

DRAFT

Frazier Park Public Utility District – Lake of the Woods Area Annexation/Water System Consolidation Municipal Services Review

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a water service review for the Frazier Park Public Utility District (PUD), and the Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company (MWC) prepared for the Kern Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo). The communities of Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods currently receive water service from the Frazier Park PUD and the Lake of the Woods MWC. These two agencies would like to form one regional water agency. Additional connections have been assumed for the new regional system. These may include other properties within the PUD sphere of influence (SOI) that currently have their own water systems or individual non-community wells, including the Lake of the Woods Mobile Village, the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church, 17 area homes, and possible in-fill connections. It is anticipated that the Lake of the Woods MWC and the other water systems would annex into the Frazier Park PUD.

Background

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg (CKH) Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act) requires each LAFCo to prepare a Municipal Services Review (MSR) for its cities and special districts. MSRs are required prior to and in conjunction with the update of a Sphere of Influence (SOI).

Government Code Section 56375(a) gives LAFCo the power to initiate certain types of boundary changes consistent with a service review and sphere of influence study. This review is intended to provide Kern LAFCo with the necessary and relevant information related to the Frazier Park PUD, the Lake of the Woods MWC, the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System and non-community wells that would annex into the new regional water system.

Overview of Municipal Services Review and Determinations

This Municipal Service Review (MSR) report addresses major issues of water service delivery and efficiency in Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods area, including how these services are provided by special districts and other providers. The following summarizes the determinations for the Frazier Park PUD and the Lake of the Woods MWC regional water project.

Growth and Population Projections

- The County bases growth and population projections on its County General Plan.

- Besides Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods, an additional 300 connections are analyzed for the new service area, including 84 connections in the Lake of the Woods Mobile Village, the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System (1 connection) and 17 area homes on individual non-community wells within the PUD SOI and possible infill connections within and between Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

- A Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community (DUC) is a geographic area characterized as having a median household income of 80 percent or less of the statewide median household income.
- Kern LAFCo policy recognizes the DUCs that have been designated by the County of Kern. The County has identified Lake of the Woods, including the MWC, other water systems and properties on individual wells, as a DUC.

Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities

- The water supply for the Frazier Park PUD comes from three (3) active wells in the “Cuddy Canyon Valley Groundwater Basin”. Frazier Park’s wells are all located within Basin 5-082.
- Water for the Lake of the Woods MWC comes from five (5) wells. These wells are located in Basins 5-083 and 5-082.
- Water levels in Lake of the Woods wells declined significantly during the drought to levels that would not sustain production had the drought continued. While the wet winter has significantly improved water levels, it has led to increases in certain of the contaminants, namely nitrates. However, Lake of the Woods can blend the several wells and create a blend that meets water quality standards.
- With proposed infrastructure improvements under the proposed FPPUD/Lake of the Woods Regional Consolidation Project, the demands created by the combination of the water systems, together with the future customer demands for service between the two communities, can be met for the next five years and there will be significant storage remaining.

Financial Ability of Agency to Provide Services

- The Frazier Park PUD prepares a comprehensive annual budget and financial statements.
- The Frazier Park PUD operates in a cost-effective manner. Income and the current rate structure are adequate to operate the water system for the current fiscal year.
- Projected income for the Fiscal Year 2023-2024 exceed projected expenses.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

- The MSR identifies capital improvements to provide services to the Frazier Park PUD, the existing Lake of the Woods customers, and an additional 300 connection, that could

include the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System, the 17 homes using individual non-community wells.

- The Frazier Park PUD has secured a ‘Planning Loan’ for the Regional Consolidation Project for a total of \$1.015 million with 100% principal forgiveness from the State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Safety Revolving Fund (DWSRF).
- The Frazier Park PUD will apply for construction funding to pay for the estimated \$29.7 million Regional Consolidation Project from the State DWSRF, other state funding and federal funding as needed. The State DWSRF Construction Funding Application covers 100% total project eligible costs with up to \$60,000 per connection.

