceed. The new rates will cover costs, including a $13 per month per user loan repayment and funds for future repairs.

7. **How the water system is operated. Does it set budgets and rates? Collect enough money to pay bills? Put money aside in a reserve? Review and approve claims for payment? Does the Board meet regularly? Etc.**

Operated on as needed basis. There is no corporate entity.

8. **Range of household incomes in the community.**

9. **Population served.**
With some of the homes not occupied, there are less than eight people residing on the system. The vacant homes have property owners living elsewhere in California or are deceased.

10. **Short description of water systems ~~and sewer systems~~ including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.**
11.

The Kelso Creek system has six water connections supplying six residences. The water system is supplied from groundwater from one well. The well is equipped with a 1hp submersible pump that discharges into a 5000 gallon storage tank then a booster pump puts the water into two 50 gallon pressure tanks. The well has no chlorination facilities. The well is about 376 feet deep and has sufficient capacity to supply system users. There is no backup water supply. The water distribution system consists of two inch metal water mains. The water services are not metered. Water pumped from the well has not been tested recently.

12. **Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.**

The system is an unincorporated association of property owners sharing the use of a single well located on a separate well site.

13. **Decision making process**:

Meetings and phone calls are made to system owners/users to decide on major issues.

14. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.**
    - There is no licensed operator.
    - Water sampling and well repairs must be contracted out.
    - Most nontechnical system O & M activities are performed by system users.

15. **Discuss how system is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.**

Most system activities are performed by system users.

16. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

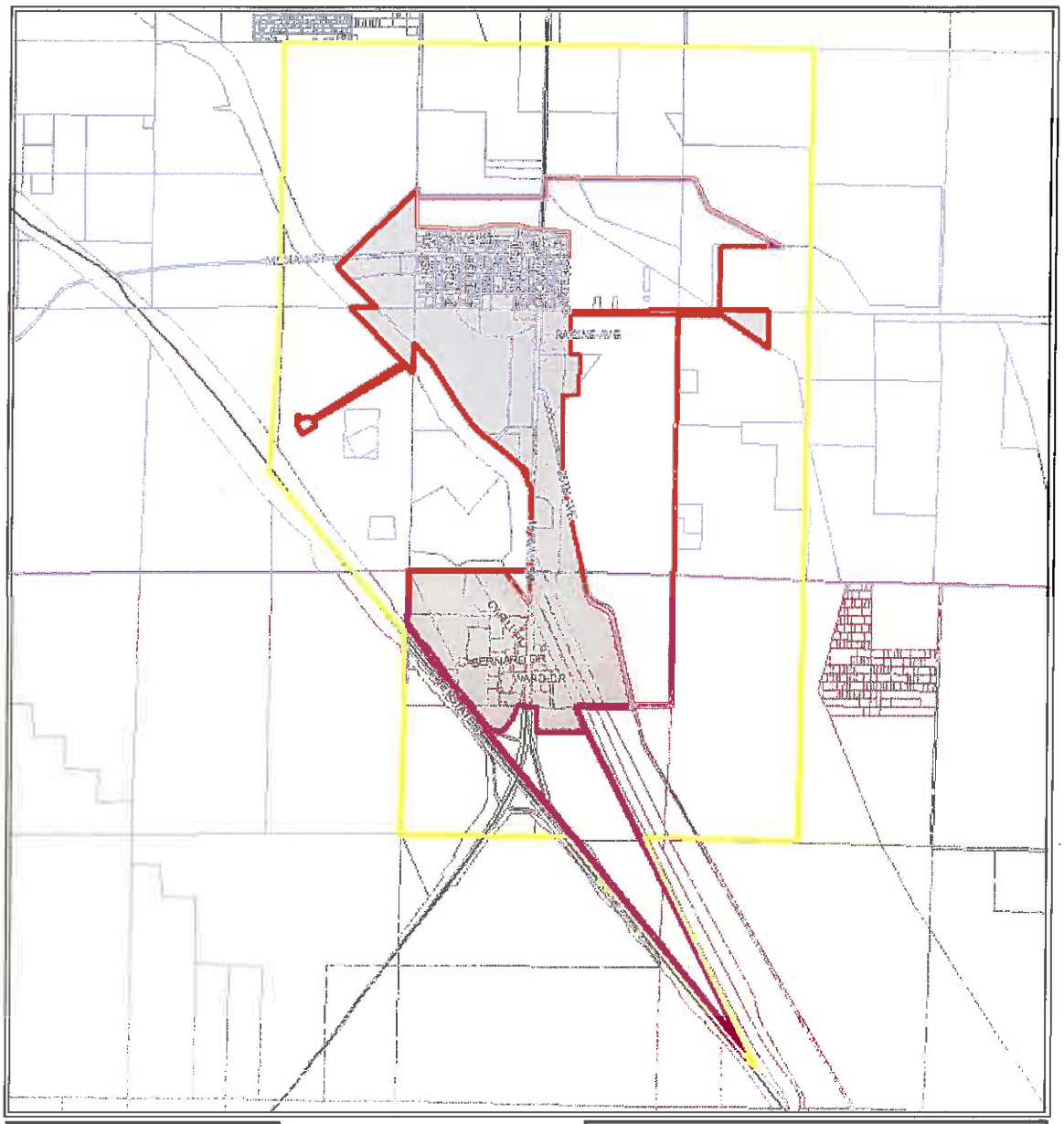
When the well pump failed, the community was without water for several days including Thanksgiving. Residents relied on neighbors with water to provide water for drinking, washing and to flush toilets. A system this size does not qualify for State Emergency grant funds to replace the pump since anything less than 15 connections or having fewer than 25 residents is considered a noncommunity water system. Self-Help Enterprises approved a loan that allowed the driller to install a new pump for $3,600. The rate increase will cover the $110 per month system loan payment that will be made over 3 years. The loan is secured with a promissory note. The contractor was paid directly by SHE since there is no corporate entity to disburse funds to. SHE staff is working with the system, the local Salvation Army and Rotary to locate grant funds to lower the loan principle.

17. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

- The largest unresolved water problems for the system is its' small size, lack of a repair reserve, lack of interested and or able bodied people, and a history of high uranium levels in the water and the area.
    1. Rates have been raised to set money aside for a reserve.

- Other nearby single well and noncommunity systems have similar problems.
    1. Keeping things as they are will continue problems with operations, rates and water quality.
    2. Regional entity formation needs:
        A. Clean and adequate source of water.
        B. Affordable rates.
        C. Community acceptance and formation of a regional entity.

KETTLEMAN CITY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE



Legend

KETTLEMAN CITY CSD

Sphere of Influence

Kettleman City CSD Primary

Kettleman City CSD Secondary

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Existing Sphere of Influence		
District	Primary Sphere Acres	Secondary Sphere Acres
Kettleman City	1,359.32	3,563.54

KDSOI - 1

KETTLEMAN CITY

201-500 Connections Range
(366 Connections)

Location and Intro

The Kings County unincorporated community of Kettleman City is located 28 miles southwest of Hanford just east of Interstate 5 on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley at the base of the Kettleman Hills. Kettleman City is divided into two areas. The commercial zone with gas stations, fast food and motels is at Kettleman Junction where Interstate 5 and State Route 41 meet. The residential area together with some retail businesses and county government buildings is located about a mile east of Interstate 5 along State Route 41. The California Aqueduct crosses State Route 41 between these two areas.

Insert map

1. **When was community established and why.**

The Kettleman Hills were named after Dave Kettelman, a pioneer sheep and cattleman who grazed his animals there in the 1860s. Oil was discovered in the Kettleman Hills in 1928. A. Manford Brown, a real estate developer, founded the town of Kettleman City in 1929 and a post office was opened. A branch library was established in 1930. By 1940, Kettleman City had a population of about 600. The early 1970's saw two substantial projects that had significant impacts on the community: the completion of the California Aqueduct and the opening of Interstate 5. Waste Management, Inc. opened a hazardous waste disposal site in the Kettleman Hills in the late 1970's. Many residents are employed by local farming operations or other related industries.

The Kettleman City CSD was formed ....

2. **How old are the systems.**

Much of the water and distribution system has been in place for over fifty years.

The sewer system was built in the late 1970's...

See Kings LAFCO MSR

3. **Median household income.**

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in the Kettleman City Ce3nsus Designated Place (CDP), was $22,409 or 47.2% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey (ACS) where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	$25,488	+/-$5,305	42.2%
2006-10	$25,988	+/-$6,619	45.4%
2007-11			

An estimated 38.6% of families and 43.7% of the population were considered in the 2006-10 ACS to live below the poverty line.

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

The monthly residential water rate is a flat $30.05 dollars per month and the residential sewer rate is $24.00 dollars per month. This is approximately 1.4% and 1.1% respectively for water and sewer service of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community.

Charges for other users vary from $ to $.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

Members of the Kettleman CSD system pay their monthly water bills in cash or by check or money order in person at the District Office; or by mail to the Districts P.O. Box.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The Kettleman CSD system financially operates in the black.

In the fiscal year 2009-10, the District's financial situation was as follows:

check kings county auditor web site

Description	Water System
Cash beginning of year	$_____
Operating Income	$_____
Operating Expense	$_____
Depreciation	$_____
Operating Exp (w/o Dep)	$_____

Nonoperating Revenue $ _____
Nonoperating Expenses $ _____
Cash end of year $ _____
If 10/11 is available use that

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

The Kettleman City Community Services District operates as a business. However, often times the CSD deals with issues as they arise.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.** Unknown
Kettleman City is severely disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI of 45.4% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Kettleman City CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	2.6%	+/-4.4
$10,000 to $14,999	17.5%	+/-17.7
$15,000 to $24,999	23.7%	+/-19.3
$25,000 to $34,999	19.0%	+/-16.1
$35,000 to $49,999	5.5%	+/-7.1
$50,000 to $74,999	21.2%	+/-18.8
$75,000 to $99,999	0.0%	+/-13.6
$100,000 to $149,999	10.6%	+/-14.0
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%	+/-13.6
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-13.6
Median income (dollars)	25,988	+/-6,619

An estimated 43% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 62% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 9.4% +/- 11.1% of Kettleman City residents live below the poverty line. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. **Population served.**

The 2010 United States Census reported that Kettleman City had a population of 1,439. The racial makeup of Kettleman City was 478 (33.2%) White, 4 (0.3%) African American, 8 (0.6%) Native American, 1 (0.1%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 887 (61.6%) from other races, and 61 (4.2%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1,383 persons (96.1%).

The average household size was 4.11. There were 367 housing units, of which 135 (38.6%) were owner-occupied, and 215 (61.4%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 0.7%; the rental vacancy rate was 1.4%. 564 people (39.2% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 875 people (60.8%) lived in rental housing units.

10. **Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.**
Number of water connections: 352

Sewer connections ___

Currently, there are 335 residential, 25 commercial, and 6 industrial consumers within the CSD.

The KCCSD currently supplies water to the community that is derived from two active wells. These wells currently provide 315 acre feet of water per year. There are two active wells that terminate above the Corcoran Clay at a depth of 480 feet. Well No.1 is located on Mudd Street, and produces 220 gpm. Well number No.2 is located Becky Street, and has a maximum pumping capacity of 400 gpm. The District has problems in meeting primary drinking water quality standards. Water produced from both wells exceeds the MCL for arsenic. The District has detected intermittent traces of benzene in the groundwater pumped from one of the CSD's well site. A treatment plant has been installed that removes the benzene. In addition, the District has been addressing secondary water quality issues including water color, odor caused by hydrogen sulfide, and iron. These water quality issues have made the construction of a surface water treatment plant to treat California Aqueduct water to be a top priority for the District and community as a whole

Currently, water is stored in three water tanks to meet water demand and fire hydrant flow requirements. Summer peak flow demands and limited storage tanks also place a strain upon the District's water system and leaves it vulnerable to possible shortages. Because of this limiting factor, little to no substantial growth has occurred in Kettleman City over the last several years.

Sewer Services - The Kettleman Community Service District provides sewer service. The current capacity of the sewer infrastructure in Kettleman is .669 mgd however the design average flow rate is .223 mgd.

11. **Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.**

The Kettleman City Community Services District provides water and sewer service as well as park maintenance to the unincorporated community of Kettleman City. The District is governed by a 5-member Board of Directors.

See Kings LAFCO MSR

12. **Decision making process**:

The Kettleman City CSD Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process related to the community's water system. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District Office Manager Rosa Maldonado, provides the overall management of the system.

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.**

1 Office Manager (expand on duties—does this person function as a general manager?)

1 Clerical Assistant

1 Contracted System Operator – Tito Balling, California Water Service Co.

2 Full-time Maintenance Persons

2 Part-time Maintenance Persons

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.**

District has 1 full-time Office Manager accountable to the Board of Directors; and 1 full-time Clerical Assistant.

Water rates are a local decision.

Since the KCCSD water system has more than 200 connections, and is monitored directly by the State Department of Public Health for compliance with EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act. The District Wastewater Treatment and

Disposal Facility has a Waste Discharge Permit from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and as such is monitored by that enforcement agency for compliance with permit requirements.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

- The Kettleman City CSD is in the midst of a long process to convert from a contaminated and limited groundwater supply to the acquisition and treatment of a surface water supply via the California Aqueduct.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Community Challenges:

Water quality and quantity. The KCCSD currently supplies water to the community that is derived from two active wells. These wells currently provide 315 acre feet of water per year, with a pumping capacity of 400 gm per well. Currently, water is stored in three water tanks to meet water demand and fire hydrant flow requirements. The water quality, however, is contaminated with Benzene and according to the 2011 CCR with respect to MCL an average Arsenic level of 11.8 ppb with a range of detections from 4.3 – 18.4 ppb); as well as secondary water quality issues which have prompted the water treatment facility to be a top priority for the District and community as a whole. Summer peak flow demands and limited storage tanks also place a strain upon the District's water system and leaves it vulnerable to possible shortages. Because of this limiting factor, little to no substantial growth has occurred in Kettleman City over the last several years.

Deteriorated water infrastructure system. Much of the underground water lines connecting residences and commercial uses to the District's facilities have been in place for over fifty years. These pipe lines have often been found to be deteriorated and even noted as non-existent with only a rust lined tunnel conveying water. Improvements will be needed to the overall District's infrastructure to ensure adequate pressure can be maintained throughout the system after the new water treatment facility becomes operational.

Solutions:

Redevelopment Area. An option no longer available to Kettleman City was Kings County's first and only established Redevelopment Area. The tax increment funding from tax appreciation within the area would have provided Kettleman City with a unique funding source.

Water Treatment Facility. The Kettleman City Community Services District is currently in the process of developing plans for the construction of a new

water treatment facility that will serve to greatly improve the community's water quality and quantity. The County has devoted 3 million dollars towards the new facility and has secured a five acre site south of the residential area and near the aqueduct. The County has also made available to the community an additional 2.7 million dollars worth of State water allocations (300 acre feet of water) to the community on an annual basis that will be delivered through the aqueduct.

Existing Facilities

The Kettleman City Community Service District provides water service to the unincorporated Community of Kettleman City. CSD water supply facilities include treatment, storage, and booster pumping facilities at two wells and water storage. It is anticipated by the Kettleman CSD that the water treatment facilities for outlined wells will be sufficient for approximately 1,500 people beyond the base population; the average per capita water use within the District is 214 gallons per day.

Future Facilities

The community of Kettleman is currently in the process of collecting money for a new water treatment plant. Kings County is providing $3 million dollars which will be forwarded through the Kettleman City Redevelopment Agency to the Community Service District to fund this project. In addition to the $3 million referenced above Kings County is also donating approximately $2.7 millions worth of water allocation costs for the State's water (900 acre feet of water/year from the California Aqueduct). The location of the site has not yet been decided upon. When this water plant is finished the water supply to the community of Kettleman will be increased from 300 acre feet a year to 900 acre feet a year. The Community Service Districts Engineer estimates that with the Water Treatment Plant in place the Community Service District will be able to provide water service to 375 residential, 31 commercial, and 6 industrial consumers (or approximately 55 additional equivalent dwelling units). In addition to this, the quality of the water will also improve to the federally mandated standards of arsenic to 10pp

LAMONT

2000+ Connections Range
(3,500 Water Connections; 3200 Sewer Connections)

Location and Introduction

The Kern County community of Lamont is located in the southern portion of Kern County, 7 miles southeast of the City of Bakersfield, in the southern edge of the San Joaquin Valley. This part of Kern County consists of alluvial fan topography from the Caliente Creek and Kern River watersheds and is within the Garlock Fault earthquake fault zone (AECOM, 2010).

Lamont PUD's service area encompasses about 4 square miles, but its sphere of influence is much larger, incorporating about 21 square miles. Included within the service area is the town of Weedpatch, located about 2 miles distant from the main portion of Lamont. (See Figures 1 & 2 below.) The combined population of Lamont and Weedpatch CDPs is 17,778 (US Census, 2010). The community is unincorporated, leaving the LPUD with the dubious distinction of being the primary entity of local government.

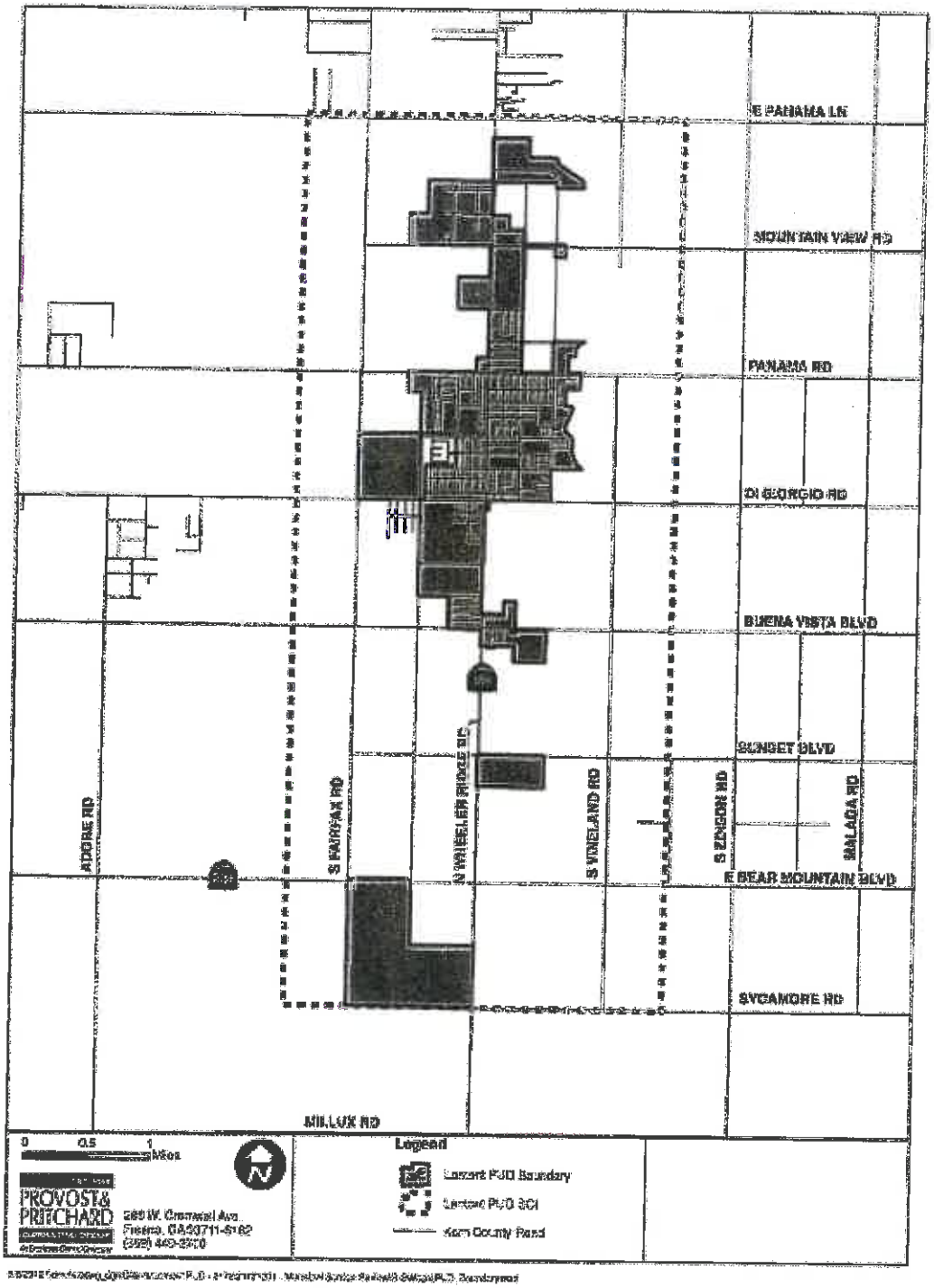
FIGURE 1: AERIAL PHOTO OF LAMONT PUD SERVICE AREA, INCLUDING WEEDPATCH

FIGURE 2: BOUNDARY/SOI MAP FROM LAFCo MUNICIPAL SERVICES REVIEW

LAMONT PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

2012 MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

Figure 2 – Boundary & Sphere of Influence



1. When was community established and why
(This section excerpted from Burmeister)

The area where the town of Lamont was to be built was surveyed in 1874. It wasn't until the late 1880's that a few settlers began arriving to plant wheat and fruit and to raise a few cattle. Mt. View School, originally located three-fourths of a mile east of the present school, was formed March 5, 1894. A power line brought electricity to the area in 1912. A gradual influx to the Lamont area came after 1917.

Arthur J. McFadden of Santa Ana subdivided 20 acres in 1923. Harry Thompson is credited by many with providing the story of how Lamont got its name. One day in 1923 he found McFadden surveying his property and asked him if he has chosen a name for his subdivision. McFadden replied that he had not.

"Well, be sure to give it a good Scottish name," Thompson remembers saying.

"That's a good idea, "McFadden replied. "I'll name it Lamont after the Scottish clan to which the McFadden's belong." Another story has McFadden naming the town for his daughter, Anna Lamont McFadden.

In a joint project, the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe brought the railroad to Lamont in 1923, although it was only used during fruit season. The two railroad companies handle the operation of the line in alternate years. The old part of town was built along the railroad tracks.

The oil industry has long been interested in the Lamont area and had oil rigs in the area as early as 1925. The first producing oil well in the Mt. View field was drilled in 1933 by the Dana Petroleum Company.

2. How old are the systems

The Lamont PUD was formed on November 3, 1943. Unfortunately the written history of the district has disappeared over the years, so the ages of most system components are not readily known.

3. Median household income
Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in the Lamont Census Designated Place (CDP), was $25,578 or 53.9% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	$31,311	+/-$2,639	51.8%
2006-10	$33,799	+/-$1,796	59.0%
2007-11	$35,168	N/A	57.1%

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

The monthly water rate is based on meter size. A ¾ inch meter costs $22.86 dollars per month, plus a usage charge of $0.41/100 cubic feet. The average charge is approximately $41.32. The monthly sewer rate is $15.40 dollars per month. This is approximately 1.4 % and 0.5 % respectively for water and sewer service of the 2007-11 estimated median household income for the community.

5. Billing methods for the community systems *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.*

Lamont PUD mails out water and sewer utility bills to its customers on a monthly basis. Water and sewer service customers have the option of writing a check or obtaining a money order and then mailing payment to the District. The other option, which approximately 30% of customers opt for, is to pay their monthly water and sewer bills by cash, check or money order during normal business hours (8 to 5) Monday through Friday.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The amount of revenue collected to cover water and sewer system expenses is sufficient to cover operating costs, debt service, debt reserve and put aside funds annually for reserves. In the fiscal year 2010, the District's financial situation was as follows:

Description	Water System	Sewer System
Cash beginning of year	$	$ 4,137,490
Operating Income	$ 2,996,312	$ 948,790
Operating Expense	$ 1,516,953	$ 753,019
Depreciation	$	$ 240,379
Operating Exp (w/o Dep)	$	$ 512,640
Nonoperating Revenue	$ 224,049	$ 333,947
Nonoperating Expenses	$ 41,830	$ 143,000
Cash end of year	$	$ 1,452,545
Change in Net Assets	$	$
Interest Paid	$ 0	$ 312,042

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come?**

   The Lamont PUD District operates as a business and is generally successful, although turnover in management has resulted in inconsistency.

A recent (2012) Municipal Services Review (MSR) by Kern County LAFCO makes the following conclusion:

> ...[Responsible fiscal management has allowed the District to fund infrastructure improvements, operations and maintenance while maintaining reasonable rates for those receiving services. The District anticipates that this success will continue for the foreseeable future." (Kern County LAFCO, 2012)

8. **Range of household budgets in the community** *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

   Lamont is severely disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at less than 60% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Lamont CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	11.1%	+/-3.8
$10,000 to $14,999	6.0%	+/-2.5
$15,000 to $24,999	14.2%	+/-3.9
$25,000 to $34,999	22.0%	+/-4.7
$35,000 to $49,999	16.5%	+/-3.6
$50,000 to $74,999	19.1%	+/-4.3
$75,000 to $99,999	2.8%	+/-1.7
$100,000 to $149,999	6.6%	+/-2.6
$150,000 to $199,999	1.8%	+/-1.3
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-1.2
Median income (dollars)	33,799	+/-1,796

An estimated 53% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. In addition, 27.2% +/- 4.9% of Lamont's residents live below the poverty level. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. Population served

The 2010 United States Census reported that Lamont had a population of 15,120. The racial makeup of Lamont was 6,677 (44.2%) White, 130 (0.9%) African American, 230 (1.5%) Native American, 72 (0.5%) Asian, 9 (0.1%) Pacific Islander, 7,351 (48.6%) from other races, and 651 (4.3%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 14,293 persons (94.5%).

The average household size was 4.44. There were 3,598 housing units, of which 1,536 (45.1%) were owner-occupied, and 1,869 (54.9%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.5%; the rental vacancy rate was 3.3%. 7,065 people (46.7% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 8,054 people (53.3%) lived in rental housing units.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

The water supply and distribution system consists of seven active wells, four well-site storage tanks, one 1M gallon ground-level storage tank and two booster pumps, and thirty-eight miles of distribution lines. Each well also has a chlorination injection system to provide disinfection. (Kern County Grand Jury, Special Districts Committee, 2002; Kern County LAFCO, 2012) Arsenic contamination is pervasive throughout the system. Of four wells that were contaminated, two have been taken off-line.

From 2012 Municipal Services Review: The District operates a primary-level wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located on the northwest and southwest corners of Wildman Road and East Bear Mountain Road. The operational capacity of this facility is 2.0 million gallons per day (MGD) as explained below. Inflow at the WWTP averages 1.4MGD, and peaks at 1.7MGD. In 2000, the District was issued a Cease-and-Desist Order (C&D) from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for failure to meet treatment and disposal requirements. In 2007 the District undertook a major wastewater collection system upgrade, including installation of more than 7,500 feet of trunk sewer main and 4,000 feet of effluent distribution lines. The project was funded in large part through the USDA's Rural Development loan program, and allowed the District to meet RWQCB operating standards. Upon the successful completion of the project, the C&D was lifted.

In June of 2012, the RWQCB imposed a new Cease & Desist Order limiting future outflows of treated effluent to 2.0MGD until such time the District submits an alternative disposal plan to replace or supplement its contract with CRR&R, under which CRR&R disposes of 100% of the District's treated effluent. The District is examining conceptual options, should an alternative become necessary. (Kern County LAFCO, 2012) In October of 2011, two CRR&R workers died from inhalation of hydrogen sulfide gas after entering an underground storm drain system to clean it. Numerous OSHA citations and fines were levied, and the Kern County Board of Supervisors revoked CRR&R's conditional use permit, putting the LPUD in a bind as to what to do with their effluent. The facility was supposed to close, but the company filed a legal challenge to the shut-down order. A judge issued a stay on the closure order, and the company has thus far continued operating at the site (Ferguson, 2012).

The street lighting system has 300 streetlights (Kern County Grand Jury, Special Districts Committee, 2002) but the LPUD's role in streetlights is as an intermediary between the community and PG&E (Kern County LAFCO, 2012).

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The Lamont Public Utility District provides water service to the large unincorporated community of Lamont and the neighboring community of Weedpatch. The District is governed by a 5-member board of directors.

12. Decision making process *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

The Lamont Public Utility District Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process related to the community's water system. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District General Manager provides the overall management of the system.

As a side note, the District used to contract with a private company to manage and operate the District's activities. At the expiration of the five-year contract, the contract was not renewed. Two interim general managers were hired consecutively, until a permanent GM was hired in January 2013.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

In addition to the GM, the District employs one office manager and two office clerks, all full-time. There are four field staff, some part-time, some full-time. The District does its own billing, and contracts with an outside agency for engineering (AECOM), legal (Wall, Wall & Peake) and audits.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

The district is regulated by CDPH, Tehachapi District Office in Bakersfield. Management is an internal function, although they did experiment with contracted management firms in the past.

No CPUC. Most of their functions are entirely internal (budgeting, billing, operations, etc).

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

Lamont has an economy of scale that puts it in a relatively stable financial position. The District has sufficient resources to deliver reliable services and finance its own operations, including qualified operators. Emergencies are dealt with timely.

The District operates one coagulation-filtration arsenic treatment plant at one well site. The operation is successful and the cost scale is low enough to be comfortably absorbed by the District's operations. The remaining arsenic-contaminated well is being replaced with a new well, funded by Safe Drinking Water SRF.

Lamont's agreement with CRR&R to use all of its treated wastewater effluent has been a successful strategy for LPUD, until the recent legal problems resulting from the death of two CRR&R workers. Now that the future of the recycling facility is in question, the District is in a situation of not having a Plan B. Various options are being considered, including the purchase of the recycling plant by LPUD.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Lamont continues to cope with arsenic contamination in two active wells (two have been taken off line due to arsenic).

The District is struggling to find a solution to the CRR&R disposal problem, described above. They did not have a Plan B in place in case the facility became unable to accept LPUD's effluent, which is a real possibility at this point.

LPUD also has a lot of problems with illegal connections, undocumented connections, and connections which were not properly assessed at installation. They have hired a public utilities consulting firm to review tax data for parcels within the district. The board has also taken action to retroactively assess many accounts, which has created a public relations challenge.

LEMON COVE

15-50 Connections Range
(____ Connections)

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of Lemon Cove is located along State Highway 198 approximately ___ miles east of the City of Visalia and ___ miles southeast of the City of Woodlake.

1. **When was community established and why**

2. **How old are the systems**

3. **Median household income**

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in the community of Lemon as well as the surrounding area, was $28,333 or 59.7% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	$40,125	+/-$8,879	66.4%
2006-10	$41,705	+/-$21,145	72.8%
2007-11			

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.**

The Lemon Cove Sanitary District provides both water and sewer service to the townsite of Lemon Cove. The water and sewer bills are collected on the tax rolls. The charge averaged on a monthly basis is $_____ for water and $_____ for sewer. This is approximately ____% and ____% respectively for water and sewer of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems** *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.*

The Lemon Cove Sanitary District collects charges for water and sewer service on the property tax rolls. As such charges are added to the tax bills sent out to property owners by the Tulare County Tax Collector. This District's method of billing is unique and very cost effective. The District saves substantial time and expense by not having

8. **Range of household budgets in the community** *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

Lemon Cove is a disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating a MHI at 66.4% of the statewide MHI. The median household income within the townsite served by the Lemon Cove Sanitary District is suspected to be significantly lower than that of the overall area covered in the Census Designated Place boundary. The 2006-10 ACS for the CDP indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Lemon Cove CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000		
$10,000 to $14,999		
$15,000 to $24,999		
$25,000 to $34,999		
$35,000 to $49,999		
$50,000 to $74,999		
Median income (dollars)		

An estimated ___% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and ___% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 37.2% +/- 22.9% of Lemon Cove residents live below the poverty line.

9. **Population served** .

The 2010 United States Census reported that Lemon Cove Census Designated Place (an area larger but including the LCSD) had a population of 308. The racial makeup of Lemon Cove was 261 (84.7%) White, 0 (0.0%) African American, 5 (1.6%) Native American, 3 (1.0%) Asian, 2 (0.6%) Pacific Islander, 12 (3.9%) from other races, and 25 (8.1%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 76 persons (24.7%).

The average household size was 2.57. There were 153 housing units in the Lemon Cove CDP, of which 77 (64.2%) were owner-occupied, and 43 (35.8%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 0%; the rental vacancy rate was 6.0%. 202 people (65.6% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 106 people (34.4%) lived in rental housing units.

The District has

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

The District

Since the LCSD water system has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Tulare County Public Health Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act. The District has a Waste Discharge Permit from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and its wastewater system is regulated by that agency.

No CPUC. Most of their functions are entirely internal (budgeting, billing, operations, etc). The exception is their banking relationship with the Tulare County Treasurer.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

Lemon Cove has .

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Lemon Cove has

LONDON

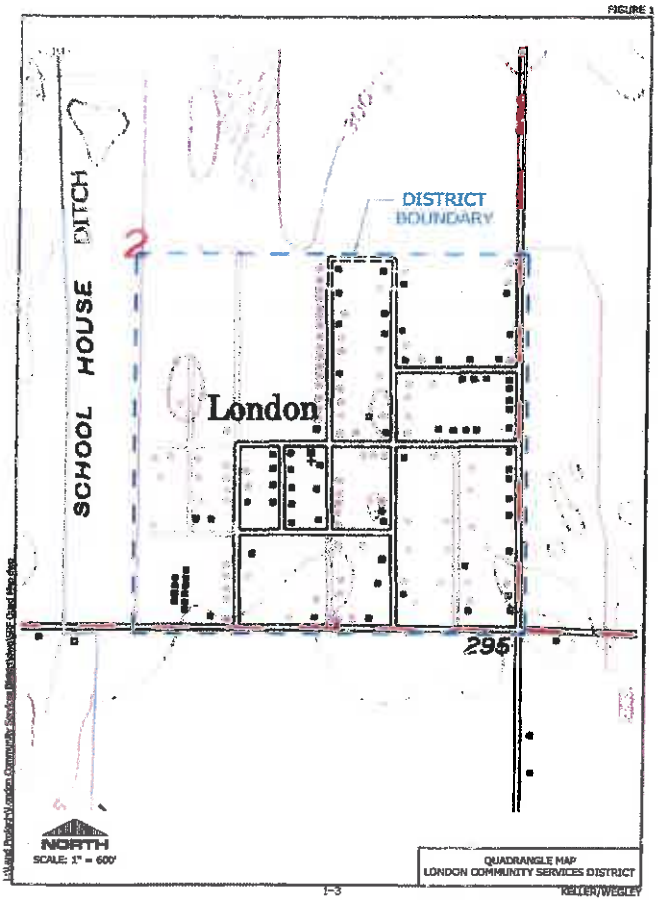
201-500 Connections Range
(420 Connections) get exact #

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of London is located….

Information to be included for each community:

1. **When was community established and why**



Map of London showing neighboring communities

The community of London was established in

2. **How old are the systems**

The District's existing water distribution system is old and predominantly consists of undersized pipelines. The majority of the distribution system was installed in the early 1950's.

Map of London CSD and Sphere

3. **Median household income**

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 3.02 Block Group 2 that incorporates the community of London, was $21,678 or 45.6% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	Area	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-2009	**CTBG**	$38,701	+/- $5,934	64.1%
2006-2010	**CDP**	$29,853	+/- $16,344	52.1%
2007-2011	**CDP**			

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known**

The current water rate is $____/month. The sewer rate is $____/month. These rates are ____% and ___% respectively of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems** *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.*

The District financially operates its water and sewer systems primarily as enterprise funds with almost all operating revenue generated from customer user fees and some property taxes. Customers pay in arrears for water and sewer service. The office manager generates bills, collects payments, and makes deposits to the Tulare County Treasurer's office in Visalia. Residents can mail or drop off payments at the LCSD office, but with no post office in town, most people drop off payments at the office. The office accepts cash, checks and money orders (?). The District (which utilizes the County of Tulare Treasury as its depository(?)) pays its bills by utilizing the County's Auditor-Controller's office to issue warrants (checks). Payment vouchers and an Order to Disburse Funds are approved monthly by the Board of Directors directing the County to issue warrants. When issued, the warrants are mailed to the LCSD thence the District general manager mails the warrants to vendors. This warrant process, depending on the dates vouchers are submitted takes anywhere from 2 to 4 weeks to issue a warrant. Though somewhat time consuming, this process consists of some additional oversight and documentation for each payment issued.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The London CSD ...

In the fiscal year 2009-10, the District's financial situation was as follows:

Description	Water System	Sewer System
Cash beginning of year		
Operating Income	$182,583	$160,105
Operating Expense	$169,741	$112,450
Depreciation	$2,674	$22,629
Operating Exp. (w/o Dep.)	$167,067	$89,821
Non-operating Revenue	$11,991	$11,990
Non-operating Expenses		
Cash end of year		
Change in Net Assets		
Interest Paid		

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come?**

   The LCSD District operates as a business, but has its challenges.

A recent (2011) Municipal Services Review (MSR) by Tulare County LAFCO makes the following conclusion:

> …[T]he.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community** *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

London is severely disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at about 52% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

London CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	16.1%	+/- 11.1
$10,000 to $14,999	12.5%	+/- 7.5
$15,000 to $24,999	10.5%	+/- 8.3
$25,000 to $34,999	13.0%	+/- 9.0
$35,000 to $49,999	26.0%	+/- 10.5
$50,000 to $149,999	22.0%	+/- 26.1
Median Income (dollars)	$29,853	+/- $16,344

An estimated 52.1% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 42.8% +/- 14.8% of London residents live below the poverty line. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

London families in general don't have any room for flexibility in their budgets. Many families depend on farm labor for their major source of revenue so their incomes

fluctuate seasonally. There are also many residents who depend on fixed-income sources such as disability and social security.

9. Population served

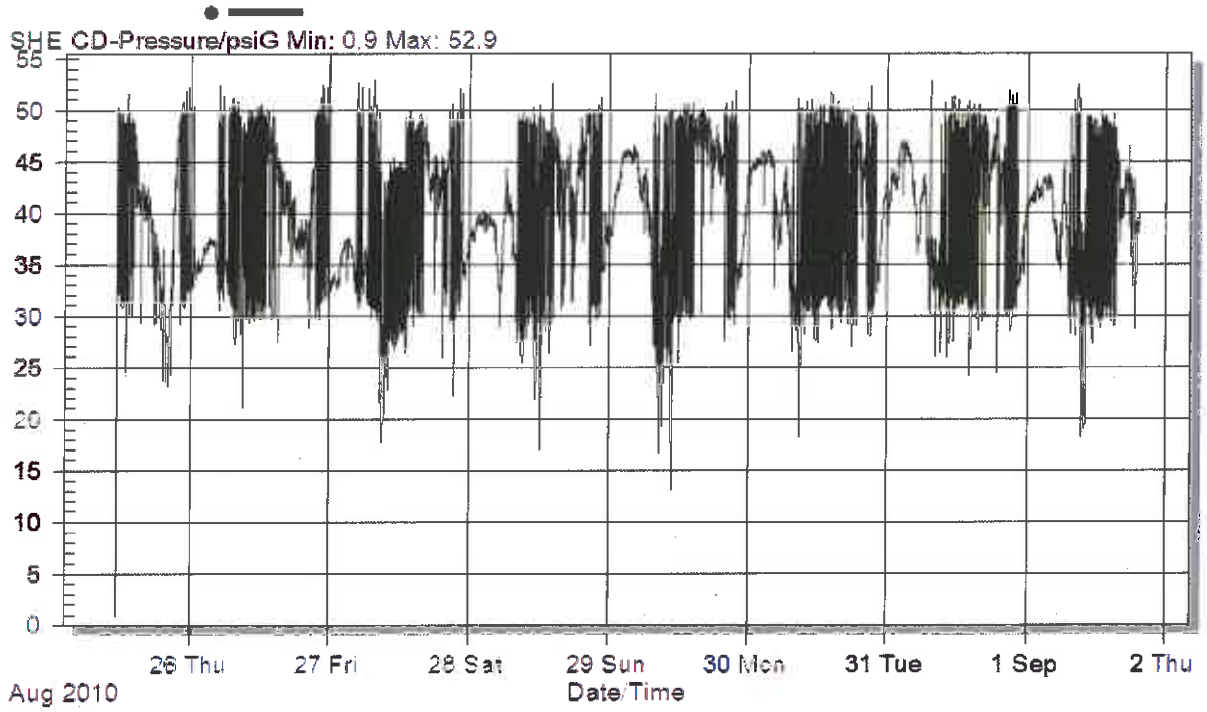
The 2010 United States Census reported that London had a population of 1,869. The racial makeup of London was 761 (40.7%) White, 6 (0.3%) African American, 46 (2.5%) Native American, 0 (0.0%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 976 (52.2%) from other races, and 80 (4.3%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1,737 persons (92.9%).

The average household size was 4.76. There were 408 housing, of which 157 (39.9%) were owner-occupied, and 236 (60.1%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 0.6%; the rental vacancy rate was 1.7%. 691 people (37.0% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 1,178 people (63.0%) lived in rental housing units.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known

The LCSD has ____ active connections servicing ___ residences, ___ stores and ___ churches. The majority of the distribution system was installed in the early 1950's and there are very few sectionalizing valves installed in the system. The installation of sectionalizing valves is necessary to have a functional water system. The polybutylene material used for the water services is failing and needs to be replaced. Furthermore, due to the lack of such valves, the District is unable to isolate portions of the system to repair pipeline and service leaks. This requires the draining of the entire or at least the majority of the water system to repair a leak. This can result in all of the residents being without water until the leak is repaired and the distribution system recharged. The condition of supply wells, pumps and pipelines is very deteriorated and it is not uncommon for water system pressure to fall below the water works standard of 20 psi.

London Community Services District: Aug 26-Sep 2, 2010



The majority of the water system which was installed in 1952, consists of thousands of feet of undersized and deteriorating pipeline, three water wells and one hydropneumatic tank. The community lacks adequate fire protection due to lack of pressure in the system and undersized wharf hydrants. The District has had to repair leaks in the distribution system both on water mains and service connections. A health risk is posed whenever the system is shut down due to leak repairs. The water lines have few gate valves so when leaks occur all or most of the system must be shut down. When the water system is shut down and the pressure drops, backflow conditions can occur that can allow seepage into the distribution system thereby creating a potential health hazard.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The London Community Services District provides water and sewer services to the unincorporated Tulare County community of London. The District is governed by a 5-member board of directors.

12. Decision making process *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

The London CSD Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process related to the community's water system. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District Office Manager provides the overall management of the system.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

The District has one full-time (___-hour) office/general(?) manager. Currently the District also employs a second part-time office worker. The District contracts (?) with a bookkeeping firm to keep the books and assist the manager and clerical employee with issues that arise.

A District employs a part-time(?) maintenance system employee who is available for assistance at times when needed.

The District contracts with California Water Services (Tito Balling of Coalinga) for operation of the wastewater treatment plant.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

The District has

Since the LCSD water system has more than 200 connections, and as such the system is directly regulated by the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

No CPUC. Most of their functions are entirely internal (budgeting, billing, operations, etc). The exception is their banking relationship with the Tulare County Treasurer(?).

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

add write up from IRWMP app

London has had success in securing funding to improve both its water and sewer systems. USDA funds earlier... SWRCB ARRA funding to upgrade wastewater treatment plant.

On the water side, the District has been successful in receiving DWSRF grant and loan funding to drill a new well, build a water storage tank, and replace a large portion of the undersized and deteriorated water distribution system. New funding applications are being prepared/pending for additional CDPH funding to drill another well and replace additional portions of the distribution system.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

London's water system has issues with customer service lines and a lack of water meters.

add write up from IRWMP app

The 2011 LAFCO MSR makes the following comment:

> One.

MATHENY TRACT

201-500 Connections Range
(276 Connections)

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of Matheny Tract is comprised of two groupings of dwellings located south of the City of Tulare just east of Pratt Road.

1. **When was community established and why.**

Check internet or go to County Recorder subdivision map date and reason for naming Matheny also ask Julie Scaife

Matheny Tract is an aging unincorporated Tulare County subdivision. It was originally mapped in in the 1950s (1940s?) and many homes date back to that time.

1. **How old are the systems.**

Insert USDA narrative

The community of Matheny Tract is provided water by the Pratt Mutual Water Company (PMWC). Matheny Tract is located adjacent and south of the City of Tulare in Tulare County (see attached map). The Median Household Income for the Matheny Tract is $27,467 as determined by the 2000 US Census Bureau (see attached). Approximately 1,980 people live in this area. This is a disadvantaged community. Pratt Mutual Water Company has 309 active service accounts servicing approximately 321 units in Matheny Tract.

Pratt Mutual Water Company currently has three wells. One of these wells (#2) has been condemned by the State Department of Health Services due to nitrate contamination exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 45 ppm. The remaining two wells (#1 and #3) are now out of compliance with the new arsenic standard of 10ppb. Arsenic levels for Well #3 have ranged from 12 to 21 ppb, averaging 15.5 ppb for tests in recent years. Arsenic levels for Well #1 have ranged from 9 to 12 ppb, averaging 10.95 ppb in recent years. To make matters worse the two operating wells can barely keep up with capacity needs during summer months. PMWC has had to lower the pumps on both remaining wells in order to draw from the dropping water table. There is a history of water outages and/or low pressure conditions have occurring during times that the remaining well's pump is out of service for repair. If one of these wells goes down, they do not have enough capacity to serve water to the community.

To solve these problems, it is proposed that facilities be put in place that will provide for the consolidation of the City of Tulare water system with the Pratt Mutual Water Company, or alternatively, a master connection thereto. The proposed project would include the replacement of the existing water distribution system, construction of water transmission main lines, and a master service connection (for the "master meter" alternative only).

Wells 1 and 2 were drilled in 1961 (at the establishment of the water system) and Well 3 was drilled in 1976. Most of the distribution system piping dates to the 1960s. Well 3 is the sole active well: Well 2 was condemned due to nitrates (2002) and Well 1 was put on standby status in 2009, also due to nitrate contamination. Both Well 1 and Well 3 have arsenic contamination in excess of the MCL.

2. Median household income.

Insert USDA narrative for MHI and add in TLB spreadsheet for MHIs

2009 for part of Census Tract 31: $34,826

3. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

Community survey info available?

Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

No sewer. Water rates are $40/month unmetered. There is a seasonal adjustment of $5 additional during the summer months.

5. Billing methods for the community systems.

Billing methods for the community systems. Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.

Pratt Mutual contracts with the bookkeeping firm M Green & Company located in the neighboring City of Tulare. M Green & Company does the bookkeeping, billing and receives payment at its office. Customers have the option to pay by mail, to pay in person at the Pratt Mutual WC office (only open one or two afternoons per week), or at the store [does company pay for store to collect? Does store need to carry fidelity bond? Does store owner see this as a way to bring in more business?] that is adjacent to the

water company's office. (This office is rented for $550 per month.) Office staffing is done on a volunteer basis by the water company secretary/treasurer.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

Pratt MWC has built up a sizable reserve and has over $190,000 in cash (about $100,000 of this amount is shareholder equity). They are capable of handling moderate emergencies without financial assistance, and recently replaced a well pump that had gone out. Water revenue in 2012 was $135,000; operating expenses were just over $141,000. The water company has no paid employees. They carry no debt at this time.

7. Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?

Insert EO or Tev wording

There have been problems over the years, with board members paying themselves hefty salaries (allegedly $2000+ per month) and some theft. Currently, the water company is run by a truly volunteer board. Despite past problems, the water company is in good financial standing and can weather financial and technical ups and downs pretty well.

8. Range of household budgets in the community.

Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.

Exact data is not available (although community survey currently underway may shed some light on this question) Community survey info available?

Most households are very low-income and would be negatively impacted by any significant increase in utility rates. However, most people seem to be in favor of a sewer system which would have a monthly fee.

Census income data in ranges

9. Population served.
Approximately 1200 residents. Mixed Caucasian, Hispanic and African-American.

Add in numbers and percentages from CRLA survey

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

Pratt Mutual Water Company currently has three wells, but only one is in use. One of these wells (#2) was condemned by the State Department of Health Services due to nitrate contamination exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 45 ppm. The remaining two wells (#1 and #3) are out of compliance for the arsenic standard in effect January 2006 when the MCL for arsenic was lowered from 50ppb to 10ppb. Arsenic levels for Well #3 have ranged from 12 to 21 ppb, averaging 15.5 ppb for tests run over the past nine years. Arsenic levels for Well #1 have ranged from 9 to 12 ppb, averaging 10.95 ppb over the past nine years. To make matters worse the two operating wells can barely keep up with capacity needs during summer months. PMWC has had to lower the pumps on both remaining wells in order to draw from the dropping water table. Water outages and/or low pressure conditions have occurred during times that the remaining well's pump is out of service for repair.

Wells 1 and 2 were drilled in 1961 (at the establishment of the water system) and Well 3 was drilled in 1976. Most of the distribution system piping dates to the 1960s. Well 3 is the sole active well: Well 2 was condemned due to nitrates (2002) and Well 1 was put on standby status in 2009, also due to nitrate contamination. Both Well 1 and Well 3 have arsenic contamination in excess of the MCL. The system has about 276 unmetered services.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The Pratt Mutual Water Company provides water to the community of Matheny Tract. The governing Board of the PMWC is comprised of five directors. The board designates its officers which are a president, vice-president and a secretary/treasurer (at this time, one person fills both roles).

***12.* Decision making process** *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

Control of Pratt Mutual Water Company has been fought over for years. Recently (in the past 2-3 years) there were even two boards attempting to function contemporaneously and to dominate each other. This was based on an erroneous interpretation of the water company's bylaws, which provided for an "executive board." Some chose to interpret the "executive board" as a <u>second</u> board with authority over the regular board. (The bylaws actually provided for an executive board which could be appointed from among the members of the board of directors, which could make

expedient decisions in day-to-day operations or other designated tasks.) For a while (about 6 months) the two boards tried to operate simultaneously, competing for control. Finally an attorney was hired and the matter was settled (the self-crowned "executive board" relented and relinquished their claims).

The mutual is so large (for its type) that there is a consistent problem with getting enough stakeholder participation to carry out director elections. It's my sense that this lack of community interest just concentrates power at the board level. The board has little choice but to simply keep appointing itself to power.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

There are no direct employees of Pratt MWC. The water company uses contracted services for operation (California Water Services/Tito Balling) and for bookkeeping (M Green & Company). They also use a pipe company, Andrews Backhoe, for repairs and have a relationship with an attorney in Tulare.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.

Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?

There is no manager. Board president makes a lot of decisions. The board meets monthly. The secretary-treasurer staffs the office a few hours a week.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

One major advantage that Pratt MWC has is its relatively large rate-payer base. They can afford to pay contracted operator & bookkeeper, taking the most challenging aspects of management out of the hands of the board.

Matheny Tract has had success in working with the City of Tulare for consolidation. A water system consolidation (no annexation, but the City will own & operate the water system) is planned for an early 2013 construction start. (Planning activities were funded by CDPH under Prop 84 and SRF.) They are also looking at a sewer collection system that would also connect to the City of Tulare. The City's wastewater treatment plant is located near the community, and there is a brand-new industrial waste trunkline in Pratt St, adjacent to the community.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Planning money is on its way for a sewer system project. This will be funded in part by the Strategic Growth Council and in part by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. All grant.

The community needs streetlights, storm drain, sidewalks, etc. A community committee has been working on these issues, among others. A community needs survey is being done by the Community Equity Initiative at CRLA.

User Type	# Connections	EDU's
Residential	308	320
Commercial	1	1
Totals:	**309**	**321**

PIXLEY

501-2000 Connections Range
(800 Connections) get exact #

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of Pixley is located ___ miles south of the City of Tulare and __ miles north of the City of Delano along US Highway 99.

1. When was community established and why.

The town was named after Frank M. Pixley who was the State Attorney General in 1860-1861. It was through his influence that the Southern Pacific Railroad built a depot and a three story hotel in Pixley.

2. How old are the systems.

According to the PPUD Chief Operator, in the 1940's the community's water system was operated by the Pixley Mutual Water Company. In 195__(?) the Pixley Public Utility District was formed which took over the operations of the water system and built the community's sewer system. . When the freeway was built some of the water distribution system was upgraded. The Sewer Treatment Plant was totally rebuilt in 2007. The older primary treatment process with ponds and a clarigester was replaced with an activated sludge treatment process designed to remove nitrogen from the effluent.

3. Median household income.

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in the Pixley Census Designated Place (CDP) that incorporates the community of Pixley, was $23,304 or 59.1% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	$30,521	+/-$7,769	50.5%
2006-10	$35,759	+/-$7,268	62.4%

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

Monthly Water Rate: "Base rate" is $29.00 dollars per month; and

Monthly Sewer Rate: $36.55 dollars per month.

This is approximately 1.0 % and 1.2 % respectively for water and sewer service of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

The Pixley PUD mails out water and sewer utility bills to its customers on a monthly basis. Members of the Pixley Public Utility District system can pay their monthly water bills in person at the District Office or by check or money order by mail at the District's P.O. Box#.

6. **Are systems in the black or in debt?**

Both the water and sewer systems financially operate in the black.

The amount of revenue collected to cover both the water and sewer system expenses is sufficient to cover operating costs, debt service, and debt reserve. Specifically, according to 2010 financial records PPUD has approximately $5,481,479 in total assets (how much is cash?); and has restricted $1,010,335 for future capital improvement projects.

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

The Pixley Public Utility District operates strictly as a business; and they include their district legal counsel at all regular Board Meetings to ensure that the Board is in compliance to all federal and state regulations

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.**
   Pixley is a disadvantaged community, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI of approximately 62 % of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Pixley CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	6.7%	+/-5.8
$10,000 to $14,999	9.5%	+/-6.3
$15,000 to $24,999	18.1%	+/-9.0
$25,000 to $34,999	14.6%	+/-6.9
$35,000 to $49,999	19.7%	+/-7.3
$50,000 to $74,999	15.4%	+/-7.4
$75,000 to $99,999	9.7%	+/-6.5
$100,000 to $149,999	3.9%	+/-3.6
$150,000 to $199,999	1.1%	+/-1.7
$200,000 or more	1.4%	+/-1.9
Median income (dollars)	35,759	+/-7,268

An estimated 48.9% households have annual incomes less than $35,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 30.9% +/- 9.6% of Pixley residents live below the poverty line. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. **Population served.**

The 2010 United States Census reported that Pixley had a population of 3,310. The population density was 1,062.8 people per square mile. The racial makeup of Pixley was 1,473 (44.5%) White, 90 (2.7%) African American, 28 (0.8%) Native American, 16 (0.5%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 1,587 (47.9%) from other races, and 116 (3.5%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2,675 persons (80.8%).

The average household size was 4.15. There were 875 housing units at an average density of 280.9 per square mile, of which 433 (54.3%) were owner-occupied, and 365 (45.7%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.6%; the rental vacancy rate was 9.2%. 1,691 people (51.1% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 1,619 people (48.9%) lived in rental housing units.

10. **Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.**

Number of water/sewer connections: 800

MCL challenges: high arsenic content.

Existing Facilities:
The water supply facilities include 4 wells (Numbers 1, 2A, 3A, and 4). The 4 wells have a pumping capacity of 2,782 gpm. The existing chemical makeup of the water from Wells No's 1, 2A, 3A, and 4 have Arsenic levels of 25, 20, 18 and 3 ppb, respectively, with three of the wells above the new Federal limit of 10 ppb. These existing 3 wells require treatment for Arsenic removal. Well No's 1, 2A, 3A, and 4 were constructed in 1962, 1999, 1999, and 1978, respectively. The domestic water system presently serves approximately 2,829 people or 815 connections, of which only 380 are metered.