Accountability for Community Service Needs

- The Frazier Park PUD is locally accountable, adheres to applicable government code sections, has open and accessible meetings, disseminates information and encourages participation.
- The Lake of the Woods MWC is a corporation composed of property owner shareholders and adheres to applicable corporate code sections and has open meetings per state requirements.
- The El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System is a church-owned water system supplying water only to the church.
- Local accountability and governance would be improved through a reorganization of the water service providers into one agency. The Lake of the Woods MWC, the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System and the 17 homes using individual non-community wells will become part of the new regional Frazier Park PUD water system. The the Lake of the Woods wells will continue to operate supplemented by the Frazier Park wells.
- Currently, the Frazier Park PUD Sphere of Influence (SOI) is coterminous with the PUD formal district boundary. Upon annexation of the Lake of the Woods MWC, and the potential inclusion of the Lake of the Woods Mobile Village, El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System and the 17 homes using non-community wells into the Frazier Park PUD, the current SOI should be amended to be co-terminus with the District’s new formal expanded boundary, including the above areas.

Any Other Matter Relative to Service Delivery as Required by Commission Policy

- There are no other aspects of the District’s water service that are required by Commission policy to be addressed in this MSR.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Role and Responsibility of Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo)

The Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) regulates boundary changes proposed by public agencies or individuals, through approval, denial, conditions and modification. It also regulates the extension of public services by cities and special districts outside their boundaries. LAFCo is empowered to initiate updates to a Sphere of Influence (SOI) and proposals involving the dissolution or consolidation of special districts, mergers, establishment of subsidiary districts, and any reorganization including such actions. Otherwise, LAFCo actions must originate as petitions or resolutions from affected voters, landowners, cities or districts.

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act), California Government Code §56000 et seq. requires a LAFCo to prepare a municipal service review (MSR), which is a written statement of the commission’s determinations with respect to the growth and population projections for the affected area and the present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services, financial ability to provide services, opportunities for shared facilities, and accountability for community service needs.

1.2 Kern LAFCo

Kern LAFCo was established December 10, 1963, pursuant to provisions of Chapter 1808 of the 1963 California legislature and Government Code §56000. Kern LAFCo consists of nine regular members: two members from the Kern County Board of Supervisors, two city council members, one member from the largest City in the County, two special district members, and two public members who are appointed by the other members of the Commission. There is an alternate in each category. All Commissioners are appointed to four-year terms. The Kern LAFCo meets the fourth Wednesday of each month at 5:00 P.M. at the County Administrative Center in Bakersfield, 1115 Truxton Avenue, First Floor Board Chambers.

Kern LAFCo follows the MSR guidelines issued by the State Office of Planning and Research. Therefore, the MSR for the Frazier Park Public Utility District (PUD), the Lake of the Woods

Mutual Water Company (MWC), and additional 300 connections, including potentially, the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System and 17 homes using individual non-community wells, addresses major issues of service delivery and efficiency and includes an analysis and a written statement of conclusions, known as determinations.

1.3 Methodology and Approach

Standard analytical tools and practices were used to gather and analyze information from several sources for the Frazier Park PUD, the Lake of the Woods MWC, the other water systems and private property served by individual wells proposing to annex into the Frazier Park PUD.

Demographic and Economic Information

One source for demographic and economic information is the *County of Kern 2015-2023 Housing Element Update* prepared by the Kern County Planning Department and adopted April 26, 2016. Kern County is currently updating its housing element (2023—2031), not available at the time of writing this report.

Kern County encompasses over 5 million acres and several diverse geographies and housing markets. To better understand the housing needs of such an expansive area, the Housing Element divides the county into nine regional planning areas defined by the Kern Council of Governments, as shown in Figure 1-1. The communities of Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods analyzed in this report are in the Frazier Park Planning Area.

The Frazier Park Planning Area consists of 439 square miles in the southwestern portion of the county. It is bounded on the north by the Westside subarea, on the east by I-5, on the south by Los Angeles and Ventura counties, and on the west by San Luis Obispo County. Frazier Park is a mountainous region that contains no incorporated communities. In addition to Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods, other primary unincorporated communities in the Planning Area are Lebec, Pinon Pines and Pine Mountain Club.