District Water Use:
The Community of Pixley currently has four operational domestic wells. Well 1 has an estimated flow rate of 824 gpm. Well No. 2A is the largest producing well with a flow rate of 852 gpm. The four wells have a total pumping capacity of 2,782 gpm. This condition is adequate for the current population; however, is insufficient under fire flow condition. Based on meter readings at the wells during the summer of 2007, the maximum month demand was 33,497,000 gallons in June. The average day demand during the maximum month was 1,080,548 gallons per day. The peak day demand was 2,088,000 gallons on May 29, 2007.

11. **Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.**

    Public Utility District

12. **Decision making process**:

    Board of Directors

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.**

    1 full-time Office Manager

    1 full-time Administrative Assistant

    1 full-time Chief Water/Sewer System Operator

    1 full-time Water/Sewer System Maintenance Person

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.**

The District Office is managed by 1 full-time Office Manager

Water rates are a local decision

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

The District has lifted its building moratorium after the RWQCB ended its cease and desist order. This was a result of the District obtaining funding from both the USDA Rural Utility Service and the SWRCB Small Community wastewater Grant Program to build a new wastewater treatment plant at the site of the old deteriorated facility. The District built an activated sludge treatment plant designed and operated to remove nitrogen from the wastewater. This system could be looked at as a method for small systems to comply with RWQCB requirements for nitrogen removal to protect the groundwater.

Three of the District's water wells produce water that exceeds the arsenic MCL of 10ppb. The District has applied for and received a Prop 84 planning grant from CDPH to cover the majority of these costs. The District also received a "grant" from CDI as a result of a settlement with that company and the RWQCB. This grant was utilized to drill a water test well and may be helpful in covering some of the other planning costs.

16. **Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.**

MCL: High arsenic content in the water system.

How to Resolve: Pixley PUD was recently awarded funding to address the high arsenic contamination in their wells. The project is currently under-way

PLAINVIEW MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

201-500 Connections Range
(240 Connections) check exact #

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of Plainview is located along both sides of Road 196 approximately 10 miles south of the City of Exeter in Tulare County, and Southwest of the City of Lindsay.

Insert aerial photo or map

1. **When was community established and why.**

   Plainview was laid out as two Tracts (125 and 150) in the late 1940's on two 20 acre piece of ground at what is now the northwest corner of the intersection of Avenue 196 and Road 196. The Tracts consisted of ___ lots, most of which were residential with a few commercial establishments located on Road 196. At one time there was a lumber yard and a post office in the community. Many dust bowl refugees located here, purchasing a parcel or two and built their homes, some of which were originally tents.

2. **How old are the systems.**

   The original developers of the subdivision organized the Plainview Mutual Water Company (PMWC) to provide water to Plainview residents. In the late 1940's two wells were drilled and a water distribution system installed. During these times, it was difficult to obtain adequate materials, and a large part of the system was built using recycled oil field piping. The MWC is located East of Road 196 and provides water to approximately 194 residential properties and a grocery store. The Central Water System provides water to the western portion of the community (west of Road 196) with approximately 46 houses.

3. **Median household income.**

   Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 33 Block Group 2 that incorporates 11 square miles and the

community of Plainview, was $28,056 or 59.1% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	Area	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	CTBG	$34,766	+/-$7,818	57.6%
2006-10	CDP	$21,012	+/-$4,789	36.7%
2010	Survey	$15,500		25.5%
2007-11	CDP	$19,922	+/-$6,296	32.3%

Prior to the community's designation as a CDP, it was suspected that the census data for the block group showed a higher income level than actually exists within the service area of the Plainview MWC. Therefore, a community survey was conducted by Self-Help Enterprises between December 2010 and April 2011. The median household income was determined by the survey to be **$15,500** (**25.5%** of 2010 CA MHI [$60,883]).

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.**

The current water rate for the traditional boundaries of the mutual water company east of Road 196 is $35.00 per month. This is approximately 2.7% of the median household income for the community per survey results. The rate for the newly acquired "Central Water System" located west of Avenue 196 is $_____.

There is no sewer service in Plainview. The community is dependent on individual septic tank systems for sewage disposal.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

Plainview mutual Water Company has contracted with the City of Lindsay to collect and bill residents of Plainview. The current contract is under renegotiation. The renegotiation will include a charge for reading water meters and billing on a volumetric basis.

6. **Are systems in the black or in debt?**

Plainview Mutual Water Company is currently in the black.

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

   System is run like a business.

Description	Water System
Cash beginning of year	$
Operating Income	$
Operating Expense	$
Depreciation	$
Operating Exp. (w/o Dep.)	$
Non-operating Revenue	$
Non-operating Expenses	$
Cash end of year	$
Change in Net Assets	$
Interest Paid	$

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.** Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.

   Plainview is a disadvantaged community, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI of approximately 36.7% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Plainview CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	22.7%	+/-12.7
$10,000 to $14,999	14.7%	+/-10.3
$15,000 to $24,999	22.2%	+/-12.3
$25,000 to $34,999	13.8%	+/-9.7
$35,000 to $49,999	8.9%	+/-6.3
$50,000 to $74,999	10.7%	+/-7.4
$75,000 to $99,999	2.2%	+/-3.0
$100,000 to $149,999	4.9%	+/-7.7
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%	+/-16.2
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-16.2
Median income (dollars)	21,012	+/-4,789

An estimated 59.6% households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 73.4% households have annual incomes less than $35,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 53.7% +/- 16.3% of Plainview residents live below the poverty line. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. Population served.

The 2010 United States Census reported that Plainview had a population of 945. The racial makeup of Plainview was 358 (37.9%) White, 8 (0.8%) African American, 20 (2.1%) Native American, 2 (0.2%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 517 (54.7%) from other races, and 40 (4.2%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 865 persons (91.5%).

The average household size was 4.52. There were 224 housing units, of which 107 (51.2%) were owner-occupied, and 102 (48.8%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 2.7%; the rental vacancy rate was 3.7%. 485 people (51.3% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 460 people (48.7%) lived in rental housing units

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

The Plainview Mutual Water Company (PMWC) water system was almost completely renovated in 2010. The PMWC water system consists of two wells (1 new and the other about 50 years old) equipped with new electrical panels, two new chlorinators, and two 8,000 gallon hydropneumatic tanks. In addition, a new back-up diesel generator was installed at the primary well site. Undersized wharf hydrants were replaced with standard AWWA approved fire hydrants. Furthermore, water lines which were once located in the alleyways behind the houses (which were in close proximity to failing septic tanks and often directly below gray water discharge) were abandoned. New water mains were installed in front of homes located in the county road right-of-way. These improvements reduced the possibility of sewage effluent seeping into the distribution system when the water system is shut down and/or when water pressure drops.

In 2012, Plainview Mutual Water Company (PMWC) purchased the "Central Water System (CWS)" from a private owner. Thus, adding an additional 42 new connections and 150 residents to the PMWC economy of scale. The CWS, though adjacent to the traditional boundaries of the mutual water company, is isolated from the rest of the system. The CWS was originally supplied by a well (Well #1) drilled to a depth of 452 feet. This well was abandoned in 1984 when the currently active well (Well #2) was drilled to a depth of 326 feet by the casing

hammer method. Well #2 has a 12-inch casing and 52 concrete annular seal with perforations ranging between a depth of 220 to 330 feet. The well is equipped with a 20 hp submersible pump (that can reportedly produce up to 540 gpm) and a 3,000 hydropneumatic tank. The CWS distribution system consists of 1,700 feet of 4-inch and 400 feet of steel water main.

Unfortunately, water pumped from CWS Well #2 has exceeded the nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level set by EPA and CDPH. Attached is a table listing nitrate levels in water pumped from the well from 1984 through March 2012. This table shows that the well has produced water exceeding the nitrate MCL 10 times over this period.

Central Water System - Plainview Nitrate Levels in Active Well Nitrate MCL = 45 ppm	
Date	Community Well (ppm)
6/20/1984	70
7/24/1984	64
5/13/1985	73
1/6/1991	20
10/23/1996	21
1/16/1998	19
1/4/1999	24
1/3/2000	22
2/12/2002	21
2/10/2003	25
8/22/2007	22
5/27/2008	46
7/23/2009	26
6/11/2010	52
4/26/2011	33
5/2/2011	69
6/15/2011	60
11/1/2011	46
3/27/2012	48
Times Exceeding MCL	**10**

There is no community wide sewer system that serves the community of Plainview. The community depends on individual on-site septic tank systems for wastewater disposal. Average lot size in the community is approximately 7,000 square feet, which is well below the minimum requirement of 12,500 square feet of area required by the County of Tulare for septic systems in communities with a community water system. These small lot sizes are too small to support efficient septic tank effluent leaching. There is also insufficient space available on most lots for replacement of on-site systems that have been in existence for over 50 years.

In addition to the relatively small lot sizes, another restriction for septic system effluent leaching is the preponderance of tight soil conditions in the community.

Natural Resources Conservation Service soils maps (see attached Custom Soil Resource Report) indicate two soil types in the community, the Flamen loam and the Quonal-Lewis association. Both of these soils types have duripans.

Residents were also asked questions concerning the adequacy of current on-site wastewater/septic systems in the community survey conducted between December 2010 and April 2011. The following is a tabulation of some of the responses:

- Seventy-four percent (74%) of Plainview residents (n= 142) indicate a desire for a public sewer system;
- Twenty-six percent (26%) of Plainview residents (n=48) indicated having had their septic tank pumped within the last three years;
- Twenty percent (20%) of Plainview residents (n=36) indicate they have had problems with their septic systems since having their leach fields or seepage pits repaired or replaced;
- Nineteen percent (19%) of Plainview residents (n= 36) indicated that their sewage disposal system has given them problems;

11. **Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.**

The Plainview Mutual Water Company is a Mutual Water Company that has a Board of Directors.

12. **Decision making process** – Is there a board of directors, designated lead homer owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.

Board of Directors

Discuss Problems with loss of funds

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.** Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

One (1) contract System Operator.

One (1) contract Certified Public Accountant.

One (1) contract billing system (City of Lindsay)

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.** Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?

Managed by Board of Directors.

Rate setting is a local decision by the Board.

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by communities that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

Quite a few. The MWC received a generous funding package from the CDBG Program via the County of Tulare (test wells and hookup assistance); USDA $1,000,000 grant and DWSRF grant and loan package. The USDA and CDPH funds were used to drill a new water production well and equip the well site with a new pump, pressure tank and backup power as well as the total replacement of the deteriorated water distribution system.

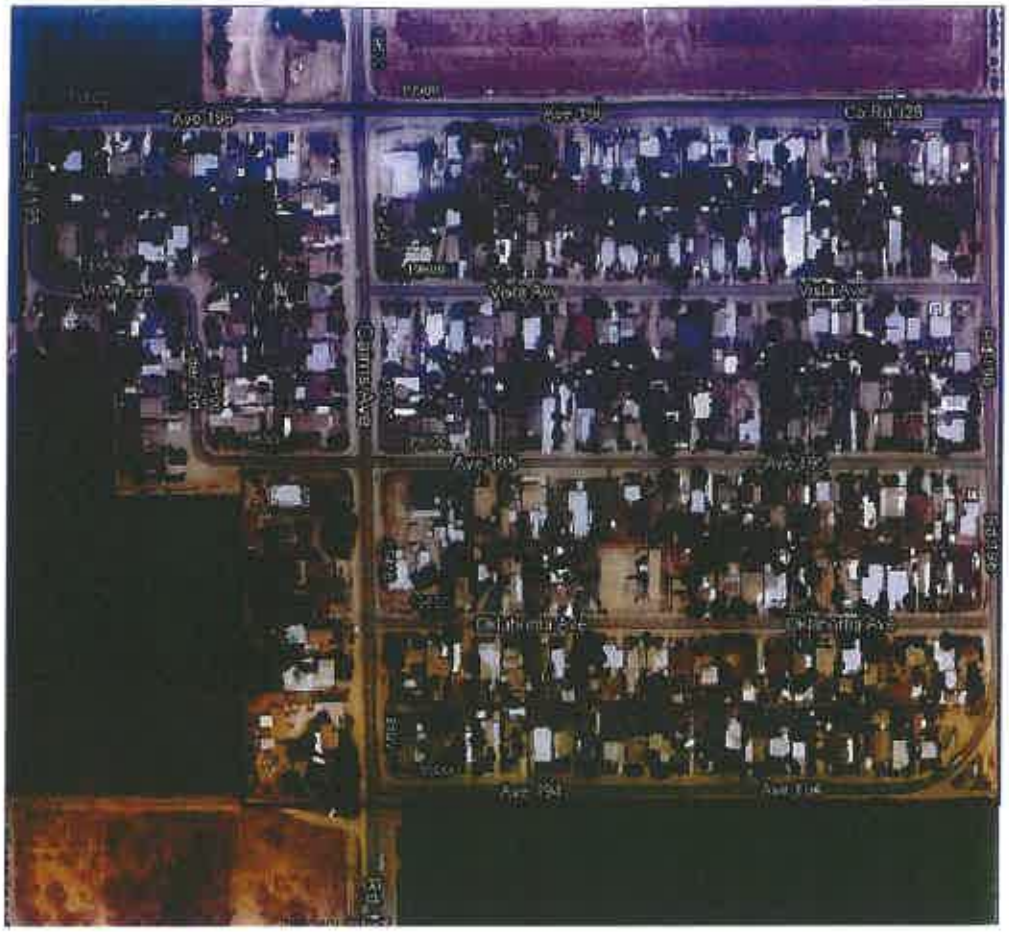
The MWC recently purchased a neighboring private water system located west of Avenue 196.

16. **Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the communities and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.**

The MWC's purchase of the private water system to the west of Road 196 has made the local Board aware of the deficiencies of that separate portion of the water system. Recent water quality analysis has indicated that the well serving this area has been tested above the MCL for nitrate. In addition, the water distribution system in this western portion is in need of repair or replacement. Lastly, a connection between the two systems may be warranted to provide a more reliable supply of potable water to the western portion.

In order to resolve the community's wastewater issues, the community and the Plainview Mutual water Company have petitioned the County of Tulare to seek a solution. In June 2012, the County of Tulare submitted a planning application to the SWRCB to investigate options to solve these problems on a community wide basis. The SWRCB has approved the application's Plan of Study and funding from the application is currently pending

Plainview
Lindsay
Strathmore
Porterville
East Porterville
Zante
Eckert Field
Poplar-Cotton Center
Map data ©2012 Google -


Ave 196
Ave 198
Co Rd 128
Visti Ave
Visti Ave
Visti Ave
Ave 190
Ave 192
California Ave
California Ave
Ave 194
Ave 196

RICHGROVE

501-2000 Connections Range
(600 Connections) get exact #

Location and Introduction

Richgrove, an unincorporated community in Tulare County, is located in the southern portion of Tulare County, just north of the Tulare County/Kern County line. Nearby cities and communities include Ducor, approximately 8 miles to the northeast; Delano approximately 10 miles to the west; Terra Bella, approximately 12 miles to the northeast; Poplar-Cotton Center approximately 18 miles to the north; and Porterville approximately 20 miles to the northeast. The Richgrove CSD, which was formed in March 1977, has a primary function of providing domestic water and sanitary sewer service for the community.

Other services within the Richgrove community are provided by either Tulare County or privately owned and operated utility companies. Richgrove is an agriculturally oriented service community surrounded on all sides by lands in agricultural production, and vacant lands. Richgrove is a vibrant Hispanic community with a strong agricultural industry including many grape vineyards, citrus orchards, and row crops. The Richgrove CSD provides residents and businesses within the community with domestic water and sanitary sewer service.

1. **When was community established and why.**

look in dungeon for old USDA narrative for sewer project app

The community was built along side the railroad track. Old Hotel still stands which is now a boarding house.

2. **How old are the systems.**

The Old Mutual Water Company. Late 1970s system's two wells were found to produce water exceeding nitrate and DBCP health standards. In order to qualify for State Safe Drinking Water Bond Law Grant funds, the community formed a CSD in 19___ which then took over the assets of the old MWC. The District received a $400,000 grant and $200,000(?) loan from the State which was used to drill a new well (#3), install a 292,000 standpipe storage tank and replace most of the water distribution system. The old wells #1 and 2 and underground cistern used for storage were then abandoned.

The sewer system was constructed in the mid 1980s. A totally new collection system was installed to replace the many failing septic systems in the community.

Land was purchased from two farmers and an aerated lagoon treatment plant was built along with a roughly 80 acre piece for the irrigation of reclaimed wastewater on non food crops.

3. Median household income.

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Richgrove, was $22,885 or 48.2% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past three rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	$27,386	+/-$4,681	45.3%
2006-10	$28,261	+/-$5,020	49.3%
2007-11	$29,776	+/-$3,176	48.3%

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

The monthly metered water rate is $_____ dollars per month and the monthly sewer rate is $_____ dollars per month. This is approximately ___ % and ___ % respectively for water and sewer service of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

The Richgrove CSD mails out water and sewer utility bills to its customers on a monthly basis. Water and sewer service customers have the option of writing a check or obtaining a money order and then mailing payment to the District's post office box. The other option, which approximately 75% of customers opt for, is to pay their monthly water and sewer bills as cash, check or money order when the office is open between the hours of 10:00 am and 5:00 pm.

6. **Are systems in the black or in debt?**

The District's primary revenue sources are derived from water and sewer user fees, and modest levels of property tax income. The District generates approximately $340,000 annually from current water and sewer user fees. This revenue is used for the ongoing operations of the District's utilities, including salaries and employee benefits, services and supplies, repayment of long term debts, and capital equipment replacement (through depreciation of assets). In the fiscal year 2011-12, the District's financial situation was as follows:

Description	All Funds, combined water & sewer
Cash beginning of year	$ 268,053
Operating Income	$ 341,918
Operating Expense	$ 312,352
Depreciation	not noted in financial statement
Operating Exp (w/o Dep)	N/A
Nonoperating Revenue	$ 180,935 (includes property tax rev of $144,300)
Cash end of year	$ 295,247

7. Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?

The Tulare County LAFCO MSR makes the following conclusion:

> ...[The] District is financially stable with regard to its water and sewer operations, and continues to meet its long term debt obligations. The District's annual revenues cover the annual operating expenses of the District.
>
> Although the District continues to meet its annual operation and maintenance requirements, including long term debt obligations, the District's reserve funds are not sufficient to meet capital improvement needs for the District's water and sewer systems. For example, the District has approximately $150,000 available for capital sewer system improvements, while the actual cost of increasing the capacity of the District's WWTF could be upwards of $600,000 according to the "*Wastewater Treatment Facility Performance and Capacity Study*". This is an indication that the District would need to seek additional outside funding to upgrade and increase the capacity of its WWTF.

This is an accurate conclusion. The District does do a good job meeting its current obligations but could not undertake any significant capital improvements without assistance. It is difficult for the District even to invest in preliminary engineering and design without grants.

An additional handicap has been recurring employee theft. At least twice in the past 15 years, significant losses have been attributed to theft. The more recent episode, from about 2008-2011, went undetected in part because the District fell behind on its annual audits.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.**

Richgrove is severely disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at 49.3% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Richgrove CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	11.5%	+/-5.4
$10,000 to $14,999	6.4%	+/-3.6
$15,000 to $24,999	25.5%	+/-6.3
$25,000 to $34,999	14.7%	+/-5.6
$35,000 to $49,999	21.1%	+/-6.9
$50,000 to $74,999	9.3%	+/-4.7
$75,000 to $99,999	7.8%	+/-4.0
$100,000 to $149,999	3.8%	+/-2.9
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%	+/-7.0
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-7.0
Median income (dollars)	28,261	+/-5,020

Based on ACS data, an estimated 58% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000 and an estimated 35.1% +/- 8.3% of residents live below the poverty line. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community

A breakdown of similar household income levels for families in other Tulare Lake Basin communities shows the following budgets. There is some discretionary funding, but it is limited. If water and sewer rates increase, it is likely that the following expense categories could be impacted:

Need Budget info from our housing folks

9. **Population served.**

The 2010 United States Census reported that Richgrove had a population of 2,882. The population density was 6,376.2 people per square mile. The racial makeup of

Richgrove was 1,068 (37.1%) White, 20 (0.7%) African American, 38 (1.3%) Native American, 140 (4.9%) Asian, 7 (0.2%) Pacific Islander, 1,521 (52.8%) from other races, and 88 (3.1%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2,705 persons (93.9%).

The average household size was 4.82. There were 610 housing units at an average density of 1,349.6 per square mile, of which 271 (45.3%) were owner-occupied, and 327 (54.7%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 0%; the rental vacancy rate was 0.3%. 1,247 people (43.3% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 1,635 people (56.7%) lived in rental housing units.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

The Richgrove CSD has 530 water connections servicing 586 residences (includes 86 apartments). The District also provides sewer service to all of these users with the exception of the cold storage houses located west of the old railroad tracks.

Richgrove's water system is supplied from groundwater from 2 wells. The District has a third well which is offline due to contamination from hydrogen sulfide. The two active wells have had exceedances of arsenic and DBCP, and the District needs an alternative source of water. Unfortunately, Richgrove is located above a groundwater trough where water tables are deep and contamination is pervasive. The District's new well is planned for two miles to the west of town, near the intersection of Avenue 8 and Road 192. The new well, once constructed, would serve not only Richgrove but also the Rodriguez Labor Camp, located near the new well site, and a couple of agricultural businesses also located near the well site (domestic/office purposes only).

Richgrove's sewer system system....
Insert info from LAFCO MSR

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The Richgrove Community Services District provides water and wastewater service to the unincorporated community of Richgrove. The District has a five member board.

12. **Decision making process**:

The Richgrove CSD Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process related to the community's water and wastewater systems. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District Office Manager provides the overall management of the system(?).

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.**
    - 1 Full-time Office Manager expand
    - 1 Full-time Maintenance Person expand
    - 1 Contracted System Operator expand-delineate tasks in his contract

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.**

The District has one office manager that is accountable to the Board of Directors. It appears that the office manager fills the role of a general manager. The District lacks the resources to hire a full time manager and there is not a need for full time management.
Since the water system has more than 200 connections, the system is reports directly to the Department of Public Health which monitors the District for compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

Over the years, various board members and staff have struggled yet persevered to seek resources to solve their water and sewer issues. The water system is greatly improved compared to the system the District took over in the late 1970's. That said, there is still need to make improvements which the District Board is pursuing through applications to CDPH and ...

On the wastewater side...

16. **Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.**

-The largest unresolved water problem for Richgrove is ....

-The District needs to do a rate analysis for the water system which is underfunded(?).

-The flow to wastewater plant exceeds allotted capacity by RWQCB. District needs to plan for and implement an expansion of wastewater capacity. This will likely result in upgrading the treatment process.

SULTANA

51-200 Connections Range
(156 Connections with 242 housing units) get exact #

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of Sultana is located along Avenue 416 and roughly half way between the City of Dinuba and the town of Orosi.

Insert aerial or map

1. When was community established and why.

The railroad was built in the 1870s through the area now known as Sultana. The townsite was not laid out until 1912 decades after the nearby town sites of Dinuba and Orosi were settled. Sultana was a shipping point for local farm growers and packing sheds. The community of Sultana has a post-office, 1 elementary school that serves both Sultana and Monson.

2. How old are the systems.

Due to the drought of 1976-77 many private domestic wells in Sultana were going dry. In response the community organized a Community Services District that was formed in 1978. The District applied to the then Farmers Home administration (USDA) and received a 50-50 grant/loan to construct a community water system. A single well drilled supplied water to the community for many years. In the 1980's)?) the District received CDBG funding and drilled a second well. This additional supply was important to both provide additional capacity and to provide for a backup source if one well went down. Unfortunately, the first well became contaminated with nitrate so another additional source was needed. The District successfully applied for Safe Drinking Water Program funding from the state and received a grant to drill Well #3 which currently is the only source of potable water for the community, as well #2 has since produced water exceeding the MCL for DBCP.

In response to septic system problems, the District applied for and received funding through both the USDA and the SWRCB's old Clean water Grant program to build a community sewer system and transport the wastewater to the Cutler-Orosi Wastewater Facility.

3. Median household income.

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 3.01 Block Group 1 that incorporates the community of Sultana, was $30,987 or 65.2% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. For Sultana, this comparative data is for Census Tract 3.01 Block Group 1 for the 2005-09 ACS and the Sultana Census Designated Place (CDP) for the 2006-10 and 2007-11 ACS. The median annual household income for the past three rounds is expressed as:

Period	Area	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	CT3.01BG1	$42,321	+/-$18,575	70.1%
2006-10	CDP	$44,250	+/-$23,185	77.2%
2007-11	CDP	$30,956	+/-$9,518	50.2%

It appears that the most recent 2007-11 ACS data for the CDP is the most accurate. The margin of error is still at 30%, but this is more accurate than the 2006-10 which had a margin of error of over 50%. For this reason, Sultana can be viewed as a severely disadvantaged community with a median household income less than 60% of the statewide median.

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

The monthly flat water rate is $26.08 per month and the monthly sewer rate is $_____ dollars per month. This is approximately ___ % and ___ % respectively for water and sewer service of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

Bills are paid monthly by mail to the Districts P.O. Box. In addition, customers may make their payments to the local feed store which is bonded to collect payments(?).

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The amount of revenue collected to cover sewer system expenses is sufficient to cover operating costs, debt service, debt reserve and put aside approximately $_____ annually for reserves. In the fiscal year 2009-10, the District's financial situation was as follows:

Description	All Funds	Water System	Sewer System
Cash beginning of year	$_____		
Operating Income		$64,507	$91,488
Operating Expense	$158,423		
Depreciation	$ 24,017		
Operating Exp (w/o Dep)	$134,406		
Nonoperating Revenue	$ 9,446		
Nonoperating Expense	$ 6,311		
Cash end of year	$_____		

The Sultana CSD currently operates financially in the black.

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

   The system is run by a Board of Directors and operates as a business. However, issues are also dealt with as they come up.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.** Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut

   Sultana is a severely disadvantaged, with 2007-11 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at about 50% of the statewide MHI. The 2007-11 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Sultana CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	2.7%	+/-5.3
$10,000 to $14,999	7.1%	+/-11.6
$15,000 to $24,999	34.5%	+/-18.2
$25,000 to $34,999	16.8%	+/-16.6
$35,000 to $49,999	6.2%	+/-7.8
$50,000 to $74,999	15.0%	+/-14.3
$75,000 to $99,999	2.7%	+/-4.5
$100,000 to $149,999	15.0%	+/-14.6
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%	+/-27.6
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-27.6
Median income (dollars)	$30,956	+/-$9,518

Based on the 2007-11 ACS data, an estimated 44% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 61% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. The ACS data also indicates that 33.0% +/- 19.6% of Sultana residents live below the poverty line.

9. **Population served.**

The 2010 United States Census reported that Sultana had a population of 775. The racial makeup of Sultana was 315 (40.6%) White, 0 (0.0%) African American, 3 (0.4%) Native American, 6 (0.8%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 424 (54.7%) from other races, and 27 (3.5%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 695 persons (89.7%).

The average household size was 3.52. There were 242 housing units, of which 75 (34.1%) were owner-occupied, and 145 (65.9%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 4.9%; the rental vacancy rate was 3.2%. 254 people (32.8% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 521 people (67.2%) lived in rental housing units.

10. **Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.**

The Sultana CSD has ___ water connections servicing _____ residences, _____ commercial establishments, and the Monson-Sultana School(?) (drinking water only)(?). The District also provides sewer service to all of these users.(?)

use wording from IRWMP app

Number of connections: 156 connections;

The water system is supplied by two currently active wells. The primary well (Well #3) was drilled to a depth of 495 feet; has an annular seal to a depth of 250 feet with a 14-inch casing installed to a depth of 430 feet perforated between 260 and 420 feet. The well is equipped with a 60 hp oil lubricated turbine pump and 5,500 hydropneumatic tank. A natural gas generator is located at the well site to provide power when electrical service is interrupted. The system's backup well (Well #2) was drilled to a depth of 358 feet; has an annular seal to a depth of 60 feet with a 14-inch casing installed to a depth of 332. This well is equipped with a 75 hp oil lubricated turbine pump and also a 5,500 hydropneumatic tank.

Water pumped from the District's primary well (Well #3) meet all Title 22 standards. However, the system's backup well (Well #2) has produced water exceeding the DBCP Maximum Contaminant Level set by EPA and CDPH. Attached is a table listing DBCP and nitrate levels from Well #2 from 1993 through September 2012. This table shows that Well #2 has produced water exceeding the DBCP MCL 5 times over this period.

Sultana Community Services District DBCP and Nitrate Levels in Well #2		
DBCP MCL = 0.2 ppb Date	DBCP MCL = 0.2 ppb DBCP (ppb)	Nitrate MCL = 45 ppm Nitrate (ppm)
8/23/1993		11.7
11/27/1996		18.0
12/31/1998	ND	22.0
6/25/1999	ND	
9/30/1999		23.0
2/22/2000	0.13	23.0
5/8/2001	0.56	20.0
11/12/2007	0.50	35.0
12/1/2009	0.45	1.3*
6/2/2011	0.46	44.3
2/2/2012		43.9
9/26/2012	0.45	
Times Exceeding MCL	5	0

* Questionable Test result

This data indicates that Sultana lacks a potable source of supply if the primary ell goes down.

11. **Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.**

The Sultana Community Services District provides water and wastewater service to the unincorporated community of Sultana. The District has a five member board.

12. **Decision making process** – Is there a board of directors, designated lead homer owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process.

The Sultana CSD Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process related to the community's water and wastewater systems. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District Office Manager in

conjunction with the Board President provide the overall management of the system.

History on this would be good.

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.** Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

The water system contracts for services. details

One (1) part-time bookkeeper.

One (1) full-time System Operator.

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved**. Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?

The District is managed by a Board of Directors.

Water rates are set by the Board

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by communities that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

Original formation of District to install water system when individual water wells were going dry due to drought in late 1970s. Construction of sewer system in 1980's to correct failing on-site septic systems with connection to "regional" Cutler-Orosi treatment and disposal facility.

16. **Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the communities and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.**

water:

insert IRWMP app wording

DBCP in the drinking water system back-up well.

Potential Solutions: Drill new well or connect to nearby source such as City of Dinuba for backup water supply. Secure funding from the State CDPH or DWR and/or USDA.

sewer:

limited capacity at Cutler-Orosi plant

Designated capacity is____, now utilizing _____. ask Leonard

TEVISTON

51-200 Connections Range
(1__ Connections) get exact #

Location and Introduction

The Tulare County community of Teviston is located between the communities of Pixley and Earlimart along US Highway 99.

Insert aerial or map

1. When was community established and why.

Teviston was laid out in the late 1870s by the Southern Pacific Railroad between the towns of Pixley and Alila (now Earlimart). In this earlier era, the area was selected as a good location to grow eucalyptus trees for use by the railroad. There are still signs of remnant eucalyptus groves in the community. However, the lumber was found to be unsuitable for railroad ties and the soil too alkaline for commercial farming so development of the townsite did not occur. In 1938, an 80-acre parcel in Teviston by JJ Freeman, an African-American minister from Oklahoma, who encouraged other African-American families from Oklahoma, Texas and the Midwest to take advantage of available farm work. Reverend Freeman first provided a farm labor camp and later began selling parcels of land to the dust bowl immigrants. Through the last years of the depression and until the years following World War II, Teviston was one of the few places in Tulare County where African-Americans could own land, so the community grew. One hundred years after the initial American wave of settlement in California, these men and women remained true pioneers, continuing until 1959 to live in conditions generally associated with early settlers. While Americans were enjoying the rapidly accelerating affluence of the 50's, Teviston residents were hauling water in milk cans from the neighboring community of Pixley three miles away. Kerosene lamps were used for lighting at night and most houses depended on pit privies for sanitation.

Today Teviston is divided by Highway 99 and the Railroad. On the eastern side of Highway 99 and the Railroad, Teviston is bounded on the south by Deer Creek in an area some call Alkali Flats south of Avenue 72. The northern boundary is Avenue 84. The eastern boundary is Road 136. On the western side of Highway 99 Teviston is bounded by Avenue 72 on the south and Road 80 on the north and stretching west to Road 124.

2. How old are the systems.

In the 1950s efforts in the community were assisted by the American Friends Service Committee to help develop a community water system. One of the first steps was the formation of a Community Services District in November 1956. The District covers a portion of the overall community of Teviston and is located east of Highway 99 with the intersection of Avenue 80 and Road 132 located roughly in the center. The newly formed district borrowed funds to drill a community well, however, it wasn't until four years after that a water distribution system was built to supply at least part of the community with drinking water. The District's initial water distribution system was primarily constructed in the early 1960's. The pipeline system consisted of a mix of asbestos-cement, galvanized and plastic pipe varying in size from 1-1/2 to 6 inches. The distribution system was suffering from numerous breaks and leaks. The galvanized pipeline portions of the system had been corroded by the "hot" alkali soil. These frequent leaks, often in close proximity to septic tank systems, created a potential health hazard to Teviston's water consumers. The District also had few sectionalizing shut off valves which necessitated shutting down the whole system to make repairs.

Efforts in the early 1970s were unsuccessful in annexing a portion of Teviston located west of the Highway, however, this then proposed area became part of the District's Sphere of Influence (see LAFCO MSR Map Figure 8.1). For years the system operated with one source of water, the well located on Avenue 80. With no backup source; hence when a breakdown in the pump occurred, the community would be out of water, sometimes days at a time. In the 1970's the District convinced Tulare County to apply for HUD Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to drill a second well for the community. A $31,700 CDBG grant was approved and the District, putting over $8,000 of its reserves in to the project and securing a $9,500 National Demonstration Water Project grant was able to drill its second "North" well (located just west of Road 32 and north of Avenue 80) which provided much needed backup to the system.

During the late 1990's the District successfully applied to USDA Rural Development and received a 75% grant and 25% loan to upgrade the efficiency of the systems two well pumps, replace almost all of the water distribution system with 6-inch PVC piping, install sectionalizing gate valves, install new house services and install customer water meters. The water system currently supplies water to about 136 homes, four churches and the Teviston Community/Child Care Centers.

The system is down to one operating well again. The original (South) Well's casing has apparently collapsed after 50 years of use and is no longer operational. The North Well is the only source of water for the community now so the system has no back-up and is vulnerable to water outages. One such outage occurred in _____ 2012 when the water level in the North Well dipped below the pumping level. This caused damage to the pump and required a lengthening of the pump shaft below the lower water level. The community was out of running water for ___ days.

Teviston is an unsewered community and residents depend on septic systems for wastewater disposal.

3. Median household income.

The Teviston community is split into two Census Tract Block Groups that encompass a much larger area than the actual community. The Teviston Community Services District is located in a portion of Tulare County Census Tract 42 Block Group 4. The 1990 annual median household income for this Block Group was $18,810. To more accurately determine the median household income and other demographics for the community, a special survey was conducted by Self-Help Enterprises and the Teviston Betterment Association in the spring of 1995. The results of this survey indicated that the actual annual median household income figure for the District was only **$9,000** at the time. Another Census was conducted in the year 2000. The median household income for Census Tract 42 Block Group 4 was determined to be $24,432 and $24,500 (51.6% of statewide median household income) for CT42, BG1 at that time. More recent data from the 2006-09 Census Bureau's American Community Survey, indicates a median household income of $24,627 +/-$3,701 (40.0% of statewide median household income) for CT42, BG1. Though these numbers are very low, they again cover the larger area encompassed by the census tract block group that is not totally representative of the community of Teviston.

Is Teviston in CT42, BG 1 or BG 4?

Per the 2010 Census, the population was 1,214 when there were 352 housing units in the community and the median household income was $23,050.

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

The monthly water rate charged by the Community Services District is a basic of $55.00 dollars per month for the first _____ gallons and $_____ for every 1,000 gallons thereafter.

There is no sewer service.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems.**

The District staff read water meters, calculate each customer's water usage and send out monthly bills to its customers by mail as close to the first of the month as possible. Payments can be mailed to the District's Post Office Box in Pixley or can be paid in person at the District's office located at the Teviston Community Center. Office hours for receipt of payment are _____ to _____ Monday through Friday(?). The District Office accepts cash, checks and money orders for payment.

6. **Are systems in the black or in debt?**

The amount of revenue collected to cover water system expenses is sufficient to cover operating costs, debt service, debt reserve and put aside approximately $_____ annually for reserves. In the fiscal year 2009-10, the District's financial situation was as follows:

Description	Water System
Cash beginning of year	_____
Operating Income	$88,068
Operating Expense	$91,902
Depreciation	$16,390
Operating Exp (w/o Dep)	$75,512
NonOperating Revenue	$245
NonOperating Expense	$6,914
Cash Income (Loss)	$7,227
Cash end of year	_____

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

The Teviston CSD District operates as a business, but has its challenges. After the older South Well's casing collapsed a few years ago, the District has been without a back-up source of water. The District has been able to locate an

affordable funding source to either repair the South Well (if possible) or drill a new well. The District Board and management operate the water system finances as an enterprise fund, collecting water related revenue to cover water related expenses. Water rates have increased significantly over the years.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.**
Data from the Year 2000 Census indicates the following ranges in income for East Orosi families. More recent census data shows the median household income level since the 2000 Census have remained almost the same, so it is reasonable to use these earlier numbers:

Teviston is severely disadvantaged, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at less than 40% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Teviston CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	0.0%	+/-13.6
$10,000 to $14,999	17.3%	+/-17.1
$15,000 to $24,999	47.1%	+/-19.2
$25,000 to $34,999	0.0%	+/-13.6
$35,000 to $49,999	18.8%	+/-15.6
$50,000 to $74,999	7.0%	+/-6.2
$75,000 to $99,999	8.1%	+/-8.4
$100,000 to $149,999	0.0%	+/-13.6
$150,000 to $199,999	1.8%	+/-3.1
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-13.6
Median income (dollars)	23,050	+/-8,392

An estimated 64% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000. However, roughly 17% of households have annual incomes over $50,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 42.0% +/- 23.2% of Teviston residents live below the poverty line.

A breakdown of similar household income levels for families in other Tulare Lake Basin communities shows the following budgets. There is some discretionary funding, but it is limited. If water and sewer rates increase, it is likely that the following expense categories could be impacted:

Need Budget info from our housing folks

9. **Population served.**

The 2010 United States Census reported the greater Teviston area had a population of 1,214. The racial makeup of Teviston was 449 (37.0%) White, 50 (4.1%) African American, 9 (0.7%) Native American, 10 (0.8%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 640 (52.7%) from other races, and 56 (4.6%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1,039 persons (85.6%).

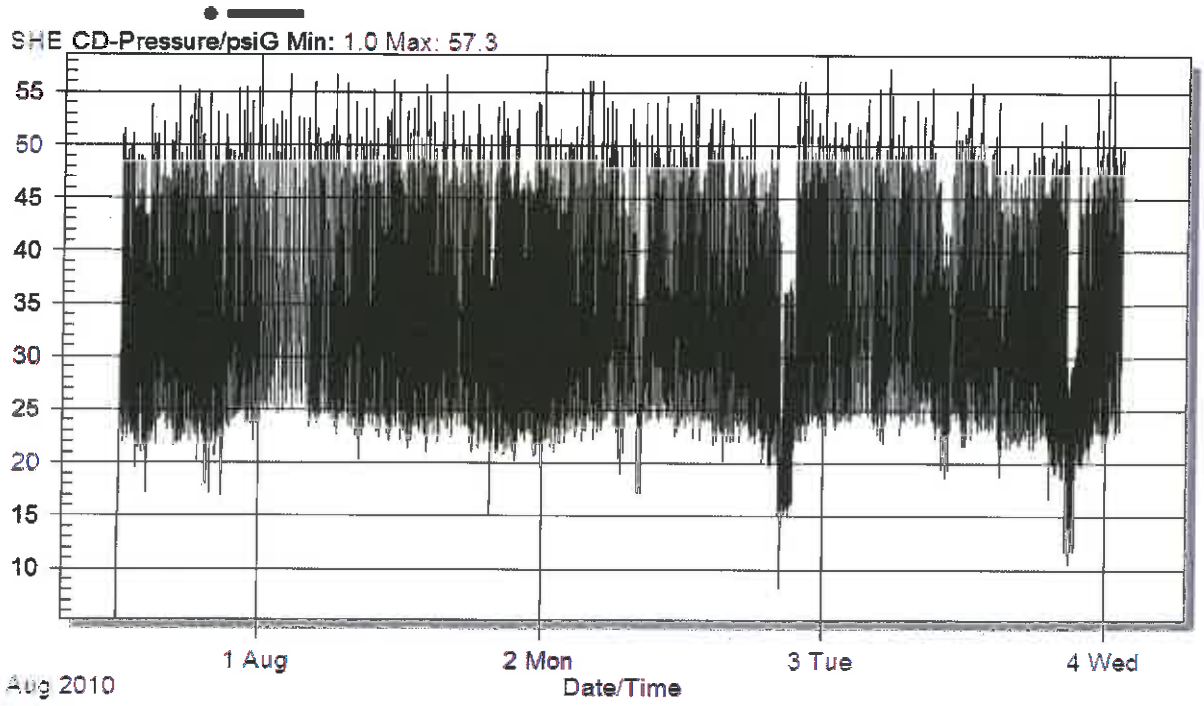
The average household size was 4.12. There were 352 housing units, of which 129 (43.7%) were owner-occupied, and 166 (56.3%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 7.2%; the rental vacancy rate was 5.1%. 500 people (41.2% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 714 people (58.8%) lived in rental housing units.

10. **Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.**

The Teviston Community Services District's water system consists of two wells located approximately 700 feet from each other, each equipped with a 60 hp turbine oil lubricated pump and 5,000 gallon hydropneumatic tank. The system is down to one operating well again. The original (South) Well's casing has apparently collapsed after 50 years of use and is no longer operational. The North Well is the only source of water for the community now so the system has no back-up and is vulnerable to water outages. The water distribution system was almost completely replaced in 1998 with 6-inch PVC piping, new sectionalizing gate valves, new house services and customer water meters. The water system currently supplies water to about 100 homes, four churches and the Teviston Community/Child Care Centers.

The lack of a backup water supply with only well pump operating can stress the system and it is not uncommon for water system pressure to fall below the water works standard of 20 psi during the summer months:

Teviston Pressure: Aug 1-4, 2010



The quality of water has met primary drinking water quality standards(?) and though the community is near other communities with nitrate and/or arsenic MCL concerns, has consistently produced water below these MCLs(?).

There are approximately ___ dwellings in the greater Teviston area that are provided water by private domestic wells. All of the community relies on septic tank systems and is unsewered.

11. **Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.**

The Teviston Community Services District provides water service to that area within its boundaries of the unincorporated community of Teviston. The District has a five member board.

12. **Decision making process**:

The Teviston CSD Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District Office Manager provides the overall management of the system with assistance of the Board President.

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community.**
    - 1 Part-time Office Manager expand
    - 1 Contracted Part-time System Operator expand

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.**

    The District has one part-time office manager that is accountable to the Board of Directors. It appears that the office manager fills the role of a general manager. with the assistance of the Board President. The District lacks the resources to hire a full time manager and there is not a need for full time management.
    Since the TCSD water system has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

The District received a 75% grant and 25% loan from USDA for its water project built in the late 1990s. On May 17, 1996, USDA Rural Development obligated a $372,000 grant and $130,000 loan to the project.

16. **Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.**

    The water system's original well (South Well) that is now over 50 years old has collapsed. The system is down to one operating well again. The North Well is the only source of water for the community now so the system has no back-up and is vulnerable to water outages. One such outage occurred in _____ 2012 when the water level in the North Well dipped below the pumping level. This caused damage to the pump and required a lengthening of the pump shaft below the lower water level. The community was out of running water for ___ days.

MSR info

While the monthly user fees are among the highest, the new connection fees charged by the Teviston CSD are among the lowest compared to other service providers throughout the County. It is recommended that the District complete a water master plan to address the capital facilities needs associated with additional development within the District and its SOI. Master planning is an excellent tool to substantiate fees to be charged to the development community for necessary capital infrastructure system improvements.

Local Accountability and Governance

1. The District complies with the Brown Act open meeting law by holding regularly scheduled meetings in which the public is invited. Regularly scheduled meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the District office. Agendas for Board meetings are posted on-site at the District office.

2. The District adopts budgets and rate changes at hearings where the public is notified and invited.

Teviston, an unincorporated community in Tulare County, is located in the southwest portion of the County, southwest of Porterville. Teviston is an agriculturally oriented service community surrounded on the north, west and south by lands in agricultural production and on the east by scattered rural residential, agricultural, and vacant land. The Teviston CSD, formed in November 1956, has a primary function of planning, constructing, and maintaining the domestic water system for the community. Domestic water service is the only service provided by the Teviston CSD that is subject to a MSR.

Teviston is located along State Route (SR) 99 between the communities of Earlimart and Pixley. The Tulare County/Kern County Line is located approximately 10 miles south of Teviston. The current District Boundary and the currently adopted SOI for the Teviston CSD are illustrated on Figure 8-1.

The Teviston CSD is responsible for providing domestic water service within the District's Boundary. Teviston's water system includes a distribution system consisting of 2, 4, and 6-inch pipelines, 2 wells, and two 5,000-gallon pneumatic pressure tanks. The wells are capable of delivering a combined source flow of approximately 900 gallons per minute (GPM). The two wells provide an ample clean water supply requiring no chlorination or treatment. The locations of the two wells (identified as north and south wells) are identified below.

- North Well – West side of Road 132 between Avenue 80 and Avenue 84
- South Well – North side of Avenue 80 between Drive 130 (Frontage Road) and Road 132

The north well is the primary well, and the south well comes online as necessary to meet peak summer demands or to fight the rare fire in Teviston. The south well was drilled in 1959, and the north well was added in 1978. The District's water supply has not been supplemented since 1978. The District indicated that the community water system currently supports 105 connections including 99 residential connections, 1 school connection, 4 church connections, and 1 connection to the community center.

In the early to mid 1990s, the District's water system was suffering multiple leaks and breakages costing the District valuable resources to repair. In some cases, leaks and breakages remained un-repaired causing potential health hazards to the residents in the community. The Preliminary Engineering Report Water Rehabilitation Project (Roberts Engineering, November 1995) was prepared for the Teviston CSD to address the problems with the District's water system, and recommend improvements including the identification of funding sources. In 1998, the District completed the following improvements as outlined in the Preliminary Engineering Report Water Rehabilitation Project:

- Construction of new 6-inch PVC water lines, including new lines to loop system, and replacement of old deteriorating pipelines.
- Installation of fire hydrants throughout system.
- Installation of water meters for all connections to the system.
- Installation of meters at each well site.
- Rehabilitation of the north well pump including new bowls, suction pipe and strainer, and new line and line shaft bearings to improve the overall pump efficiency.

The Teviston CSD has billed under a metered water system since 1998, which encourages water conservation. Prior to improvements to the District's water system (in 1994), as indicated in the Preliminary Engineering Report, the average per capita water usage for the District was calculated to be 297 gallons per capita day (GPCD), approximately 98% more than that of the normal average of 150 GPCD for similar small communities. The Preliminary Engineering Report concluded that the excess usage was most likely due to a combination of leakage and customer over usage. It is likely that the improvements to the District's water system (pipeline repairs and metering) significantly reduced the average per capita usage.

Present water usage data has been requested from the District; however, this data was not provided for this review. Due to the absence of this data, the degree to which the water system improvements have reduced the average per capita consumption cannot be quantified. Furthermore, it is difficult to draw

conclusions regarding the additional capacity that the improved water system can handle without present

water usage data. The Preliminary Engineering Report estimates that the two wells have adequate water supply to support a population of approximately 460 residents, or approximately 125 EDUs at a dwelling unit occupancy rate of 3.7 persons per household. I

TOOLEVILLE

51-200 Connections Range
(76 Connections)

Location and introduction:

Tooleville is a small rural community located on the east side of Spruce Road roughly a mile and a half east of the city of Exeter in Tulare County. Homes in Tooleville are located along Alfred Avenue on the north and Morgan Avenue on the south, with a few homes fronting Spruce Road.

1. When was community established and why

Tooleville (named for the Toole family) was a farmworker settlement established by Dust Bowl migrants in the 1940s. It remains largely a farmworker town, but the population has shifted to be about 75% Hispanic.

2. How old are the systems

The water system was originally installed in the 1960s. Both wells date to that time. The Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association owns and operates the community's water system which serves 77 residential lots and one small business (currently vacant). The distribution system was replaced in 2009. The Morgan well's pressure tank was replaced in 2011.

3. Median household income

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 14 Block Group 4 that incorporates the community of Tooleville, was $29,330 or 61.8% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. In 2010 Tooleville became a Census Designated Place (CDP). The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	Area	MHI	Margin of Error	% Margin of Error
2005-2009	CT14BG4	$52,083	+/- $74,732	143.5%
2006-2010	CDP	$43,977	+/- $101,562	230.9%
2007-2011	CDP	$25,882	+/- $11,659	45.0%

It is obvious that the two earlier ACS estimates of MHI did not receive input from enough Tooleville households to be representative. The 2007-11 ACS estimate appears to be much more representative. By comparison, a 2005 community survey conducted by Tulare County and Self-Help Enterprises indicated the median household income at that time was $15,500 which was roughly 26% of the statewide income at that time. It is recommended that the 2005 survey data be adjusted to the year 2010 for comparison purposes. With a CPI increase of 10.4% from 2005 to 2010, this would equate to $17,118 in 2010 or 30% of the $57,287 statewide MHI at that time. By comparison, the 2007-11 ACS figure is 42% of the statewide median household income during that period.

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

The Tulare County Service Area #1 Tooleville Zone of benefit provides sewer service to the community. The monthly sewer rate is $59.25. The Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association, Inc. provides water service with a current flat rate of $40/month. This is approximately 1.6% and 1.01% paid for sewer and water respectively of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community. Combined, the utility rate is equivalent to 2.7% of area MHI.

5. Billing methods for the community systems *Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are*

bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.

The Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association, Inc. was formed in 2004. This formalized structure replaced an informal ownership framework that had been around since the 1960's. The Water Company operates its water system totally as an enterprise fund with all operating revenue generated from customer user fees. Customers pay in arrears. The water system's bookkeeper generates bills, collects payments, and makes deposits to a bank account. Residents mail payments to the Water Company's post office box in Exeter. The Company only accepts checks and money orders.

Tooleville is also served by a wastewater collection and treatment system that is operated by Tulare County (Tulare County Service Area #1 Tooleville Zone of Benefit). User fees for wastewater are collected via property taxes.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The Tooleville sewer system is in debt to Tulare County, which has been subsidizing the operation of the plant for years. Repeated efforts on the part of the County to increase the user fees have been blocked by residents under Prop 218. Residents have blocked proposed increases in 2010, 2011 and 2012. As a result, the County keeps piling up "debt" against the system.

The Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association is not in debt at this time. Their recent distribution system improvement was paid for with a USDA grant.

In the fiscal year 2010-11, the water system's financial situation was as follows:

Cash Beginning of Year	$ 31,204
Operating Income	$ 35,030
Operating Expense	$ 38,602
Depreciation	$ 12,456
Operating Expense (w/o Dep)	$ 26,146
Nonoperating Revenue	$ 0.00
Nonoperating Expenses	$ 0.00
Cash End of Year	$ 35,735
Change in Net Assets	$ (8,067)

7. Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come

The water system is improving its financial situation and has been able to build up sufficient reserves to handle moderately sized emergencies without relying on outside help, such as the $25,000 pressure tank replacement required in 2011. However, since the community is built out and no new connections are ever added, there is no source of

funds for capital reserves (i.e. no capacity fees at hookup). Any capital improvements must be done with outside funding, and the small ratepayer base (and severely low incomes) makes most loan funding unaffordable.

8. Range of household budgets in the community *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

The following census data from the 2007-11 American Community Survey has been marginal in its accuracy to reflect income ranges for Tooleville (note high margins of error):

Tooleville CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	19.0%	+/-30.0
$10,000 to $14,999	0.0%	+/-41.8
$15,000 to $24,999	20.7%	+/-33.3
$25,000 to $34,999	29.3%	+/-36.3
$35,000 to $49,999	19.0%	+/-28.4
$50,000 to $74,999	12.1%	+/-20.2
$75,000 to $99,999	0.0%	+/-41.8
$100,000 to $149,999	0.0%	+/-41.8
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%	+/-41.8
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-41.8
Median income (dollars)	25,882	+/-11,659

For that reason, the results from the 2005 Community Income Survey shown below appear to be more representative in determining income ranges for Tooleville residents:

Tooleville SURVEY, California	Annual Household Income Estimate
Less than $10,000	3.2%
$10,000 to $14,999	44.3%
$15,000 to $24,999	32.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	14.8%
$35,000 to $49,999	4.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	0
$75,000 to $99,999	0
$100,000 to $149,999	0
$150,000 to $199,999	0
$200,000 or more	0
Median income (dollars)	$15,500

Other data from the 2005 Community Survey included:

Households using bottled water	49
Households treating own water	19

Survey data indicates that an estimated 80% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 95% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. Population served

The 2010 United States Census reported that Tooleville had a population of 339. The racial makeup of Tooleville was 145 (42.8%) White, 5 (1.5%) African American, 19 (5.6%) Native American, 8 (2.4%) Asian, 2 (0.6%) Pacific Islander, 148 (43.7%) from other races, and 12 (3.5%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 279 persons (82.3%).

The average household size was 4.35. There were 82 housing units, of which 49 (62.8%) were owner-occupied, and 29 (37.2%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 0%; the rental vacancy rate was 6.5%. 205 people (60.5% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 134 people (39.5%) lived in rental housing units

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

The Tulare County Service Area #1 Tooleville Zone of benefit provides sewer service to the community.

The Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association, Inc. has 76 connections servicing 77 residences.

The system has two water wells that supply the community. The Alfred Avenue well was drilled to a depth of 310 feet with an annular seal to a depth of 90 feet. This is an open bottom well with no perforations and no gravel pack. It is equipped with a 7.5 hp submersible pump and 3,500 gallon hydro pneumatic tank. The Morgan Avenue well was drilled to a depth of 320 feet with an annular seal to a depth of 99 feet. This is an open bottom well with no perforations and no gravel pack. It is equipped with a 7.5 hp submersible pump and 1,200 gallon hydro pneumatic tank. Interestingly, for about the past three years, the nitrate levels in both wells have dropped below 45ppm. Water pumped from the wells has intermittently exceeded the nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level set by EPA and CDPH. The chronic on again and off again problem with Tooleville's water quality has been the nitrate levels of water produced from the community's two wells. Attached is a table listing nitrate levels from both wells from 1978 through October 2012. This table shows that both wells have produced water exceeding the nitrate MCL 9 times over this period.

Tooleville Water System Nitrate Levels in Active Wells Nitrate MCL = 45 ppm		
Date	Alfred Well (ppm)	Morgan Well (ppm)
8/3/1978	43.0	39.0
6/28/1982	43.0	44.0
7/27/1982		40.0
8/26/1982	40.0	42.0
10/17/1984		5.5*
9/30/1988	28.0	40.0
2/27/1992	42.0	40.0
1/5/1995	42.0	42.0
1/3/1997		70.0
2/13/1997		85.0
6/2/1997		87.0
2/25/1998		85.0
2/15/2000	45	
4/19/2000	47.9	
8/30/2001	54	71.7
9/17/2001	43	
2/14/2002	45	
5/9/2002		67.1
7/23/2003	55.4	
1/20/2005		46.2
5/24/2006	46.2	43.1
7/27/2006	68	47
9/28/2006	55.7	
11/29/2006	34.1	65
1/25/2007	40.3	
4/26/2007	51.9	
5/23/2007		41.7
12/26/2008	40.5	30.2
6/5/2009	47	42
6/23/2010	18	39
9/28/2010	40	42
11/22/2010	38	37
2/25/2011	39	
6/24/2011	45	37
9/2/2011	42	41
10/7/2011	38	41
2/9/2012	40	38
5/10/2012	44	39
7/13/2012	45	38
10/23/2012	39	42
Times Exceeding MCL	9	9

* Questionable Test result

The distribution system was replaced entirely in 2009 with a USDA grant. Unfortunately, total coliform bacteria has plagued the system since that time. It is unknown whether the system was not sufficiently flushed at installation, or whether there is a cross-contamination problem (at least two old wells are known to exist and the water company has been unable to prove that they are connected to household plumbing that could be creating a cross-contamination situation). Routine flushing at hydrants on a monthly basis seems to be keeping the problem in check, but on average there are about two bacteriological violations per year.