Water Demand Methodology

The County of Kern Development Standards requires water demands to be calculated using a standard methodology. The methodology develops a range of water demands for metered and unmetered systems and reflects a range of minimum water demands that should be met by

**Figure 1-1
Regional Planning Areas
Kern County**

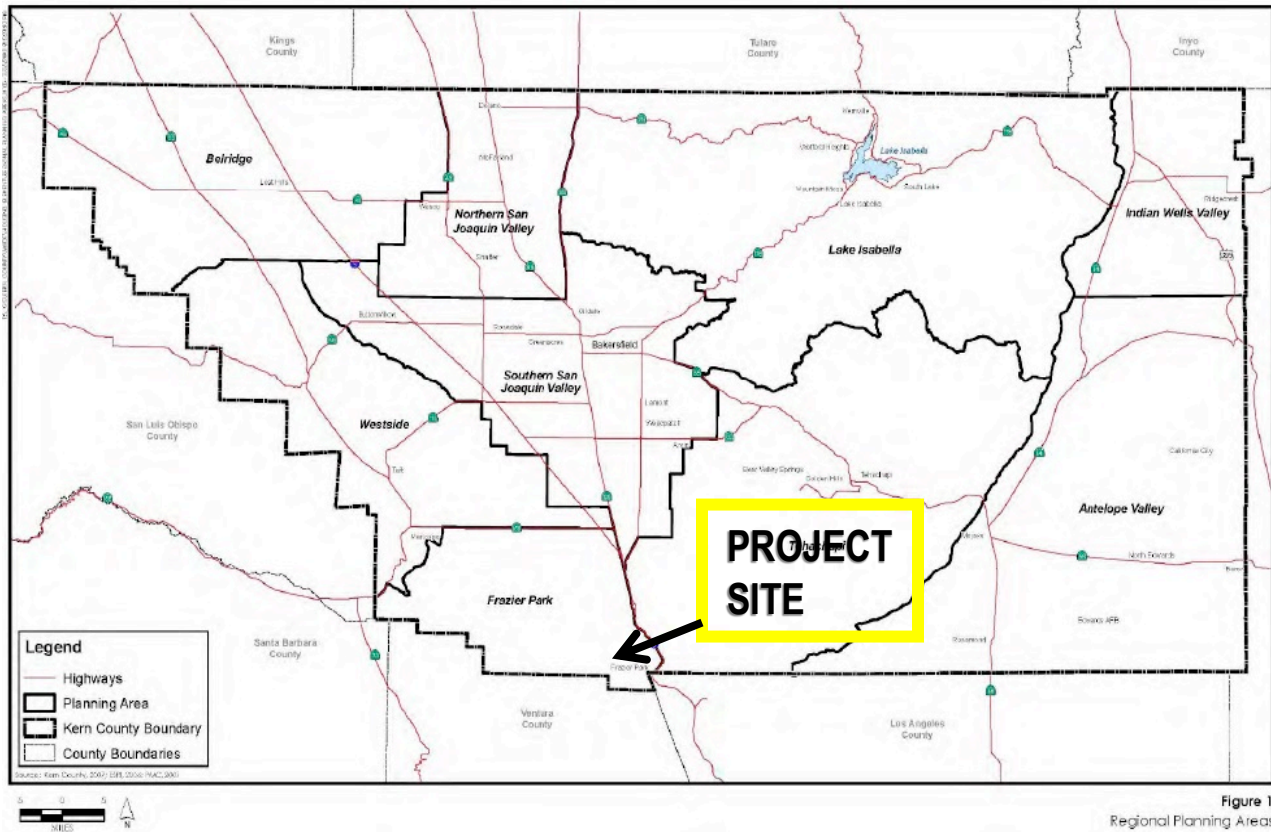


Figure 1
Regional Planning Areas

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
County of Kern, 2015-2023 Housing Element Update, Adopted April 26, 2016

water systems in the valley, the mountains and desert areas of the county. Local information, when available, is compared to the standards and can be used to determine demands, but must consider the minimums developed by the county standards.

Production information is available for both the Frazier Park PUD and some of the Lake of the Woods area systems. Frazier Park PUD is a metered system. Lake of the Woods MWC is currently 99 percent metered with only a few remaining unmetered connections.