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association, Inc. is governed by a 5 member Board of Directors. Like many mutuals, Tooleville has a hard time keeping its board of directors full, but the past 5 or so years have seen only a little bit of turnover. It helps that the board pays a monthly stipend to directors who are present at each month's meeting. The stipend is $40, equivalent to one month's water bill. To deter rumors that directors get "free water," each director actually receives a check, not a waiver of their bill.

12. Decision making process *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

The board currently meets every other month. There are a couple of families, the Enloes and the Baileys, who have lived in Tooleville since time immemorial and have long-term knowledge of the water system. Both families remain involved in running the water system, or at least staying in touch with what is happening. This is a valuable resource. Again, like many Mutuals, it is rare to get a majority of shareholders at annual meetings, so the bylaws were amended to require only a 20% presence to achieve a quorum.

13. Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

The water system has two professional support personnel: a bookkeeper who is actually an employee of the company, and a D3 operator who is a contractor. The operator calls out a well or pipe repair company as needed for major repairs.

14. Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

The board makes the decisions at its semi-monthly meetings. The bookkeeper receives the mail, so she makes sure that state filings happen, that taxes are filed, bills paid and revenue deposited, etc. The operator visits weekly or as needed to check the system, flush lines, pull samples, etc. Tulare County takes bacteriological samples.

Since the Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association, Inc. has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Tulare County Public Health Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

As a Mutual, the system is not regulated by the PUC.

15. Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.

The local Board and water company membership have made strides towards the eventual resolution of their water system problems. They have successfully applied for CDBG and USDA funding that was used to drill a water test well and replace the water distribution system. The Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association, Inc. has also successfully applied for and received a commitment for a Proposition 84 planning grant from CDPH to design a source of water by drilling a new well on the west side of Exeter (where higher-quality water is known to exist), wheeling that water through that city to a connection point where a transmission line would transport water to the Tooleville water distribution system.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

The Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association, Inc. water system has had sporadic nitrate problems and uncertainty since the late 1990s. Low system pressure was frequently a problem until the distribution system was replaced, and that seems to have helped.

Consolidation with the City of Exeter could be a good way to resolve the water quality problems of residents served by the Tooleville Mutual Nonprofit Water Association, Inc. Unfortunately, however, both communities are more or less opposed to full consolidation. Exeter maintains that it does not have the resources to own or manage Tooleville's system. It also remains concerned about the charter city prevailing wage exemption that Exeter fears could be lost to them if they serve an outlying community. This problem was theoretically resolved by SB2X9 in 2009 but it has not yet been tested in court, so Exeter prefers to err on the side of caution in this case. For its part, Tooleville's board of directors is not interested in being a charity case, and would prefer to continue owning and operating their own system. A partial consolidation has also been considered (buying water in bulk through a master meter) but is not currently favored, due to risk on the part of the water company (which would have to cover every month's bill, regardless of collection problems or other revenue issues) and Exeter's unwillingness to help with billing and maintenance. As a result, the only option for a long term water source (that would not intermittently be contaminated with nitrate levels over the MCL) appears to be the drilling of a water well west of Exeter and wheeling potable water through the city's distribution system and then on to Tooleville.

TRACT 92

51-200 Connections Range
(86 Connections, 93 residences)

Location and introduction:

The Tulare County community of Tract 92, also known as Union Addition is located between the City of Visalia and City of Farmersville roughly a half mile south of Caldwell Avenue along Road 148.

1. When was community established and why

Tract 92, also known as Union Addition, was laid out in the 1940's. It is a residential subdivision.

2. How old are the systems

The Tract 92 CSD was formed in 1961 to operate a community water system. Previous to this residents depended on private domestic wells for their water. Though the water system has existed for 50 years, there are still scores of old abandoned private wells that have not been used for decades. As such, these old wells have the potential to serve as conduits for contaminated water to enter local groundwater supply.

3. Median household income

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 16.02 Block Group 2 (as of 2012, Block Group 4) that incorporates the community of Tract 92, was $21,406 or 45.1% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-2009	$32,400	+/- $10,516	53.6%
2006-2010	$36,538	+/- $11,066	60.0%

4. Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known.

There is no sewer service in Tract 92. The community is dependent on individual septic tank systems for sewage disposal. The current monthly flat water rate is $18 for small parcels and $21 for large parcels (the average has been calculated to be $22.51). This is approximately 0.74% of the 2006-10 estimated median household income for the community.

5. Billing methods for the community systems

The Tract 92 CSD bills its customers on a quarterly basis. The secretary sends bills, collects payments through the mail and keeps the books. Several members of the community choose to pay in advance.

6. Are systems in the black or in debt?

The Tract 92 CSD does not currently carry any debt. Its rates have been kept artificially low by not making any capital improvements for many years. The District does not maintain an office or any staff, apart from the secretary who is paid a nominal amount each month (about $215). For the past three years, the District has also contracted with a D1 operator who checks on the system, pulls samples and operates the chlorinator. He is paid about $400 per month.

In the fiscal year 2010-11, the District's financial situation was as follows:

Description	Water System	
Cash beginning of year	$	72,116
Operating Income	$	22,803
Operating Expense	$	22,300
Depreciation	$	944
Operating Exp. (w/o Dep.)	$	22,300
Non-operating Revenue	$	1,842
Non-operating Expenses	$	0
Cash end of year	$	74,498
Change in Net Assets	$	2,345
Interest Paid	$	0

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come**

The District operates as a business, but has its challenges. For example:

A recent (2011) Municipal Services Review (MSR) by Tulare County LAFCO makes the following conclusion:

> …The District has appropriate mechanisms in place that ensure that funding is available for any increase in demand and for capital expenditures. The TCSD limits its expenditures to salaries/benefits and supplies and seeks grant monies for any infrastructure improvements. This further ensures that the TCSD is in a good position, by having enough cash on hand available, to absorb any shock in demand increases or other unforeseeable changes.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community** *Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.*

Tract 92 is a severely disadvantaged community, with 2006-10 ACS MHI indicating an MHI at 60% of the statewide MHI. The 2006-10 ACS indicates the following range of household incomes in the community:

Tulare County CT 16.02, California	Annual Household Income Estimate
Less than $10,000	13%
$10,000 to $14,999	6%
$15,000 to $24,999	18%
$25,000 to $34,999	20%
$35,000 to $49,999	17%
$50,000 to $74,999	12%
Median income (dollars)	$36,538

An estimated 37% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000 and 57% of households have annual incomes less than $35,000. As such, there is very little disposable income in the community.

9. Population served .

The Census Tract Block Group that includes Tract 92 had a population of 1,195 in the 2010 Decennial Census.

The population within the District boundaries is estimated to be 500 persons (District estimate based on number of connections and estimate of persons per household). The typical CSD customer lives full-time in the tract. Most of the dwellings are owner occupied with approximately 10% of them serving as rental units. The majority of residents are over 45 years of age. (Tulare County LAFCO, Municipal Services Review.)

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

The Tract 92 CSD has 86 active connections servicing 93 residences and one church.

The system currently consists of (2) drilled vertical wells, the east well (Well #1) and the west well (Well #2). Both wells are located within the same locked chain-link fenced enclosure. Well #1 was drilled to a depth of 248 feet and has a 12-inch casing perforated between a depth of 196 and 223 feet. It is equipped with a 40 hp oil-lubricated turbine pump, pressure relief valve and sample tap. Well #2 is an open bottom well that was drilled to a depth of 180 feet deep and has an 8-inch casing with a 30 foot annular seal. This well is equipped with a 15 hp submersible pump, single check valve and sample tap. Both wells empty into a single 5,000-gallon pressure storage tank. The wells are rotated on a constant basis to ensure equal usage during each month except July and August when only one pump is in use. Water is distributed via 6-inch mains from the well, to a 4-inch main from the storage tank to 2-inch laterals for connection distribution. (Tulare County LAFCO, Municipal Service Review and Tulare County Health Department records.)

The water system has been found to be in violation of the Total Coliform Rule, and has been forced to install continuous chlorination to deal with this problem. The LMI Hypochlorinator was installed in November 2007 due to repeat positive total coliform violations between April and October 2001.

There is no community wide sewer system in Tract 92. The community depends on individual on-site septic tank systems for wastewater disposal.

11. **Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.**

The Tract 92 Community Services District provides water service to the unincorporated community of Tract 92 (AKA Union Addition). The District is governed by a 5-member board of directors that meets quarterly.

12. **Decision making process** *Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good.*

The Tract 92 CSD Board of Directors is in charge of the decision making process related to the community's water system. This applies to policy decisions and other major decisions. The District General Manager provides the overall management of the system.

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community**

    Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

The District has a contracted operator who puts in five to ten hours per month maintaining the Tract 92 system. The operator has a full-time job not related to water, and is a part-time operator for a couple of other systems in Tulare County.

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved** *Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?*

The District has no manager or day-to-day staff. The district's secretary (not a board member) is the primary point of contact and does all the billing.

Since the Tract 92 CSD water system has less than 200 connections, the system is monitored by the Tulare County Health & Human Services Agency, Tulare County Public Health Environmental Health Division. Tulare County is the Local Primacy Agency under the State Department of Public Health in monitoring compliance for and in enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

No CPUC. Most of their functions are entirely internal (budgeting, billing, operations, etc).

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

Tract 92 has been making strides towards the eventual resolution of their bacteriological problem. The District has successfully applied for and received a planning DWSRF

grant/loan from CDPH and a CDBG P&TA grant to plan and design improvements to the water system to resolve the bacteriological problem. In addition, the District has applied for CDPH Prop 50 funds for construction of the recommended improvements.

16. Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.

Tract 92 has planning money available from the State Revolving Fund and is working toward obtaining a funding agreement (FA). However, they will have to raise their rates significantly in order to qualify for grant funding through SRF. The Board has decided that they are willing to do this.

Using CDBG funding from Tulare County, a technical report was prepared by Provost & Pritchard in 2012, recommending a hybrid approach to a replacement water source. In accordance with the board's preference, the recommendation is to drill one new well within the community, and install a sizable storage tank. For backup supply and fire flow, a connection to Cal Water is recommended. This solution allows the community to retain control of their water system, while keeping capital costs lower and providing redundancy. This arrangement also provides for the possibility of future consolidation with Cal Water.

The 2011 LAFCO MSR makes the following comments regarding the operation of the District:

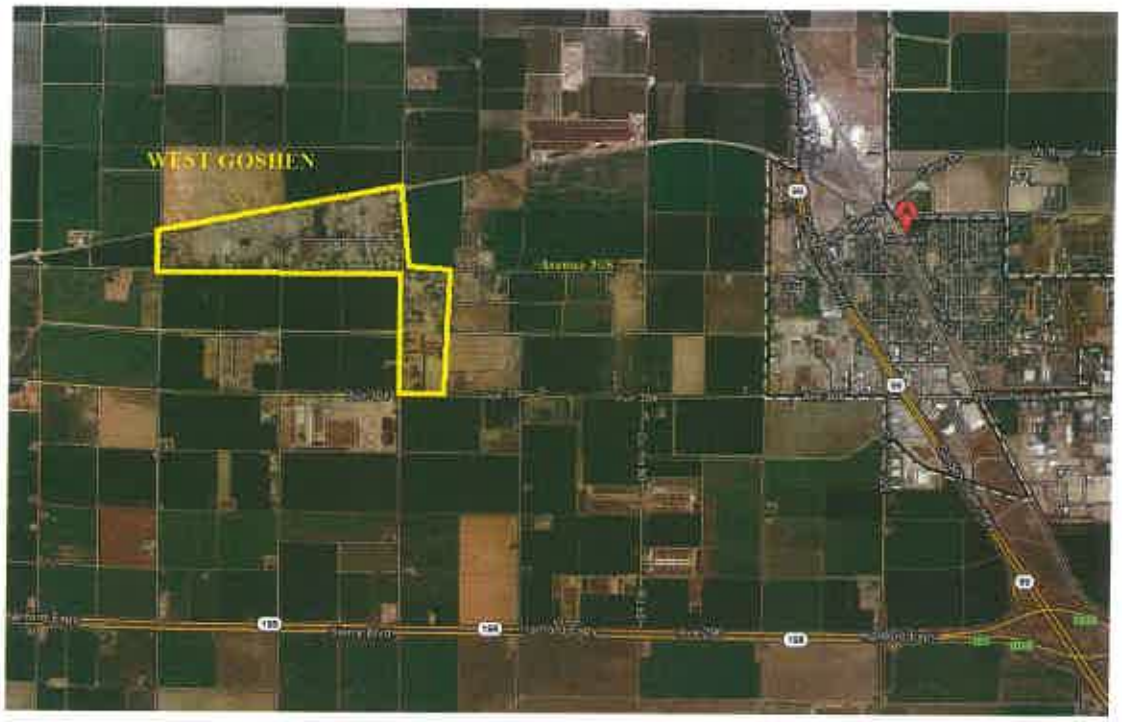
> The TCSD is tested on a regular basis and according to the most recent Sanitary Survey report prepared by Tulare Environmental Health and conversations with its staff the TCSD is not categorized as a "violator" meaning it has successfully passed each test listed above and continues to be in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act regulations. In addition the TCSD has fully cooperated with LAFCO while preparing this MSR. LAFCO does recommend, as with all other Group 4 CSDs, that TCSD establish a website where basic information can be archived, such as meeting minutes, agendas, cancellation notices and also notices of violation. This will not only promote district transparency and accountability, but also minimize the health risk to customers by providing a means of informing them of contamination violations in a timely manner. The cost of creating and maintaining a webpage is a legitimate obstacle that must be considered. Financially strapped districts like the TCSD; however, can work with districts in a similar situation to combine their resources and raise the funds necessary to create and maintain a very simple, no-frills webpage that will house basic information for each district such as minutes, agendas, notices of violation and cancellation notices. Alternatively, these districts can use their consolidated resources to pay another governmental agency (such as LAFCO or Tulare County) to house basic information for each district on their own website.

WEST GOSHEN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

51-200 Connections Range
(86 Connections)

Location and introduction:

The Tulare County community of West Goshen is located approximately a mile and a half west of the town of Goshen along Avenue 308.



1. **When was community established and why.**

Check county records…

2. **How old are the systems.**

The mutual water company was incorporated in 1967 to meet the water supply needs of a concentrated area of homes west of the community of Goshen, known as West Goshen. The community's two wells were drilled in 1968 and 1976, respectively, and the distribution system was constructed in late 1968 and 1969. The distribution system is composed of AC transmission lines, cast iron fittings and polyethylene service laterals. It is not "looped" (i.e. it has dead ends). The two wells both feed into a 5000 gallon hydropneumatic tank. Both wells are at or nearing the end of their useful lives.

Apparently local soils have a high "blue sand" content that is very sticky, passes through gravel pack and wreaks havoc on pump bowls.

In Well 1, a five-year old turbine pump recently failed due to sanding and multiple compression breaks in the casing. The well was one-third-filled in with gravel and sand, material that was extremely difficult to airlift out. (This was a known condition prior to this outage.) Repairs are ongoing and the well is currently offline. Well #2 (equipped with a small 15hp submersible) supplied water until the motor burned out on Oct 31. The pump was replaced with CDPH emergency grant funding and the community is once more relying on it (it's a backup source and is not used under normal circumstances). Both wells are contaminated with nitrate that slightly exceeds the MCL.

3. **Median household income**

Per the last decennial census to calculate median household income, the 2000 Census indicated the median annual income for households in Tulare County Census Tract 9 Block Group 3 that incorporates the community of West Goshen, was $36,528 or 76.9% of the statewide median household income at that time. Since then the US Census Bureau no longer asks the income question in the decennial census, but rather collects income data through the continually occurring American Community Survey where a smaller sampling is done annually. This data is expressed as a 5-year adjusted average. In 2010 West Goshen became a Census Designated Place (CDP). The median annual household income for the past two rounds is expressed as:

Period	Area	MHI	Margin of Error	% of State MHI
2005-09	CT9BG3	$52,500	+/-$13,971	86.9%
2006-10	CDP	$41,250	+/-$8,558	72.0%

Though the CDP data appears to be more representative, a community survey would be in order to more accurately determine the MHI for the West Goshen area.

4. **Monthly sewer rates and water rates, if known**

No sewer. Water rates were $45 until a recent increase to $50, prompted by the failure of both wells.

5. **Billing methods for the community systems**

Does the community use the property tax rolls to collect annually or semi-annually. Other services that might be on the same bill. Are bill paid by mail or is there an office drop off point. Discuss how this works for very small communities that do not have a formal billing process.

Rates are flat so there is no meter reading. This mutual water company has no authority to collect taxes so all billing is done directly (by mail). A treasurer/bookkeeper is paid a small stipend to mail bills, collect payments via the PO Box, and keep the books. She is not a professional bookkeeper, but a (former) community resident who has some skill with books. There is no office nor any central location at all; files are kept rather haphazardly by current board members. There is a desire to construct a shed at the well site where tools and records could be stored, but it hasn't happened yet. In the past, files have allegedly been damaged by flood or fire, and probably some have been destroyed and/or lost.

6. **Are systems in the black or in debt?**

Currently, the system carries no debt, but they struggle to keep afloat. In 2007, the water company nearly defaulted on year 39 of a 40-year USDA loan because the board of directors walked away. A new board stepped up and the payment was made, but there was virtually no money in the bank at the time. They've slowly built up a small reserve, but usually when repairs are needed, they are forced to make payment arrangements with the vendor/consultant.

7. **Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?**

Are systems run as a business or are the systems dealt with more issue by issue as they come up?

Issue by issue. The water company does put money into reserves but they haven't yet managed to put away enough to carry them through any but the most minor of operational problems.

8. **Range of household budgets in the community.**

Discuss how much is spent on utilities such as sewer and water, if known. Are there discretionary funds in the typical households. If water or sewer rates go up what might get cut.

West Goshen CDP, California	Annual Household Income Estimate	Margin of Error
Less than $10,000	7.0%	+/-12.6
$10,000 to $14,999	0.0%	+/-26.2
$15,000 to $24,999	24.0%	+/-30.1
$25,000 to $34,999	0.0%	+/-26.2
$35,000 to $49,999	42.6%	+/-24.5
$50,000 to $74,999	21.7%	+/-20.4
$75,000 to $99,999	2.3%	+/-4.3

$100,000 to $149,999	2.3%	+/-3.9
$150,000 to $199,999	0.0%	+/-26.2
$200,000 or more	0.0%	+/-26.2
Median income (dollars)	41,250	+/-8,558

An estimated 31% of households have annual incomes less than $25,000. The 2006-10 ACS indicates that 5.3% +/- 7.2% of Tooleville residents live below the poverty line.

9. Population served

The 2010 United States Census reported that West Goshen had a population of 511. The racial makeup of West Goshen was 276 (54.0%) White, 2 (0.4%) African American, 10 (2.0%) Native American, 7 (1.4%) Asian, 0 (0.0%) Pacific Islander, 195 (38.2%) from other races, and 21 (4.1%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 358 persons (70.1%).

The average household size was 3.68. There were 143 housing units, of which 72 (51.8%) were owner-occupied, and 67 (48.2%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.4%; the rental vacancy rate was 4.3%. 269 people (52.6% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 242 people (47.4%) lived in rental housing units.

10. Short description of water systems and sewer systems including number of connections adequacy of backup systems and MCL challenges if known.

The water system is supplied with two water wells located on the same property. The South well (Well #1) is the system's primary well. It was drilled to a depth of 350 feet, has a 12-inch casing and annular seal to a depth of 50 feet. The well is equipped with a 60 hp oil lubricated turbine pump and sand separator. The North well (Well #2) is the system's backup well. It was drilled to a depth of 208 feet, has an 8-inch casing and annular seal to a depth of 52 feet. The well is equipped with a 15 hp submersible pump. Both wells discharge into a shared 5,000 gallon hydropneumatic tank.

Water pumped from the wells has shown indications of exceeded the nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level set by EPA and CDPH. Attached is a table listing nitrate levels from both wells from 2004 through December 2012. This table shows that Well #1 and Well #2 have produced water exceeding the nitrate MCL once and 3 times respectively over this period.

West Goshen Water System Nitrate Levels in Active Wells Nitrate MCL = 45 ppm		
Date	South Well #1 (ppm)	North Well #2 (ppm)
3/30/2004		25.6
12/22/2009		58
12/19/2010	36	
12/29/2010		50
6/12/2012	51	
12/12/2012		49
Times Exceeding MCL	1	3

In addition to the nitrate MCL violation and well/pump failures noted in the first paragraph of this document, the community also faces capacity challenges. In the late 1990s, when there were about 80 households on the system, the addition of any more customers was discouraged in a report by Ingram Digital Electronics. Nonetheless, there are now just over 100 homes on the system and the board of directors is very concerned about overburdening the system. A new well has been recommended for years, to be located somewhere in the southeastern area of the system. (It's unknown why Well 2, the backup well, was located only 100' from Well 1, and on the same site. This provides little in the way of redundancy or additional supply, since both wells feed into the same tank and the same lines.) Capacity concerns are only worsened by the fact that many parcels in West Goshen are on the large side, with livestock, pasture and gardens, including marijuana gardens, making a big demand on water supplies.

Add wording on current crisis

11. Existing governing body such as County Service District, Public Utility District, Mutual water system, etc.

The West Goshen Mutual Water Company is the only formal entity that exists in West Goshen. The directors are elected by the shareholders of the Company.

12. **Decision making process**

Is there a board of directors, designated lead home owner, long time unofficial leader, or is there a lack of good decision making process. History on this would be good

There have been peaks and valleys of community participation in the water system's activities and the efforts and quality of board leadership and staff capabilities. Several years ago the MWC was in crisis due to a lack of trust between the residents and board. Payments dropped off and bills were going unpaid including the USDA loan that was due at the time. Through much effort, a new board was installed and confidence in the

Board allowed rates to be increased to cover costs. Delinquencies dropped significantly…. Jessi can you edit/add

13. **Discussion of operation and maintenance personnel for each community**

Part-time or full time personnel, contractors used, any shared human resources with other communities or agencies.

Currently, one of the directors holds a D1 license and serves as the water system's operator. He receives no compensation for this service. The bookkeeper does receive a small stipend ($100/month?). For distribution system repairs, the company calls in Andrews Backhoe. For well repairs, they usually work with Ingram Equipment. They hired AECOM to do a brief engineering analysis in 2009 but have not maintained any further working relationship with them.

14. **Discuss how district is managed such as independent manager, County personnel involved, CDPH personnel involved.**

Is the California Public Utilities Commission involved on rate setting or is it a local decision?

No CPUC; rates are a board decision and are not subject to Prop 218. There is no manager; all decisions are made by the board. Tulare County is LPA.

15. **Discuss problems that have been solved by community that could be applied as solutions by other communities.**

Having a board member serve as volunteer D1 operator is very helpful to West Goshen but is probably not practical in every community. The board holds its meetings in a nearby Subway restaurant, which seems to make people more comfortable attending meetings. When larger annual meetings of shareholders are held, they meet in a nearby church.

16. **Discuss largest unresolved problems/issues for the community and what is being considered to solve these problems, if any.**

West Goshen's wells need replacement, or another solution is needed. There is no doubt that Well 1 will not survive much longer, even if patches are put on the casing and the pump rebuilt (which is the current plan). This is a good moment to explore the options available to them. They are located about 1.5-2 miles from Goshen. Goshen, although governed by Goshen CSD, is served by CalWater. Consolidation is a possibility, but not a popular idea among residents. The age of facilities, contamination and capacity problems described herein could be simultaneously addressed with a new source of water.

Insert map (if one exists) for connection with Cal Water Service

APPENDIX D

FLOW CHARTS

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Appendix D – Supplemental Information

The descriptions provided in this appendix are intended to supplement each of the flow charts contained in this appendix. These are narrative descriptions of how to use each flow chart.

Figure 1 – Management and Non-Infrastructure Solutions Evaluation:

To initiate a management and non-infrastructure solution, a series of questions can be asked by community members and/or board members. Does the water system have water quality issues? Are there source quantity issues (e.g. only a single well, or wells with insufficient capacity)? Does the system lack Technical, Managerial, and Financial capacity to properly manage and operate the system? Is there a desire to improve the system efficiency, regardless of one of the above issues exists?

If the answer to any of these questions is “yes”, the community member, board member, operator, or others can ask the next question, is there potential to coordinate with nearby water (or wastewater) systems? If the answer is “yes”, move to the Levels of Collaboration flow chart.

If the answer is “no”, consider internal changes and/or move to the New Source Development, Technical Solutions, or Individual Households pilot flow charts/decision trees.

Figure 2 – Levels of Collaboration

Once it is decided that a management and non-infrastructure solution is a potential alternative, the manager, board members, or operators can ask whether there are internal changes that could improve efficiency. If there are, these should be pursued.

Whether or not internal changes can be implemented, the manager, community members, board members, or operators can ask again, is there potential to coordinate with nearby water (or wastewater) systems? If the answer is “no”, move to the New Source Development, Technical Solutions, of Individual Households pilot studies.

If the answer is “yes”, the various levels of sharing should be evaluated. This evaluation should include managers, board members, operators, and potentially community members. If the evaluation goes beyond information cooperation, there will likely be the need for a consultant or engineer, as well as legal council to understand the impacts of the changes.

Depending on the level of collaboration that the community decides to pursue, move to that respective flow chart.

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Figure 3 – Informal Cooperation

The evaluation of Informal Cooperation can begin with the operator, manager, or board member asking the question, do we have equipment (or other resources) that could be shared with another water system? If the answer is “yes”, the operator, manager, and/or board member should begin to communicate with other communities. Based on their communications, they should then ask, is there a community within 5-10 miles that has a need for this equipment? If “no”, continue communicating and considering other supplies that can be shared, and then ask the question again. If the answer is “yes”, continue to communicate and develop the relationship. Then, the operator, manager, and/or board member can develop an acceptable agreement for sharing this equipment or resource.

Alternatively, if the community has a need for a piece of equipment or other resource that could be shared, they can follow a similar process. Beginning with communicating with other nearby systems, is there a community within about 5-10 miles that has the needed equipments? Or, is there a community within about 5-10 miles that has a need for the same equipment? Are they willing to share this equipment (or share in the purchase for joint use)? If the answer is “yes”, continue communicating and developing the relationships until an acceptable agreement for this sharing is developed.

Figure 4 – Contractual Assistance with a Private Third Party or Non-Profit Organization

The evaluation of Contractual Assistance with a private third party or non-profit organization can begin with the manager, operator, or board members asking a series of questions: Do we have an operator need that can be contracted with a private third party or non-profit organization? Do we have a management need that can be contracted? Do we have a bookkeeper need that can be contracted? Do we have any other needs that can be contracted? If the answer to any of these questions is “yes”, the manager and/or board members can move forward to find a reputable third party or non-profit organization to provide the desired contract services.

The manager and board members will need to work with the contract service provider to negotiate the terms of service, including:

- Define scope of work
- Define fees for the services to be provided
- Define responsibilities and liabilities of each party involved
- Define where each party involved can hold each other harmless
- Define insurance needs/ limits for the contractor

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- Define cost sharing parameters
- Define conditions and parameters for dissolution of contract

Each party with then ask the question, are the terms of service acceptable? If the answer is “no”, continue to negotiate the terms, or consider a different contract services provider. If the answer is “yes”, finalize the agreement for contract services. If a rate adjustment is needed, the water provider must identify the rate structure and initiate the Proposition 218 process.

Figure 5 – Contractual Assistance to Share Services and/or Staff

To evaluate Contractual Assistance to share services and/or staff between communities, the manager, board member, or operator can begin by asking, is there a service, equipment, or resource need that could be contractually shared between communities? If the answer is “yes”, communicate with other nearby communities. Then ask the question, is there a community within about 5-10 miles that currently has the resources needed? If not, is there a community within about 5-10 miles that has the same need? If the answer to either question is “yes”, is the community willing to enter into a contract to share such services?

If the answer is “yes”, the manager and/or board members will need to work with the manager and/or board members of the partnering community to negotiate the terms of service, including:

- Define scope of work
- Define fees for the services to be provided
- Define responsibilities and liabilities of each party involved
- Define where each party involved can hold each other harmless
- Define insurance needs/ limits for the contractor
- Define cost sharing parameters
- Define conditions and parameters for dissolution of contract

Each party with then ask the question, are the terms of service acceptable? If the answer is “no”, continue to negotiate the terms, or consider a different solution. If the answer is “yes”, finalize the agreement for contract services.

Figure 6 – Joint Powers Authority

To evaluate development of a Joint Powers Authority, the manager and/or board members of a community (or multiple communities) should begin by asking the question, is there a service need that could be shared between multiple communities? If

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the answer is “yes”, the communities must ask, are we a public agency or mutual water company? If the answer is “no”, the community cannot participate in a JPA. If the answer is “yes”, communicate with other communities. Then the manager or board members (or facilitating entity) can ask, are there other public agencies or mutual water companies willing to collaborate to share this service?

If the answer is “yes”, the manager and/or board members from each entity will need to work with the contract service provider to negotiate the terms of service, including:

- Define scope of services to be provided
- Define fees for the services to be provided
- Define responsibilities and liabilities of each party involved
- Define where each party involved can hold each other harmless
- Define insurance needs/ limits for the contractor
- Define cost sharing parameters
- Define conditions and parameters for dissolution of contract
- Define makeup of the Authority officers, board members, and management governance structure
- Define decision making process
- Define individual entity operations and services independent of the JPA

Each party with then ask the question, are the terms of service acceptable? If the answer is “no”, continue to negotiate the terms, or consider a different solution. If the answer is “yes”, finalize the joint powers agreement. If a rate adjustment is needed, the water provider must identify the rate structure and initiate the Proposition 218 process. In most circumstances, each entity will be responsible for their own Proposition 218 process.

Figure 7 – Ownership Transfer

To evaluate Ownership Transfer, the manager or board members can ask, is a city or large community potentially able to consolidate a community system into their operations and management system? If the answer is yes, a consultant will be required to work with the community to perform the following tasks:

- Analyze budgets and rate structures in each entity
- Explore how to combine financial obligations

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- Develop a full list of responsibilities of the existing entity, including maintenance, testing, operations, management, financials, etc.

Based on the analysis performed, the consultant will help the manager and board member determine, is the ownership transfer financially feasible? If the answer is “yes”, the consultant can assist the communities to define the rules for ownership transfer (what is being transferred and what is not). They must also define issues such as annexation, service agreements, dissolution of consolidating system, schedule, and other considerations that must be taken into account when preparing to transfer ownership.

The consolidating entities must obtain LAFCo approval. Once approved, the rate structures must be identified and the Proposition 218 process must be initiated. Once everything is in place, they must obtain approval from regulatory and political agencies, and then finalize the ownership transfer.

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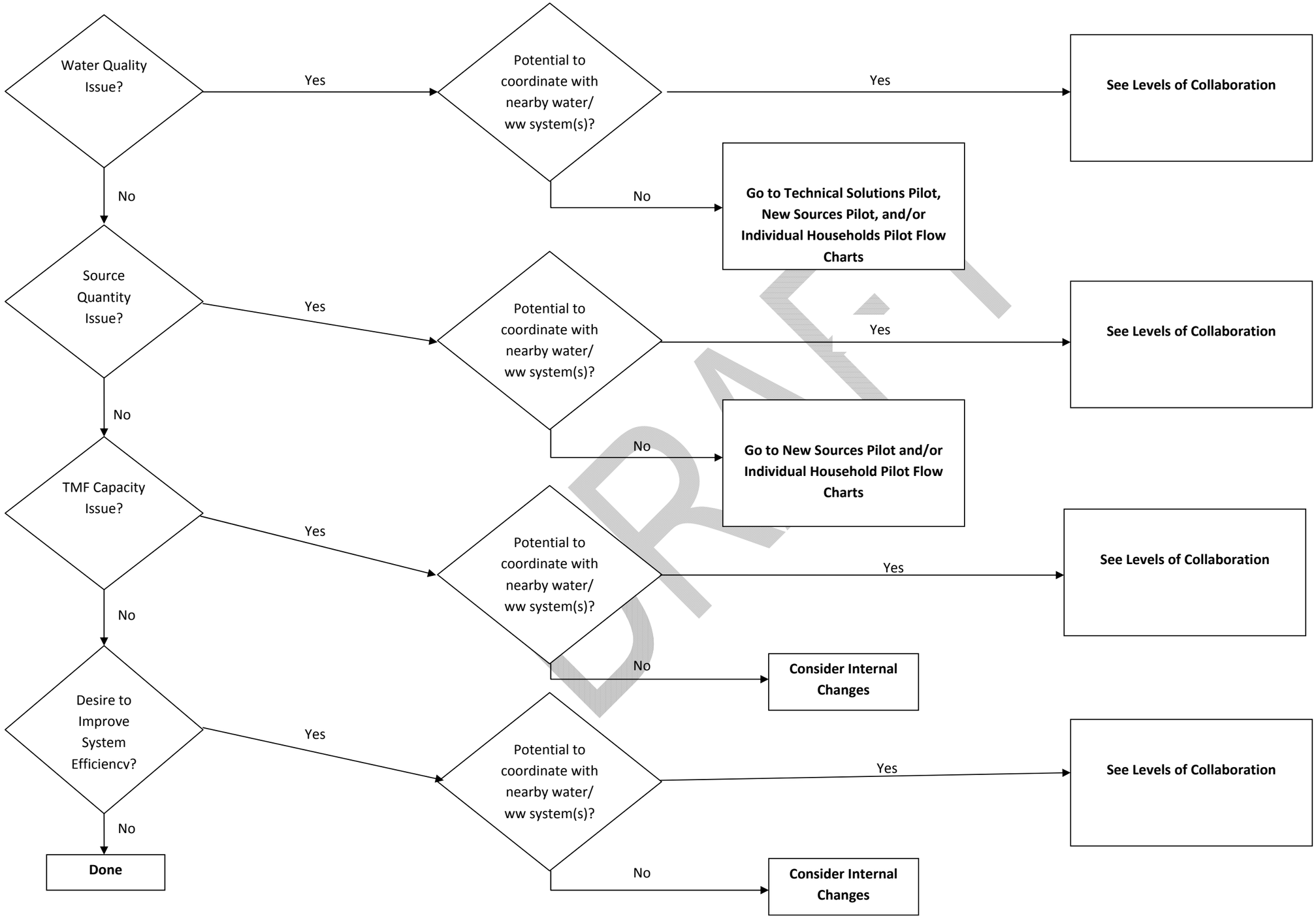
Appendix D, Figure 1

MANAGEMENT AND NON-INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS EVALUATION



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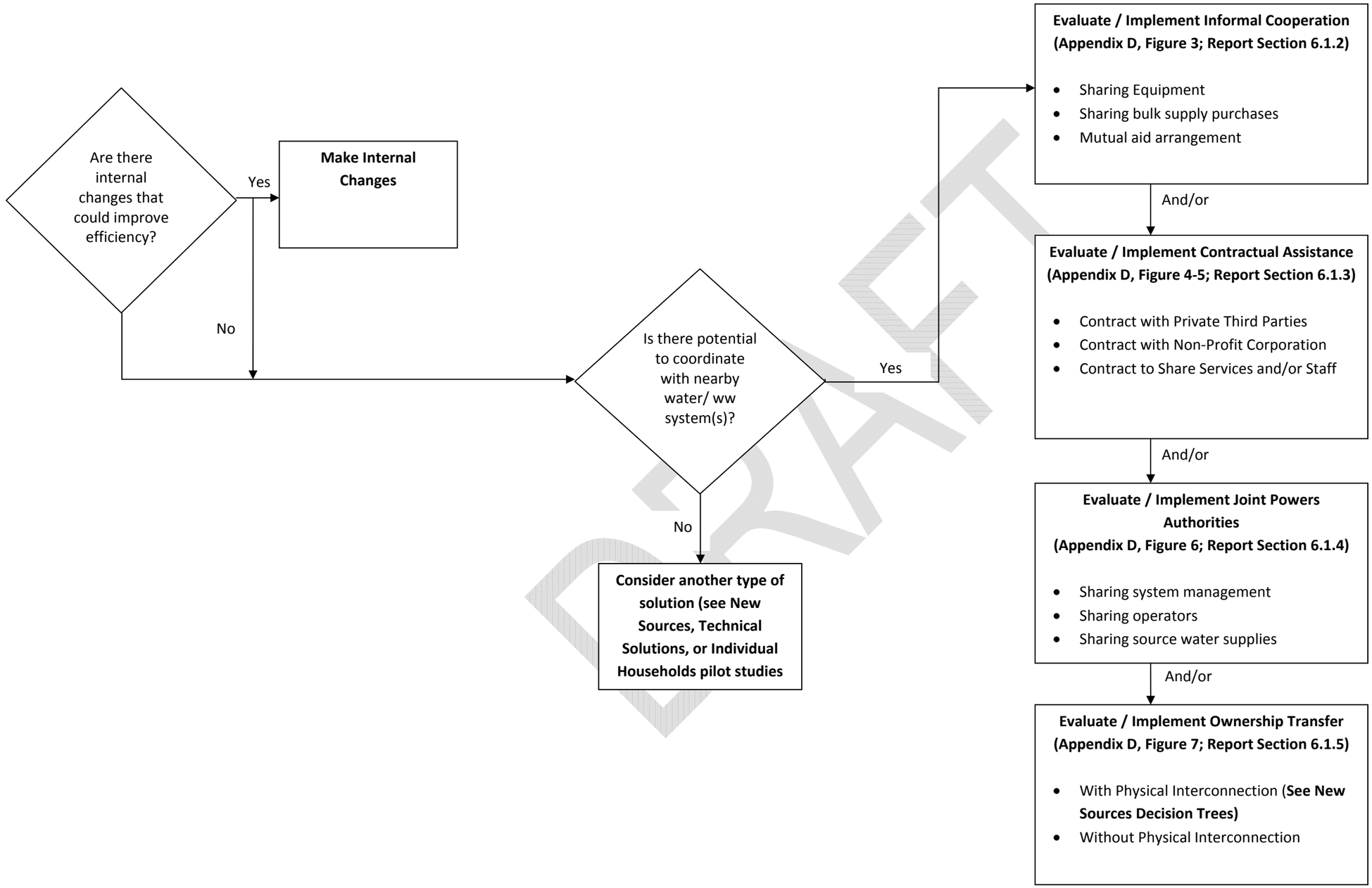
Appendix D, Figure 2

LEVELS OF COLLABORATION

Levels of Collaboration



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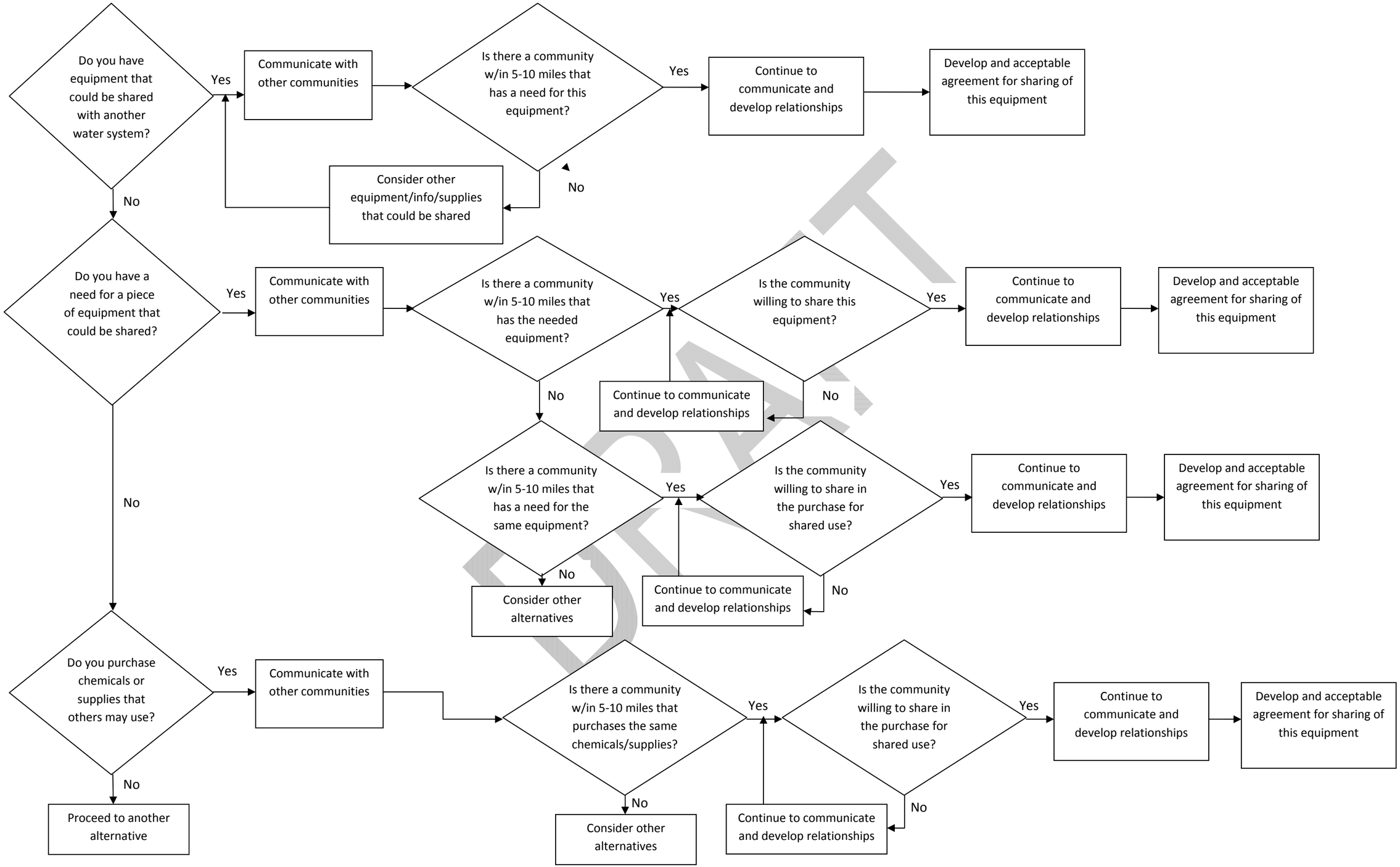
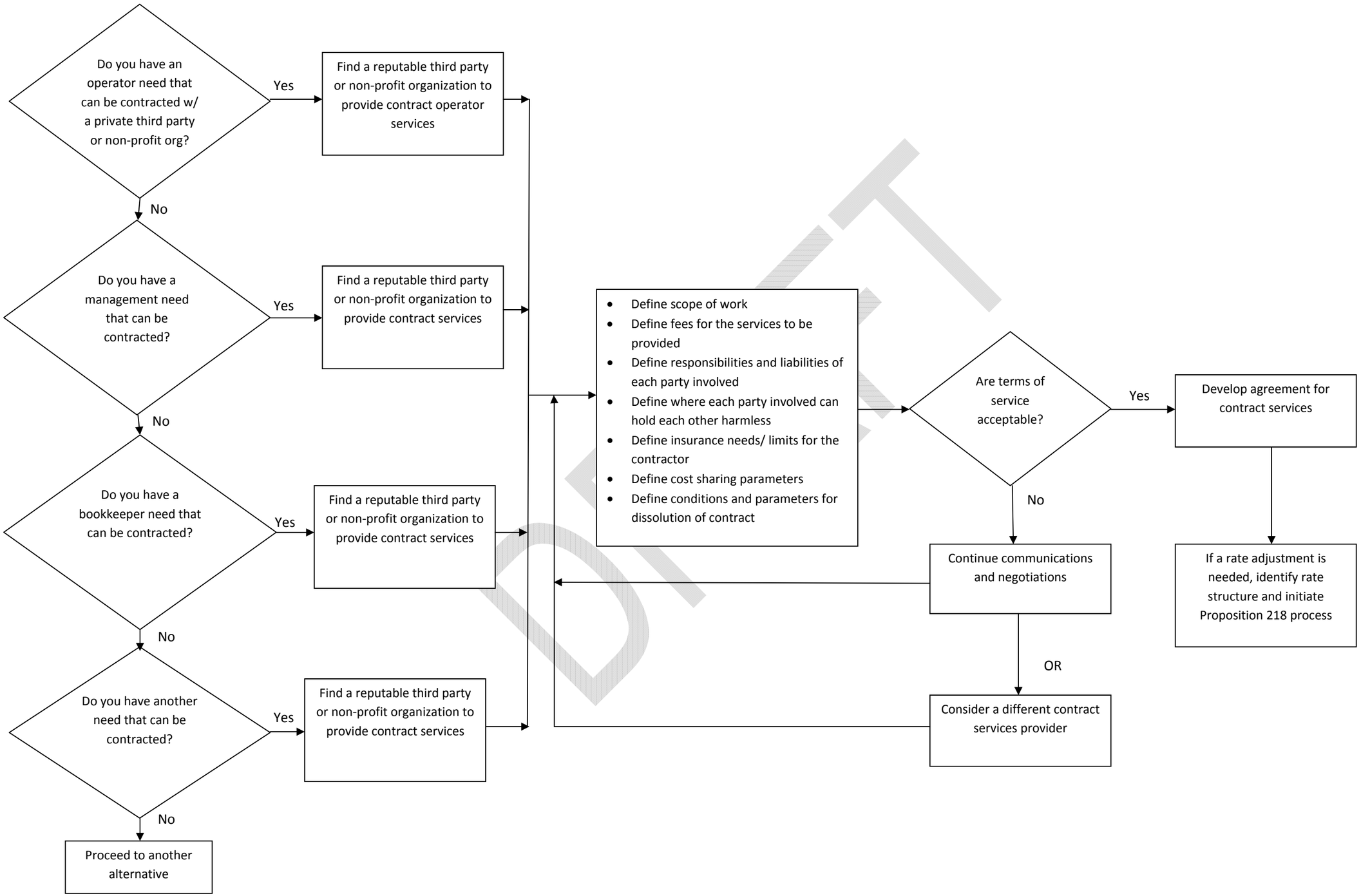
Appendix D, Figure 3

INFORMAL COOPERATION (REPORT SECTION 6.1.2)



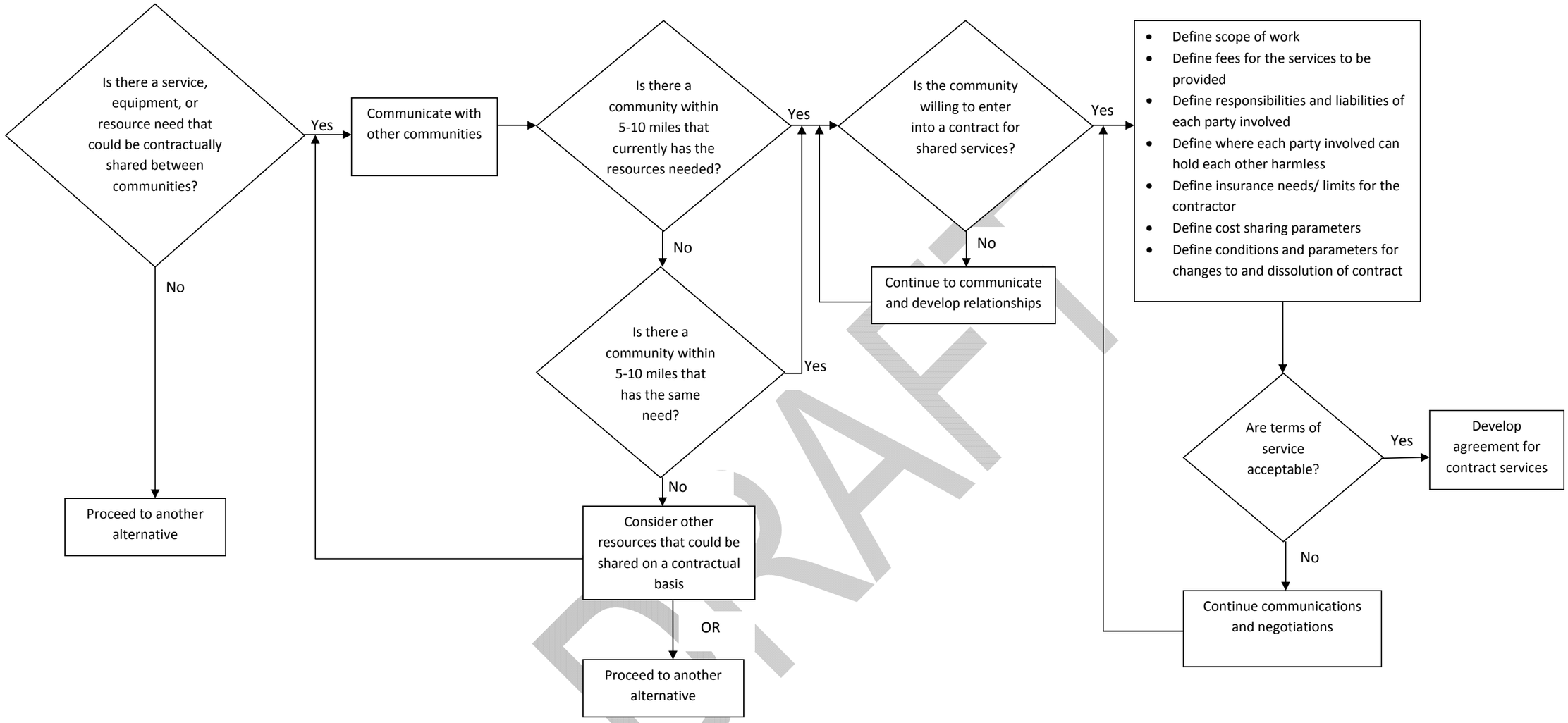
Appendix D, Figure 4

CONTRACTUAL ASSISTANCE WITH PRIVATE THIRD PARTY OR NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION (REPORT SECTION 6.1.3.1 & 6.1.3.2)



Appendix D, Figure 5

CONTRACTUAL ASSISTANCE TO SHARE SERVICES AND/OR STAFF (REPORT SECTION 6.1.3.3)



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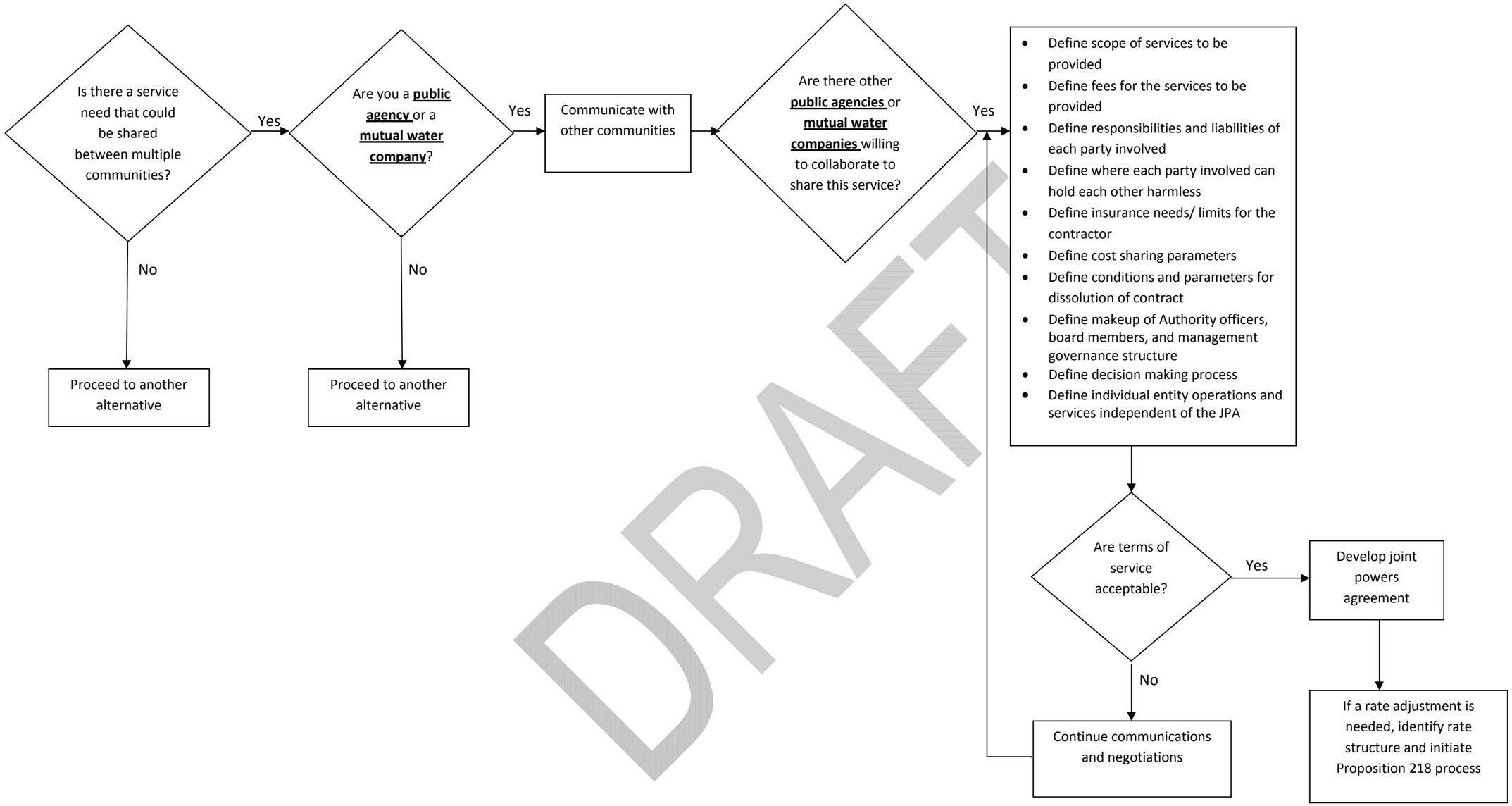
Appendix D, Figure 6

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY (REPORT SECTION 6.1.4)



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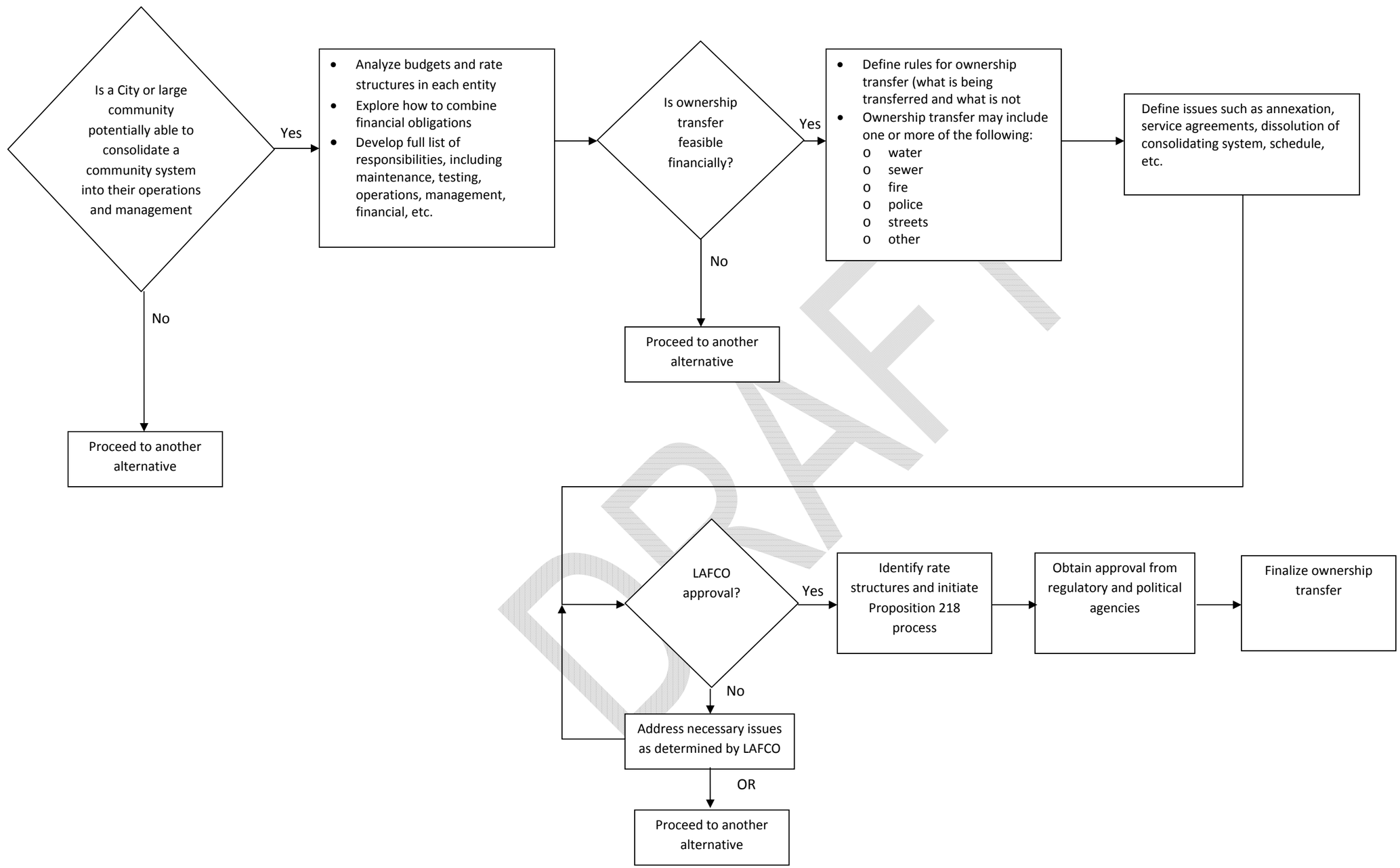
Appendix D, Figure 7

OWNERSHIP TRANSFER (REPORT SECTION 6.1.5)
(Managerial consolidation only; for physical consolidation, see New Sources pilot study)



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APPENDIX E

COMMUNITY REVIEW MEETING NOTES

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Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Communities Water Study

Management and Non-Infrastructure Solutions Pilot

Funded by the California Department of Water Resources and Sponsored by County of Tulare

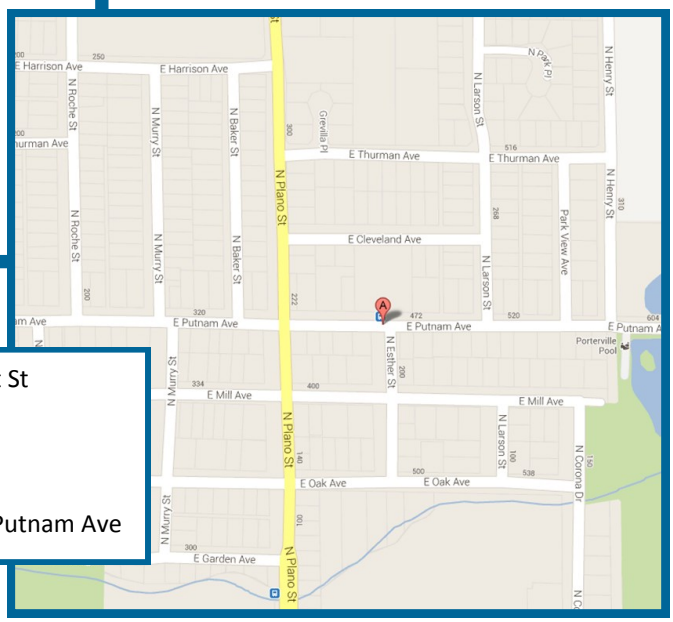
INVITATION

Representatives from the local communities in the Porterville area, water providers, board members, local residents and other interested parties are invited to a meeting to discuss local drinking water and wastewater needs and potential shared resources and management opportunities

Where: *Community Center at the Comision Honorifica Mexicana Americana Building*
466 E Putnum Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

When: *Wednesday, June 26, 2013*

Time: *5:30pm—7:30pm*



- Head west on W Olive Ave toward N Hockett St
- Take the 1st right onto N Hockett St
- Take the 1st left to stay on N Hockett St
- Take the 3rd right onto W Putnam Ave
- Your destination will be on the left at 466 E Putnam Ave

The Purpose of this meeting:

- ***Get your input on local drinking water and wastewater needs***
- ***Get your feedback on the proposed shared solutions***
- ***Hear directly from you on what is needed to develop/implement solutions***

For more information or if you have any questions please call Community Water Center at (559) 733-0219 or Self Help Enterprises at (559) 802-1681

Estudio del Agua en las Comunidades de Bajos Recursos en la Cuenca del Lago Tulare

Piloto de Soluciones de Administración/No-Infraestructura

Financiado por el Departamento de Recursos Hídricos de California y Patrocinado por el Condado de Tulare

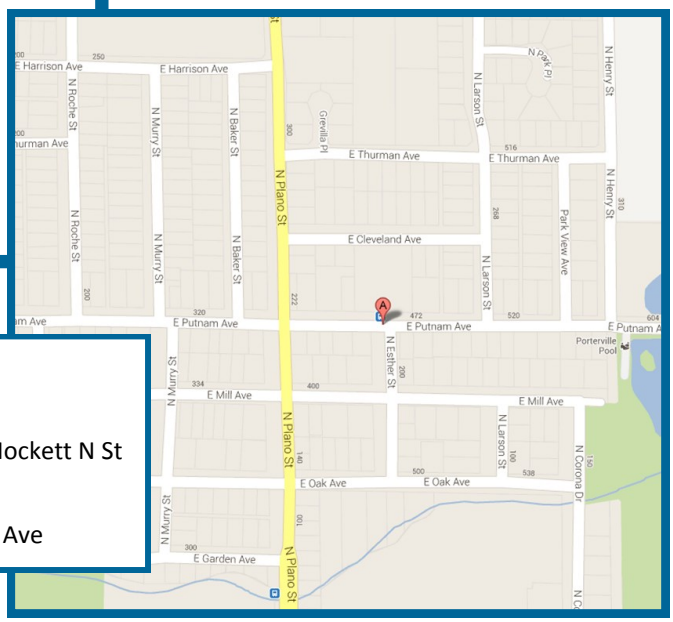
INVITACIÓN

Esta es una invitación a los representantes de las comunidades locales en el área de Porterville, a los proveedores del agua, a los miembros de las mesas del agua, a los residentes locales y otras partes interesadas para tener una junta y hablar sobre las necesidades locales del agua potable y aguas residuales y también sobre los posibles recursos compartidos y oportunidades de administración

Dónde: *Comision Honorifica Mexicana Americana Building "Centro Comunitario"*
466 E Putnum Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

Cuando: *Miércoles, 26 de Junio, 2013*

Horario: *5:30pm—7:30pm*



- Hacia el oeste en W Olive Ave hacia Hockett Ave
- Gire a la derecha en N Hockett St
- Tome la primera izquierda para permanecer en Hockett N St
- Tome la tercera derecha en W Putnam Ave
- Su destino estará a la izquierda en 466 E Putnam Ave

Propósito de esta Junta:

- ***Obtener información sobre las necesidades locales del agua potable y aguas residuales***
- ***Obtener su opinión sobre las posibles soluciones compartidas***
- ***Escuchar directamente de usted sobre lo que es necesario para poder desarrollar y implementar soluciones***

Para obtener más información o si tiene alguna pregunta por favor comuníquese con el Centro Comunitario por el Agua al (559) 733-0219 o con Self Help Enterprises al (559) 802-1681

Levels of Sharing

Informal Cooperation – Informal cooperation can involve two or more entities working together in a mutual aid arrangement, without contractual obligations. By sharing equipment, bulk supply purchases, backup operation and maintenance personnel, sampling and testing services, billing services, or similar items or services, the cooperating communities can reduce some of their individual expenses without the need for a formal agreement.

Contractual Assistance – Contractual assistance can be provided in various forms. An entity or group of entities can contract with a third party entity to provide bookkeeping services, operation and maintenance services, management, engineering, or other services. This type of contract is under each individual system's control, and does not necessarily involve cooperation between two systems. Alternatively, the contractual assistance can be between service suppliers. In this case, an entity could enter into one or more contracts with other similar entities for the provision of services and/or the purchasing of supplies and equipment.

Agreement between Organizations – Agreements between organizations, involve the creation of a new entity by several existing entities but allows each system to continue to exist as independent entities. This will most likely be in the form of a Joint Powers Agreement that can form a Joint Powers Authority (JPA). The JPA would provide one or more services for all participating entities; however the remaining services of each entity remain the responsibility of the individual system. For example, the JPA may provide shared system management structure, while each participating entity continues to operate its own system.

Ownership Transfer (Full Consolidation) – Ownership transfer involves full consolidation of two or more systems into one existing or newly created system. This solution also has various options, including: acquisition and physical interconnection between the systems; or acquisition and satellite management (no physical interconnection).

Types of Consolidation

Managerial Consolidation – The participating entities merge their customer accounts, integrate their billing system, and bank accounts. Eliminate redundancy of multiple professional contracts, i.e., engineers, accountants, bookkeepers, attorneys, etc. If the utilities involved are managed by board members, this option gives the participating entities the ability to identify a primary and an alternate to represent them on the regional entity board/council. (*Level of Sharing: Contractual Assistance or Agreement between Organizations*)

Operational Consolidation – Systems integrate their operations but remain autonomous. This option helps utilities to increase their operating capacity, provide a reliable service and establish redundancy through standardizing equipment, operating standards, etc. creating resiliency. In some cases, utilities interconnect with each other but do not commingle their water. The systems interconnect strictly for the purpose of back up in the event of an emergency. They do however, share equipment, chemicals, parts, etc. (*Level of Sharing: Contractual Assistance or Agreement between Organizations*)

Full Consolidation – This option integrates assets, liabilities, personnel and all aspects of the participating entities into either an existing or newly formed entity. The founding entities have as the ultimate goal their complete and absolute dissolution as a result of a full integration into an umbrella entity. This is the highest level of regionalization, consolidation and collaboration. In this case, everything becomes one unit. (*Level of Sharing: Ownership Transfer*)

Physical Consolidation – In this option the systems are connected pipe to pipe. This can be done to establish better fire protection, better coverage, extending lines to underserved areas and to abandon surplus infrastructure. It can mean developing a new water source together or can simply be done to sell water to each other. (*Level of Sharing: Contractual Assistance or Ownership Transfer*)

TLB DAC Study: Management and Non-Infrastructure Solutions Pilot Study

Porterville Community Review Meeting

Meeting Notes
June 26, 2013

Questionnaire 1: Local Water Needs

What are the major drinking water and wastewater operations and management needs in your community or for the area?

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville PUD) – Nitrates: 10-15 years ago nitrate levels were in the 20s, they are now in the 30s and approaching the nitrate limit. He noted that dairies have been build around them, which may be contributing to the problem. Also, groundwater depletion is a problem. Depth to groundwater use to be around 90'-100', but not closer to 210'.

Jeff [last name?] (Del Oro – E Plano and Grandview Gardens) – Mostly nitrates, sometimes in the 40s.

[name? Mr. Fife?] (Central Mutual Water Company) – 85 years old, and has been there since 1953. They have a single well for a 20 acre area. They have been fortunate because their water levels have actually gone up since the dam was constructed. They have 33 connections, and everyone kicks in their share as needed. No one is really in charge of running the system, but he does because he has been there the longest. He volunteers his time, and is 85 years old. There is also a language barrier (mostly Spanish speaking residents). Part of the problem is they keep letting people divide parcels, increasing the population/demand.

[name?] (Ducor) – On water board for Ducor CSD. Their water at time is too filthy and smelly even to shower in. There is sulfur in the groundwater, which has declined some, but still not drinkable. Ducor is getting ready to drill a new well, and hopes to find better water. Currently residents have to buy bottled water to drink. They also have nitrate issues, and their distribution system is old. Water main breaks have caused them to be out of water for periods of time. They pay $70 per month for water they cannot drink. She noted as one of the primary problems, they are all on septic systems (no sewer system). Installing a sewer collection system may help.

[resident] (Poplar) – Gentleman has a personal well that has been down since 2009. His property has been annexed into Poplar CSD, but they have not connected him. Other residents on individual wells have nitrate issues.

[resident] (Poplar CSD?) – Consumer Confidence Report only in English. Most of the residents are Spanish speaking and cannot read English. They do not know what they are receiving notices about. Ralph Gutierrez noted that he use to send out CCRs in English and Spanish, but that CDPH makes it difficult to do so because they must have a template in Spanish if they are going to send it out (can't just send to SHE or others for translation). He therefore no longer sends in spanish.

TLB DAC Study: Management and Non-Infrastructure Solutions Pilot Study

Porterville Community Review Meeting

What are some of the solutions that you have implemented or are working on?

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville) – currently no real treatment process for nitrates. Could modify well, but nitrates will continue to go down in the aquifer with the declining water levels, and would just have to modify again. Woodville currently operates two other small systems (a MHP and a manufacturer). This provides some additional income that benefits the community.

Ducor CSD – tried to get tied in to Terra Bella ID, but failed. Also attempted to connect with Richgrove.

Do you think that sharing resources with other water or wastewater systems in the area could benefit your community? If so, what types of resources do you think could be shared?

Questionnaire 2: Gauging General Interest

Are the solutions presented, solutions you could see implemented in your community? Are there any solutions that you think we should consider (specify)?

Baldo Rodriguez (City of Porterville) – recommends small systems utilize private water company (such as Del Oro Water Company). Will cost, but will alleviate the headache for the resident who has to operate and maintain, and there will be a professional running the system, who knows all of the sampling and other requirements, and the system can be run more efficiently. As a result of Baldo's comment, [names? – Del Oro and Central Mutual] appeared to exchange cards.

Baldo also said that Fairways Tract is a good example. No one within Fairways Tract knew about running a water system, or what opportunities were available, and it took an outside force to get them moving to consolidate with the City of Porterville.

TLB DAC Study: Management and Non-Infrastructure Solutions Pilot Study

Porterville Community Review Meeting

Has your community implemented any type of shared resources solution? If so, what type(s)? What are things to consider or avoid when pursuing these solutions?

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville) – Tipton, Pixley and Woodville all share a sewer cleaner. This benefits all communities, and is also better for the equipment (rather than being used only once per year).

Ducor CSD – Del Oro does billings/ financials, but not operations. This does not help their water quality.

Are you interested in exploring these types of solutions, if so which ones interest you and why? Which solutions don't interest you and why not?

What would you need for these or other types of shared solutions to work for you? What type of additional information, studies or analysis would be helpful for you to develop and implement these kinds of solutions?

Ducor CSD – primary need is a sewer system, maybe connecting to Terra Bella or Richgrove.

Woodville, Tipton, Pixley and Poplar all share some on an informal basis… **Talk to your neighbor**.

Consider developing Mutual Aid Agreements to help other communities when emergencies arise. This would likely be larger communities that may have the equipment and resources to help. The problem is, the larger system will likely want to know "what's in it for me?" There would need to be a mutual benefit.

There are a large number of communities who want operators for their systems but can't find them.

Ducor mentioned Center for Race Poverty and the Environments (CRPE), who initiated community meetings for Ducor to open a platform to talk and start making changes. This has

been beneficial for Ducor, and a similar group may benefit others in starting community discussions.

The management non infrastructure pilot will include a roadmap to inform communities about shared solutions and provide guidance on how to implement those solutions. Are you interested in participating in the development of a plan that could be used to guide the implementation of shared resources solutions?

Most seemed interested in either individual contact or a second meeting.

Tulare Lake Basin Disadvantaged Communities Water Study

Management and Non-Infrastructure Solutions Pilot

Funded by the California Department of Water Resources and Sponsored by County of Tulare

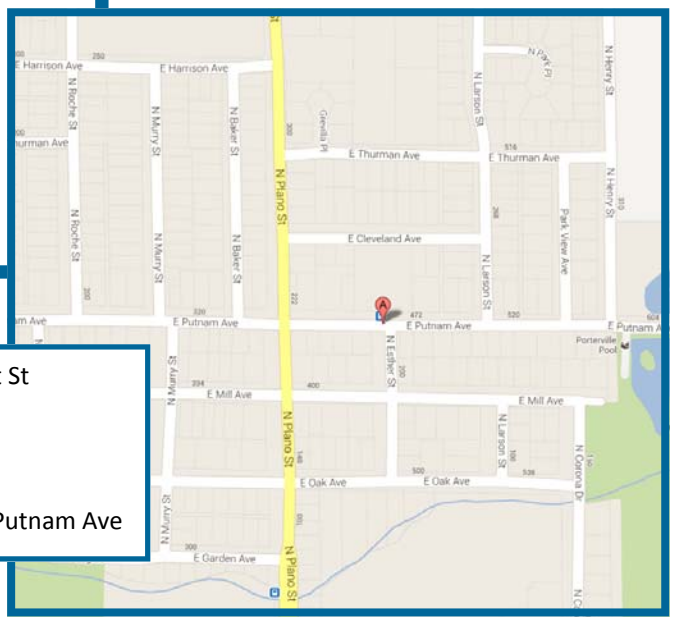
INVITATION

Representatives from the local communities in the Porterville area, providers of water and wastewater services, board members, local residents and other interested parties are invited to a second meeting to discuss local case studies and to ensure that the potential shared resources and management opportunities are realistic, achievable, and sustainable for your community.

Where: *Community Center Building*
466 E Putnum Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

When: *Tuesday, September 3rd, 2013*

Time: *5:30pm—7:30pm*



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- Take the 1st left to stay on N Hockett St
- Take the 3rd right onto W Putnam Ave
- Your destination will be on the left at 466 E Putnam Ave

The Purpose of this meeting:

- ***Build on your feedback and interest on the proposed shared solutions.***
- ***Ensure solutions are realistic, achievable, and sustainable.***

For more information or if you have any questions please call Community Water Center at (559) 733-0219 or Self Help Enterprises at (559) 802-1681

Estudio del Agua en las Comunidades de Bajos Recursos en la Cuenca del Lago Tulare

Piloto de Soluciones de Administración/No-Infraestructura

Financiado por el Departamento de Recursos Hídricos de California y Patrocinado por el Condado de Tulare

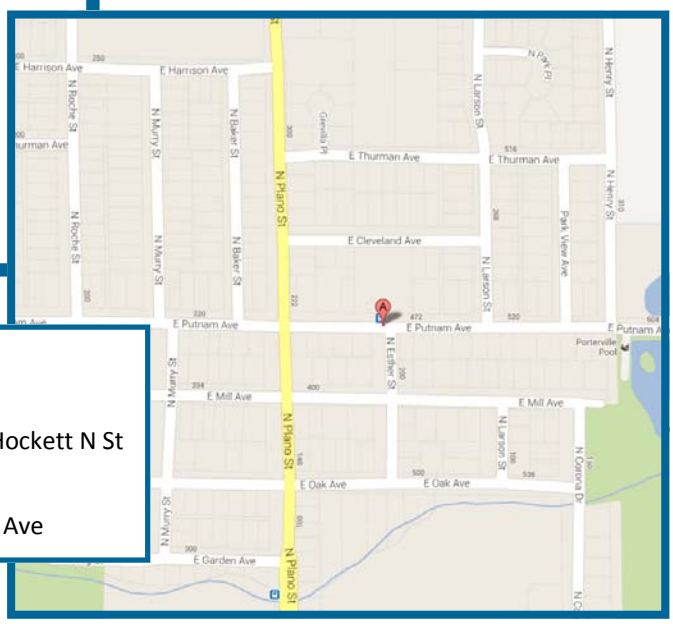
INVITACIÓN

Esta es una invitación a los representantes de las comunidades locales en el área de Porterville, a los proveedores del agua, a los miembros de las mesas del agua, a los residentes locales y otras partes interesadas para tener una segunda junta para hablar de casos de estudio locales y para asegurar que los posibles recursos compartidos y oportunidades de administración sean realistas, alcanzables y sostenibles para su comunidad.

Dónde: *Comision Honorifica Mexicana Americana*
466 E Putnum Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

Cuando: *Martes, 3 de septiembre, 2013*

Horario: *5:30pm—7:30pm*



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- Tome la tercera derecha en W Putnam Ave
- Su destino estará a la izquierda en 466 E Putnam Ave

Propósito de esta Junta:

- ***Trabajar sobre su colaboración e interés en las soluciones compartidas propuestas.***
- ***Garantizar soluciones que sean realistas, alcanzables y sostenibles.***

Para obtener más información o si tiene alguna pregunta por favor comuníquese con el Centro Comunitario por el Agua al (559) 733-0219 o con Self Help Enterprises al (559) 802-1681

Meeting Notes
September 3, 2013

Break Out Session - Table 1

Types of Solutions:

1. *Agreement between Organizations*
2. *Ownership Transfer*

Considerations:

1. *Applicability of Solution*
2. *Implementation*
3. *Leadership and Capacity*

Agreement between Organizations

Susana (CWC) read the description from the Levels of Sharing fact sheet, and gave the example of the Cutler-Orosi WWTP JPA. Cutler and Orosi are equal members of the JPA, which provides wastewater treatment for six communities (Cutler, Orosi, Yettem, Seville, East Orosi, and Sultana).

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) mentioned that he actually helped operate this system for a couple months. One of the mail challenges he observed was that Cutler has 3 representatives on the board and Orosi has 3 representatives on the board, and there is no deciding vote. Additionally, the other four communities who are served have no representation.
When asked if he has a recommendation to fix this issue, he responded that he did not know the answer to this issue, but that Cutler and Orosi have typically have two different ideas and go against each other on the board. This leads to frustration for staff and operators. He also noted that they need to hire a Grade 3 operator, but they currently only have a Grade 2 operator.
Despite the challenges noted, Ralph said it definitely saves money, when costs for repairs and replacement are split between six communities.

Maria (CWC) responded to the concerns Ralph brought up with the Cutler Orosi JPA. It comes down to governance and developing the appropriate governance structure, including board representation.

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) suggested that perhaps Cutler and Orosi could alternate every couple of years, with Cutler having 3 reps and Orosi 2 reps for two years and then Orosi getting 3 reps and Cutler 2 reps for the following two years, etc. This may however lead to other issues during times when one is in power versus the other.

Ruth Martinez (Ducor Board member) If someone was available to help Pete Garza (Ducor operator), she thinks it would benefit the system. Using students as Ralph had mentioned in his presentation is a great idea [Ralph had mentioned that he hires students to help him in Woodville. This gives him a helping hand, and provides the students with valuable training.]
Ducor would like some kind of connection from Terra Bella and/or Richgrove, but they are not interested.

Erasto (Porterville community member) said that the local Board of Supervisor has suggested to the community that they wait to see the results of the Seville and Yettem Consolidation project before moving forward.

Ruth Martinez (Ducor Board member) said Mike (Ducor Board President) would need to be involved in any discussion regarding management solutions. Ducor has coliform and nitrate in the water. They take care of the problem, but it is always there (ongoing issues). Del Oro runs the management/billings.

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) commented that Richgrove's system is operated by the Earlimart operator.

Ruth Martinez (Ducor Board member) thinks that if CWC or CRWA (or similar organization) could come into a Board meeting and show examples of successes, it may help.

Are communities aware of trainings that are available?

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) is aware of various trainings and information mostly from personal relationships and experience. Some sources of information related to trainings are CRWA and RCAC.

Ruth Martinez (Ducor Board member) receives mailers every month at the Board meetings, but has never attended a training program.

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) – Operators get fliers (if part of CRWA) to notify of training opportunities. He noted that Board members are typically working people, and it is tough for them to get to training.

Ruth Martinez (Ducor Board member) [Susan asked how often Ducor's operator goes to training] He [operator] receives fliers every month, but always says he doesn't want or need to go.

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) noted that on September 17th and 18th there is a training session in Paso Robles. Training/education points are required to maintain operator classification.

Eric Osterling (Kings Basin IRWMP) expressed the need to get DACs engaged and educate them. He suggested consolidating information related to case studies and levels of sharing, and connect people with RCAC or CRWA. He said it is difficult to get DAC representatives to come to IRWMP meetings because they are often part time and have other jobs, etc, and there is often no funding to pay for operators to go to meetings. This makes it difficult to get an understanding of their water/wastewater needs. Now that these issues have been mapped for the Kings Basin (Upper Kings DAC), they know what is out there and can try to help tackle the issues.

Ruth Martinez (Ducor Board member) noted that in Ducor, if you want to go to trainings you can, but you have to pay for it yourself.

Eric Osterling (Kings Basin IRWMP) said that the Kings Basin IRWMP could bring together training meetings, but how do they get a certified trainer/educator so operators can get training credits?

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) said there is too much reliance on engineers for efforts that are not appropriate for engineers. Operators and board members often do not understand or know how, so the engineer does it. This obviously costs more money. Communities need trained people so they can use engineers for engineering work, but appropriate staff can do other tasks that don't require engineering.

Ownership Transfer

Susana (CWC) read the description from the Levels of Sharing fact sheet.

Ruth Martinez (Ducor Board member) – connect Ducor and Terra Bella.

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) Distance becomes an issue with physical consolidation. Topography is also critical – are you pumping uphill? Does the additional pumping cost make sense (offset the benefit of consolidation, or still cheaper?)
Ralph also gave an example of a MHP within the City of Visalia that should connect to the City system, but the MHP owner does not want to. The County wants to enforce this (require consolidation) now due to a previous violation. The MHP is within the Cal Water sphere of influence.

Maria (CWC) asked why the owner is against consolidation.

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) - She (owner) doesn't want to lose the revenue from the water system. It would take State Health Department coming in to say they must connect.

Susana (CWC) asked if there is any role for the residents of the MHP.

Ralph Gutierrez (Woodville operator) – Residents don't want to connect. They are primarily older people; any dollar more is a dollar too much. A cost analysis or water quality education may help.
Cal Water was approached by the County to serve this MHP. Cal Water is willing, but the residents said "No".

Ruth Martinez (Ducor Board member) – Ducor use to be a private water system, but became as CSD due to difficultly in dealing with a private owner. They have issues now, but it is much better than what it once was. To become a CSD, Ruth got a petition and got everyone in the community to sign the petition in favor of forming a community services district. An attorney from (CRLA/Legal Water Authority?) helped them through this process.

Meeting Notes
September 3, 2013

Break Out Session - Table 2

Types of Solutions:

1. *Informal Cooperation*
2. *Contractual Assistance*

Considerations:

1. *Applicability of Solution*
2. *Implementation*
3. *Leadership and Capacity*

Informal Cooperation

Jessi Snyder (SHE) read from the "Levels of Sharing" sheet and explained which two "Levels" the table would be discussing (Informal Cooperation and Contractual Assistance). We need to focus on whether these types of cooperation would work in the communities represented, and what they would need to help make it work well. Beginning with Informal Cooperation, examples were given.

Sandra Garcia (Poplar resident; also Tonyville) had questions regarding the definition of the term contractual. **Tonyville** is very poor; connected to Lindsay for sewer service, but Tonyville doesn't have improvements like Lindsay does. **Sandra** said that Lindsay got $5M to replace Tonyville's water lines but instead the City used the money to build a plaza downtown.

Sandra continued: In **Poplar**, things have always been controlled (and most land owned) by the Walker family. Now the Walker sons have sold off most of the properties and they still run the Poplar Community Services District (PCSD). She said that the PCSD doesn't allow people to attend board meetings. She cited a lack of communication between board and residents. When residents do attend meetings (rarely), they feel that their concerns are not heard. Also, there are two dairies on each side of the town, which she believes contaminate the groundwater supply.

Juana Carbajal (United Farmworkers Foundation) said she has asked **Sandra** if they (the unhappy residents) have anyone who could run for the board. **Sandra** stated that previous attempts have been unsuccessful.

Sandra is concerned that the PCSD board will soon purchase a water filtration system with little or no competition and questionable success.

David Mendez (SHE, translating) suggested board and staff training to help with communication. **Juana** recommended training board members, and also getting people to run for seats on the board. **Paul** suggested visiting Woodville's board meetings to compare how differently things are done there.

Sandra asked why Poplar property owners are being assessed a tax by the irrigation district. **Paul Boyer (SHE)** explained the indirect benefit of recharging groundwater and bringing in surface water. **Sandra** said she wants to see financial statements.

Jeff Friedman (Del Oro Water Company) explained how Del Oro operates as a private system, and how they are a contractor to the Ducor CSD for billing purposes.

Sandra returned to the topic of Poplar CSD, stating that $25,000 had been donated for park improvements at Poplar Park. Some small improvements were made with the money, but it didn't seem that they would have cost $25,000. When residents asked the CSD where the money went, the Board responded that it wasn't the residents' business.

Sandra also complained that the Poplar CSD switched trash companies and announced to the residents that they had to get a new container or face being fined. The Board makes announcements about what will be done, without seeking opinions or public comment. **John Dutton (P&P)** explained that there are some items that the Board can and should do in closed session.

Contractual Assistance

Jeff described some more of the services that Del Oro offers, such as billing (see Ducor comment above); operations & maintenance; and a 24-hour emergency services hotline. It's one central call center for all 27 systems that Del Oro operates (as far north as Chico) which makes it cost-efficient. Del Oro is a private company, so the CA Public Utilities Commission (PUC) approves/disapproves rate increases. The company has "open staff" and helps water systems do all the necessary compliance for CDPH and other agencies.

Sandra said she hasn't attended any PCSD meetings in about a year but she's willing to go back and see how the meetings are run now. She has complaints that pesticides and manure leach into the canal that runs through the community. There is a warning put out by the local school that kids should bring bottled water to drink because of water quality issues at the school.

APPENDIX F

COMPLIANCE ORDERS

DRAFT

Quarterly PICME Violation Reporting

Check CO issuance spreadsheet for newly issued orders for ***CHEMICAL MCL VIOLATIONS****, add to this spreadsheet each quarter f*

System #	System Name	Compliance Order #	Violation Type/Period	Staff	Date Issued
1000005	Big Creek CSD	**03-23-13R-004**	**HAA5 MCL**	SP	6/6/13
1000461	Cargill Meat Solutions Corp. (frmrly Bee	**03-12-08O-007**	**Nitrate MCL**	PD	4/22/08
1000238	Camden Trailer Park	**03-23-09O-018**	**Arsenic MCL**	SP	9/24/09
1000010	Camp Sierra	**03-23-09O-007**	**SWTR Turbidity**	SP	4/14/09
1000580	Campos Brothers Farms (Walnut)	**03-23-11O-003**	**Arsenic MCL**	PD	6/10/11
1000547	Cal Produces Sales Corp	**03-23-12O-007**	**Nitrate MCL**	PD	5/15/12
1010039	Caruthers CSD	**03-23-09O-001**	**Arsenic MCL**	PD	1/15/09
1000536	Con Agra Foods	**03-23-10O-007**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	8/31/10
1000360	Cotton West Ag Management (Vasto va	**03-12-08O-029**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1000360	Cotton West Ag Management (Vasto va	**03-23-13R-002**	**HAA5 MCL**	PD	4/12/13
1000360	Cotton West Ag Management (Vasto va	**03-23-11O-002**	**Filter Loading Rate**	PD	5/19/11
1000360	Cotton West Ag Management (Vasto va	**03-23-11O-006**	**SWTR CT**	PD	8/8/11
1000248	Double L Mobile Ranch Park	**03-23-11O-004**	**Uranium MCL**	PD	8/1/11
1000405	Doyal's MHP	**03-23-12O-006**	**SWTR GWUDI**	PD	5/1/12
1000577	Dunlap Leadership Academy	**03-23-11O-005**	**Uranium MCL**	PD	8/1/11
1000112	Fairmont School	**03-23-09O-011**	**Nitrate MCL**	SP	5/19/09
1000359	FCSA #32/Cantua Creek	**03-12-08O-003**	**TTHM MCL**	SP	2/14/08
1000359	FCSA #32/Cantua Creek	**03-23-13R-007**	**HAA5 MCL**	SP	8/27/13
1000019	FCSA#30/El Porvenir	**03-12-08O-019**	**TTHM MCL**	SP	10/30/08
1000546	FCSA #49/Five Points	**03-12-23O-012**	**TTHM MCL**	SP	10/30/12
1000546	FCSA #49/Five Points	**03-23-13R-006**	**HAA5 MCL**	SP	8/27/13
1000042	FCWWD 40/Shaver Springs **(Uranium**	**03-23-09O-013**	**Uranium MCL**	SP	6/16/09
1000042	FCWWD 40/Shaver Springs **(Arsenic)**	**03-23-10O-005**	**Arsenic MCL**	SP	4/26/10
1000480	Fowler Packing Company	**03-23-09O-029**	**DBCP MCL**	SP	12/21/09
1009281	Hammonds Ranch	**03-12-08O-020**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1009027	Harris Farms Headquarters	**03-23-09O-021**	**SWTR CT**	PD	10/6/09
1009027	Harris Farms Headquarters	**03-12-08O-021**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1000213	Harris Farms/Horse Barn	**03-23-09O-016**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	9/8/09
1000213	Harris Farms - Horse Division	**03-23-11O-010**	**SWTR CT**	PD	12/20/11
1009028	Harris Farms South #101-144	**03-12-08O-009**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	4/29/08
1009078	Harris Feeding Company	**03-12-08O-022**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1009078	Harris Feeding Company	**03-23-11O-009**	**SWTR CT**	PD	12/20/11
1000214	Harris Ranch Restaurant	**03-12-08O-008**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	4/29/08
1000214	Harris Ranch Restaurant	**03-23-13R-005**	**HAA5 MCL**	PD	8/22/13
1010044	Huron, City of	**03-12-07O-004**	**TOC TT**	SP	7/6/07
1010044	Huron, City of	**03-12-08O-016**	**TTHM MCL**	SP	5/15/08
1000177	I-5 & Panoche	**03-12-08O-011**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	4/29/08
1000178	I-5 & 198 Property Services	**03-12-08O-010**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	4/29/08
1000459	Johnny Quick #127	**03-23-10O-002**	**Nitrate MCL**	SP	2/10/10
1000176	JR Simplot	**03-23-10O-006**	**Uranium MCL**	EL	7/19/10
1000053	Lanare CSD	**03-23-09O-010**	**Arsenic MCL**	PD	5/18/09
1000054	Las Deltas MWS	**03-23-12O-005**	**Pressure**	PD	4/6/12
1000445	Linda Vista Farms	**03-23-10O-010**	**Uranium MCL**	SP	11/29/10
1000469	Lion Raisins Employee Labor Camp	**03-23-09O-026**	**Nitrate MCL**	PD	12/10/09
1000576	Lone Star Dehydrator	**03-23-09O-020**	**DBCP MCL**	SP	9/29/09
1000490	Los Gatos Tomato Products	**03-23-09O-015**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	9/8/09
1000490	Los Gatos Tomato Products	**03-23-12O-003**	**SWTR CT**	PD	3/2/12

Quarterly PICME Violation Reporting

Check CO issuance spreadsheet for newly issued orders for ***CHEMICAL MCL VIOLATIONS****, add to this spreadsheet each quarter f*

System #	System Name	Compliance Order #	Violation Type/Period	Staff	Date Issued
1000056	Meadow Lakes Club	**03-12-08O-018**	**Uranium MCL**	PD	9/19/08
1009091	Olam Spices & Vegetables (Key Foods)	**03-23-11O-001** **03-23-13R-008**	**Arsenic MCL**	PD	3/1/11 8/22/13
1009092	Olam Spices & Vegetables (Key Foods)	**03-23-13R-001**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	3/5/13
1009039	Pappas & Company (Mendota)	**03-12-08O-015**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	5/14/08
1009039	Pappas & Company (Mendota)	**03-23-10O-005**	**SWTR CT**	PD	8/3/10
1009006	Pappas & Company (Coalinga)	**03-12-08O-025**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1009006	Pappas & Company (Coalinga)	**03-23-09O-027**	**SWTR CT**	PD	12/21/09
1009006	Pappas & Company (Coalinga)	**03-23-11O-007**	**HAA5 MCL**	PD	9/15/11
1009232	Peck Ranch **(aka Baker Farms)**	**03-12-08O-027**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1000207	Pershing High School	**03-12-080-036**	**Nitrate/Ur MCL**	SP	11/17/08
1000472	PG&E Helms Support Facility	**03-23-09O-009**	**Arsenic MCL**	PD	5/1/09
1009035	Pilibos Brothers Ranch	**03-23-09O-028**	**SWTR CT**	PD	12/21/09
1000452	Ray Moles Farm	**03-23-12O-009**	**Nitrate MCL**	PD	9/6/12
1000505	Ray & Larry Moles Farm	**03-23-12O-010**	**Nitrate MCL**	PD	9/6/12
1009258	San Andreas Farms	**03-12-080-034**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1009258	San Andreas Farms	**03-23-10O-003**	**SWTR CT**	PD	3/4/10
1009259	San Andreas Farms	**03-23-13R-003**	**HAA5 MCL**	PD	4/25/13
1009035	Simonian Farms (Pilibos Brothers Ranc	**03-12-080-033**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1009222	Terra Linda	**03-12-08O-028**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1000485	Tessenderlo Kerley	**03-23-12O-008**	**Nitrate MCL**	PD	8/23/12
1000584	True Organics	**03-23-11O-008**	**Arsenic MCL**	SP	12/15/11
1009172	Vaquero Farms	**03-23-09O-002**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	1/15/09
1000221	Washington Union High School	**03-23-09O-005**	**DBCP MCL**	SP	4/10/09
1009214	Westside Harvesting (Steve Marks)	**03-12-08O-026**	**TTHM MCL**	PD	10/30/08
1000369	Zonneveld Dairy	**03-23-09O-014**	**Arsenic MCL**	SP	7/29/09
1000369	Zonneveld Dairy	**03-23-12O-011**	**Nitrate MCL**	SP	9/10/12
1000182	Burrell Union School		**Lead AL Exceedance**	PD	
1009111	SCE/Big Creek Powerhouse #1		**Lead AL Exceedance**	SP	
1000112	Fairmont School		**Lead AL Exceedance**	SP	
1000276	Orange Center School		**Lead AL Exceedance**	SP	1/14/13
1000040	FCWWD 37/Mile High		**Copper AL Exceedance**	SP	6/24/13
EPA Administrative Orders (CDPH does not enter violations)					
1010030	Tranquillity Irrigation District	**EPA Admin Order**	**Arsenic MCL**		9/25/2008?
1010028	Riverdale PUD	**EPA Admin Order**	**Arsenic MCL**		9/25/2008

Tehachapi District
Water Systems with
Chemical MCL Violations and Enf. Actions
March 1, 2013

SYSTEM #	SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM TYPE	CONTAMINANT	Compliance Order #	Date Issued	STATUS	Jurisdiction	On Valley Floor? (Yes/No)
1500096	Old River Road MWC	C	Uranium	03-19-09O-045	5/13/2009	Applied for SRF planning funds in 2012. Application was determined incomplete.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500364	Kernvale Mutual Water Company	C	Uranium & Arsenic	03-19-09O-002	1/26/2009	P84 planning project for consolidation with Erskine Creek Water Company underway - FA already issued.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500373	Seventh Standard Mutual Water Company	C	Nitrate	03-19-07O-006	8/14/2007	Pursuing P84 construction funds for consolidation with Oildale MWC. Construction funding application already received; wating for issuance of FA by HQ.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500378	Maher Mutual Water Company	C	Arsenic	03-19-09O-003	1/26/2009	Part of Vaughn Water Company Regional consolidation project. Waiting for issuance of planning FA.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500393	Rainbird Valley MWC	C	Uranium/Nitrate	03-12-99O-002	5/5/2009	Part of Long Canyon regional planning project. Waiting for issuance of FA by HQ.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500406	Tradwinds Water Association	C	Uranium	03-19-09O-044	3/28/2009	Part of Long Canyon funding project; waiting for issuance of FA.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500409	Brock MWC	C	Nitrate	03-19-08O-006	9/22/2008	Part of vaughn Water Company's regional consolidation project; waiting for issuance of P84 planning funding agreement.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500436	Hungry Gulch Water System	C	Arsenic	03-19-09O-007	1/26/2009	P84 planning FA already issued. Boulder Canyon Water Association with arsenic MCL violation to physically consoldate with Hungry Guclh.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500449	Fourth Street Water System	C	Arsenic	03-19-09O-008	1/26/2009	P84 planning FA already issued; plan to drill a new well.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500458	R.S. Mutual Water Company	C	Uranium & Arsenic	03-19-03O-010	8/13/2003	Waiting for some items to be submitted by Cal Water for issuance of P84 planning FA for consolidation with CWS-Kernville System.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500475	Krista Mutual Water Company	C	Fluoride	03-09C-040	5/26/2009	Waiting for issuance of SRF FA.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500493	El Adobe Property Owners	C	Arsenic	03-19-10O-002	9/27/2010	Pursuing P84 planning funds - possibility of consolidation with Lamont PUD	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500494	Wilson Road Water Company	C	Nitrate	03-19-09O-041	2/24/2009		Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500516	Tut Brothers Farm #96	C	Waterworks Std Violat	03-19-12O-001	1/17/2012	Currently hauling water.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500521	Boulder Canyon Water Association	C	Arsenic	03-19-09O-014	1/26/2009	Part of Hungry Gulch P84 planning project for consolidation with Hungry Gulch.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500525	Lake View Ranchos Water Co.	C	Arsenic	03-19-09O-015	1/26/2009	Pursuing P84 planning funds.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500544	Enos Lane PUD	C	Arsenic	03-19-12O-005	7/6/2012	Pursuing P84 and SRF funding to drill a new well and blending treatment.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500561	Round Mountain Water Company	C	Uranium	03-19-06O-001	3/9/2006	Planning to drill a new well using its own funds.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500569	Valley View Estates MWC	C	Nitrate	03-19-07O-003	8/3/2007	System is on SRF PPL but haven't applied for funding.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1500575	San Joaquin Estates MWC	C	Nitrate	03-19-00O-003	11/15/2000	Pursuing SRF funding to correct the problem; Later this year, the Department is going to invite the Water Company to submit a full SRF loan application for a consolidation project with East Niles CSD. A temporary intertie with East Niles CSD was in operation from March to early May 2006 when Water Company's well had mechanical breakdown.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1500588	Sonshine Properties	C	Nitrate & DBCP	03-19-12O-007	7/8/2012	P84 planning FA already issued. Plan to consoldiate with Arvin CSD.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1502017	Wheeler Farms Headquarters	C	Nitrate	03-12-95O-004	4/27/1995	Bottled water being provided.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1502383	Nord Road Association	C	Arsenic	03-19-09O-024	1/26/2009	Part of Vaughn Water Company Regional consolidation project. Waiting for issuance of planning FA.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1502699	East Wilson Road Water Company	C	Nitrate	03-19-01O-004	10/3/2001	Part of East Niles CSD P84 regional consolidation planning project.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1503509	Anne Sippi Clinic	C	TTHM & HAA5	Only Letter Issued	6/23/2011	Prop 50 project may pay for the improvements needed.	Visalia District (#12)	Yes
1510051	Lebec CWD	C	Fluoride	03-19-09O-047	12/23/2009	Pusruing SRF for planning funds. Waiting for isuance of FA.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No
1510054	Pinon Pines MWC	C	Fluoride & Arsenic	03-19-11O-001	4/22/2011	Prop 84 planning FA issued. Test well done; waiting for fluoride pilot study. A second funding agreement to be issued to allow more time and money to complete the planning project.	Tehachapi District (#19)	No

CO = Compliance Order
PN = Public Notification
PWS = Public Water System
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
M/R = Monitoring and Reporting
RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board
SNC = Significant Non-Complier
SRF = State Revolving Fund

Compliance Orders DEADLINE TRACKING- VISALIA DISTRICT

STAFF	System #	System Name	Compliance Order #	CO Issue Date	Violation Type	Source
EPA Administrative ORDERS						
CJF	1610001	Armona CSD	EPA Adm.		**Arsenic MCL Exc**	
CJF	1510001	Arvin CSD	EPA Adm.		**Arsenic MCL Exc**	Submit plan, Qtrly prog repts, Qtrly monit, Qtrly PN (w/proof)
ATF	1610002	Avenal, City of	EPA Adm. 2011-6000 & Adm Ord 2001-6000	3/25/2011	**DBP (TTHMs/HAA5)**	Compliance due by 6/30/13, Qtrly prog repts, Qtrly monit, Qtrly PN w/proof?.
ATF	1610002	Avenal, City of	EPA Adm. 2004-6023	3/25/2004	**DBP (TOC)**	
CJF	1510005	Delano, City of	EPA Adm. 2008-6020	9/25/08	**Arsenic MCL Exc**	**Wells 4,12,19,20,21,22,23,24 & 26.** Submit plan, RAA must meet MCL by 6/30/10, Qtrly Arsenic monit, Qtrly prog repts.
Compliance Orders Issued						
BP	5410050	Alpaugh Joint Powers	03-12-080-040	12/18/08	**Arsenic MCL Exc**	**For Wells 1 & 10.** Submit plan, Qtrly prog repts, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monitoring.
CJF	1510001	Arvin CSD	03-12-04O-002	6/15/04	**Nitrate**	**Well 9:** Submit plan, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly NO3 monitoring.
	1500409	Brock MWC	03-19-08O-006	9/22/2008	**Nitrate**	DO THEY NEED TO BE SOX'D?
ATF	5410001	Cutler PUD	03-12-06O-002	10/13/05	**DBCP MCL Exc**	**For Well 6:** Submit Qtrly prog repts, monthly prod rept, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Min use of W6, continue SRF project.
ATF	5410001	Cutler PUD **(starts 4Q-12)**	03-12-12O-006	9/25/12	**Nitrate**	**For Well 6.** Submit plan (due , Qtrly prog rept, Qtrly monit NO3 & coliform to waste, Qtrly PN (w/proof) if used, monthly prod repts. Minimize use of W6. Notify Dept of plannned use. Notify Dept w/in 24 hrs of emerg use & T1 PN immediate.
BP	5400665	Del Oro - River Island No. 1	03-12-11O-003	11/18/11	**Nitrate**	**For Well 2** - Qtrly/monthly sampling, sample to waste if not delivering to system, immediate PN w/proof if used & exc'ds, monthly prod repts, min use.
BP	5400665	Del Oro - River Island No. 1	03-12-11O-003	11/18/11	**Uranium MCL Exc**	**Uranium: Wells 2, 5, 14 & 34.** Qtrly monit, sample to waste if not being used in system, Qtrly PN w/proof req'd when exc'd & used in system, monthly prod rept, min use.
BP	5402048	Del Oro - River Island No. 2	03-12-080-031	10/16/08	**Nitrate**	**Well 2, sometimes Well 1**
LR	5410034	Del Oro Pine Flat	03-12-09O-007	9/16/09	**Uranium**	**Barn & Meadow Wells:** Submit plan, Qtrly prog reprts, Qtrly PN w/proof, Qtrly monitor for GA & UR.
	1502699	East Wilson Road WC	03-19-01O-004	10/4/01	**Nitrate**	
	1500493	El Adobe POA	03-19-010O-002	9/27/2010	**Arsenic**	**Wells 1 & 2:** Submit plan, Qtrly prog reports, Qtrly PN (w/proof), continue Qrtly monitoring
	1500544	Enos Lane PUD	03-19-12O-005	7/6/2012	**Arsenic**	**Wells 1 & 2:** Submit plan, Qtrly prog reports, Qtrly PN (w/proof), continue Qrtly monitoring
LR	5410003	Exeter, City of	03-12-04O-001	4/16/04	**DBCP MCL Exc**	**Well 6:** Submit plan, monthly prod repts, Qtrly DBCP monit, PN w/proof when used.
	1500584	Gooselake WC	03-19-090-040	2/9/2009	**Nitrate**	
ATF	1510024	Greenfield CWD	03-12-10O-001	3/4/10	**Arsenic MCL Exc**	**For Berkshire & Taft wells only.** Submit Qtrly prog repts, Qtrly PN (w/proof), continue Qtrly monit.
BP	5400968	Improvement Dist. #1	**None on File**		**SWTR TT (inadequate treatment)**	
ATF	5410019	Ivanhoe PUD **(starts 3Q-12)**	03-12-12O-005	9/20/12	**Nitrate**	**For Well 7.** Submit plan, Qtrly prog rept, Qtrly monit NO3 & coliform to waste, Qtrly PN (w/proof) if used, monthly prod repts. Minimize use of W7. Notify Dept of plannned use. Notify Dept w/in 24 hrs of emerg use & T1 PN immediate.
SS	1510802	Kern Valley State Prisc	03-12-080-037	12/12/08	**Arsenic MCL Exc**	Submit project plan, Qtrly prog repts, Qtrly PN (w/proof) if source is used, Qtrly monit.
CJF	1610009	Kettleman City CSD	03-12-09O-003	1/23/09	**Arsenic MCL Exc**	Submit Qtrly prog repts, Qtrly PN (w/proof), continue Qtrly monit.
SS	1510012	Lamont PUD	03-12-080-039	12/18/08	**Arsenic MCL Exc**	**For Wells 12 & 16.** Submit plan, Qtrly prog rept, Qtrly PN (w/proof).
SS	1610005	Lemoore, City of	03-12-11O-002	5/23/11	**TTHM MCL**	Submit quarterly PN (w/proof), quarterly monitoring, written response to directives.
SS	5410006	Lindsay, City of	03-12-12O-003	3/16/12	**DBCP MCL Exc**	**Well 14:** Improv plan, Submit Qtrly Prog Repts, Qtrly PN w/proof, Qtrly monit, Qtrly prod repts.

Compliance Orders DEADLINE TRACKING- VISALIA DISTRICT

STAFF	System #	System Name	Compliance Order #	CO Issue Date	Violation Type	Source
BP	1610700	LNAS	03-12-08O-006	4/16/08	**TTHM MCL**	Submit plan, Qtrly prog rept, Qtrly PN (w/proof).
ATF	5410052	LSID - El Rancho	03-12-05O-005	9/29/05	**SWTR-No Filtration**	Submit plan, Qtrly PN (w/proof).
ATF	5410037	LSID Page Moore	03-12-09O-008	11/23/09	**TTHM & HAA5**	Submit Qtrly PN with proof.
ATF	5410007	LSID - Tonyville	03-12-05O-004	9/29/05	**Nitrate**	Submit plan, Qtrly PN (w/proof), collect NO3 and coliform data when high nitrate well is used.
ATF	5410007	LSID Tonyville	03-12-07O-003	3/23/07	**TTHM/HAA5 MCL Exc**	Submit Monitoring plan, Qtrly prog rept, Qrtrly PN (w/proof).
ATF	5410007	LSID-Tonyville	03-12-08O-002	2/5/08	**Perchlorate MCL**	**For S.Lindsay Hts, S.Sect 8 & Stark Sect 8 wells**: Submit Qrtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit.
	1500378	Maher MWC	03-19-09O-003	1/23/2009	**Arsenic**	**Well 01:** Submit plan, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monitoring, Qtrly prog rept
CJF	1510013	McFarland, City of	03-12-12O-004	5/8/12	**Arsenic MCL Exc**	**Garzoli well:** Improv plan, Submit Qtrly Prog Repts, Qtrly monit, Qtrly PN w/proof
	1502383	Nord Rd WA	03-19-09O-024	1/23/2009	**Arsenic**	**Well 01:** Submit plan, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monitoring, Qtrly prog rept
BP	5400506	North Kaweah MWC	2011-16 (Issued by County)	9/14/11	**Waterworks Standard Non-Compliance**	
BP	5400506	North Kaweah MWC	**None on File**		**SWTR TT (inadequate treatment)**	
	1500585	Oasis POA	01-19-09O-018	1/23/2009	**Arsenic**	**Well 03:** Submit plan, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit, Qtrly prog rept
	1500096	Old River MWC	03-19-09O-045	4/3/2009	**Uranium**	
SS	5410009	Pixley PUD	03-12-09O-001	1/21/09	**Arsenic**	**Wells 1,2A & 3:** Submit plan, Qtrly prog rept, Qtrly PN (w/proof), continue Qtrly monit.
ATF	5400682	Plainview MWC - Cent	CO 2011-10	5/24/11 by Tulare Co.	**Nitrate**	**Well 01** 2012 Permit: Qtrly PN & proof, Qtrly monit for NO3.
CJF	5410033	Pratt PUD	03-12-010O-002	2/1/10	**Arsenic**	**For Well 3 only** - Submit Qtrly prog rept, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit.
ATF	5410024	Richgrove CSD	03-12-09O-005	5/1/09	**Arsenic**	**For Well 4.** Submit Qtrly prog rept, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit.
	1500561	Round Mtn WC	03-19-06O-001	3/9/2006	**Uranium**	
	1500575	San Joaquin Estates MWC	03-19-00O-003	12/1/2000	**Nitrate**	
	1500373	Seventh Standard MW	03-19-07O-006	8/13/07	**Nitrate**	
SS	1510019	Shafter, City of	03-12-11O-001	2/10/11	**Arsenic**	**For Well 17 only** - Submit Qtrly prog repts (1st report due 4/11/11), Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit.
BP	5400747	Sierra Lodge	03-12-12O-001	1/18/12	**SWTR**	**Req'd to meet 0.1 NTU in 95%.** Notify w/in 24 hrs >0.5 NTU, monthly PN if SWTR req'ts exceeded, submit PNProof, submit Qtrly prog repts starting 4/10/12. Plan & timeline due by 2/17/12.
	1500588	Son Shine Properties	03-19-01O-002	8/3/2001	**Nitrate & DBCP**	**For Well 1 (Standby).** Submit Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit.
	1500588	Son Shine Properties	03-19-08O-007	10/10/2008	**DBCP**	**For Well 2.** Submit Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit.
	1500588	Son Shine Properties	03-19-12O-007	7/3/2012	**Nitrate**	**For Well 2.** Submit Qtrly prog repts, Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit.
BP	5410503	NPS-Wolverton	03-12-07O-001	1/24/07	**TTHM/HAA5 MCL Exc**	Submit Improvement plans, Qtrly prog repts, Qtrly PN (w/proof).
BP	5401006	UC Davis School of Ve	03-12-09O-004	4/17/09	**Nitrate**	**For Well 2.** Submit Qtrly prog repts (1st report due 6/1/09), Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit.
	1502017	Wheeler Farms	03-12-95O-004 Amended	1/12/1995	**Nitrate**	**For Well 1.** Submit Qtrly PN (w/proof), Qtrly monit, Ok to provide bottled water, moratorium on add'l hses & facilities.
	1500494	Wilson Road Water Community	03-19-09O-042	2/24/2009	**Nitrate**	
	5400108	Burnett Road Water S	03-12-05O-009	10/17/05	**No water for 2 wk 7/01**	*No data in the Tipton file for this system
INACTIVE SOURCES						
SS	5410006	Lindsay, City of	03-12-08O-001	1/24/08	**Perchlorate MCL**	**For Well 11-INACTIVE No Power supplied**: Submit plan, Qtrly PN (w/proof), min use.
SS	5410026	Poplar CSD	03-12-010O-003	7/23/10	**Nitrate**	**For Well 1 (South)** - Made inactive, submit prod repts monthly, conduct Qtrly NO3 & coliform monit (flush to waste), submit Qtrly prog repts, notify Dept & public of planned use.