Water demands developed from the following sources fall within the county standard ranges:

- *Regional Water Supply Report for the Frazier Park / Lake of the Woods Portion of Cuddy Canyon, March 2023, Draft Report by Dee Jasper & Associates, Inc.*
- *Groundwater Conditions in the Frazier Park Area by Kenneth D. Schmidt & Associates, 2015*

- *Groundwater Conditions in the Frazier Park/Lebec Specific Plan Area* by Kenneth D. Schmidt & Associates – 2003
- *Regional Groundwater Assessment Report for Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin* by the Galli Group – 2008

CHAPTER 2 FRAZIER PARK PUD AND LAKE OF THE WOODS MWC

Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods are located in southern Kern County, three to five miles west of Interstate Highway 5 and the community of Lebec, as shown in Figure 2-1. Frazier Park is closest to Interstate Highway 5 and Lake of the Woods is about two miles west of Frazier Park.

**Figure 2-1
Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods Vicinity Map
Kern County**

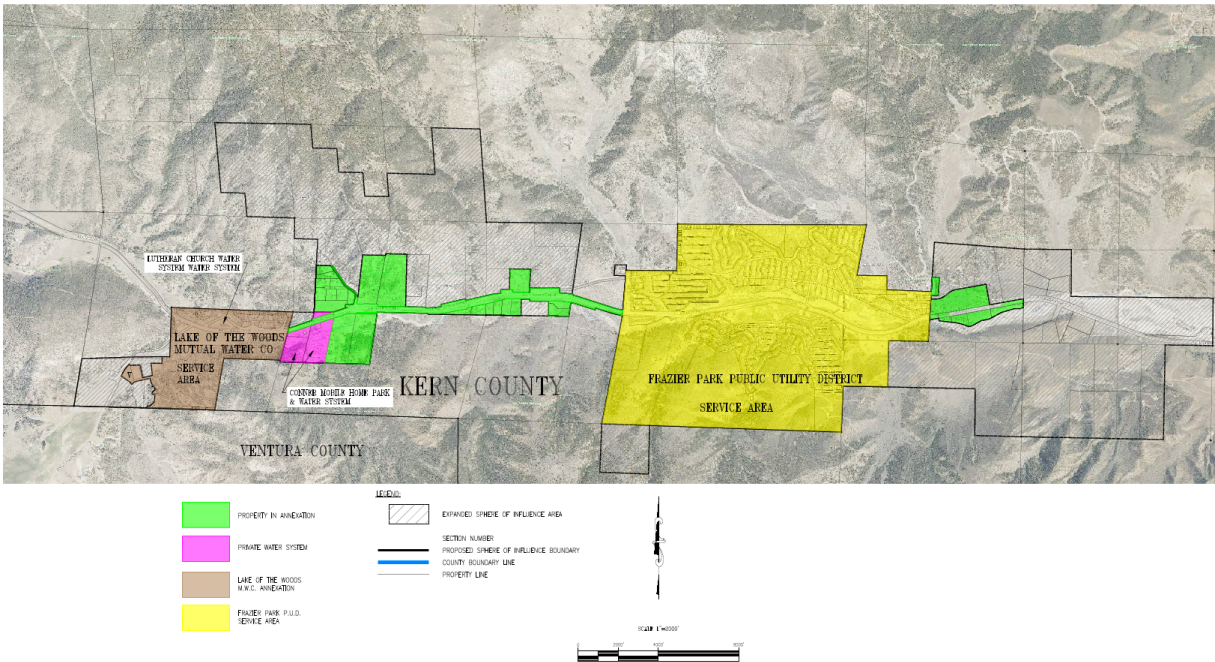


Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Google Earth, 2016

2.1 Overview of Water Agencies

The boundaries of the Frazier Park PUD and the Lake of the Woods MWC are shown in Figure 2-2. In the winter, Lake of the Woods MWC is generally able to provide water to residents from

**Figure 2-2
Lake of the Woods MWC and Frazier Park PUD
Kern County**



Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jasper & Associates, Inc.

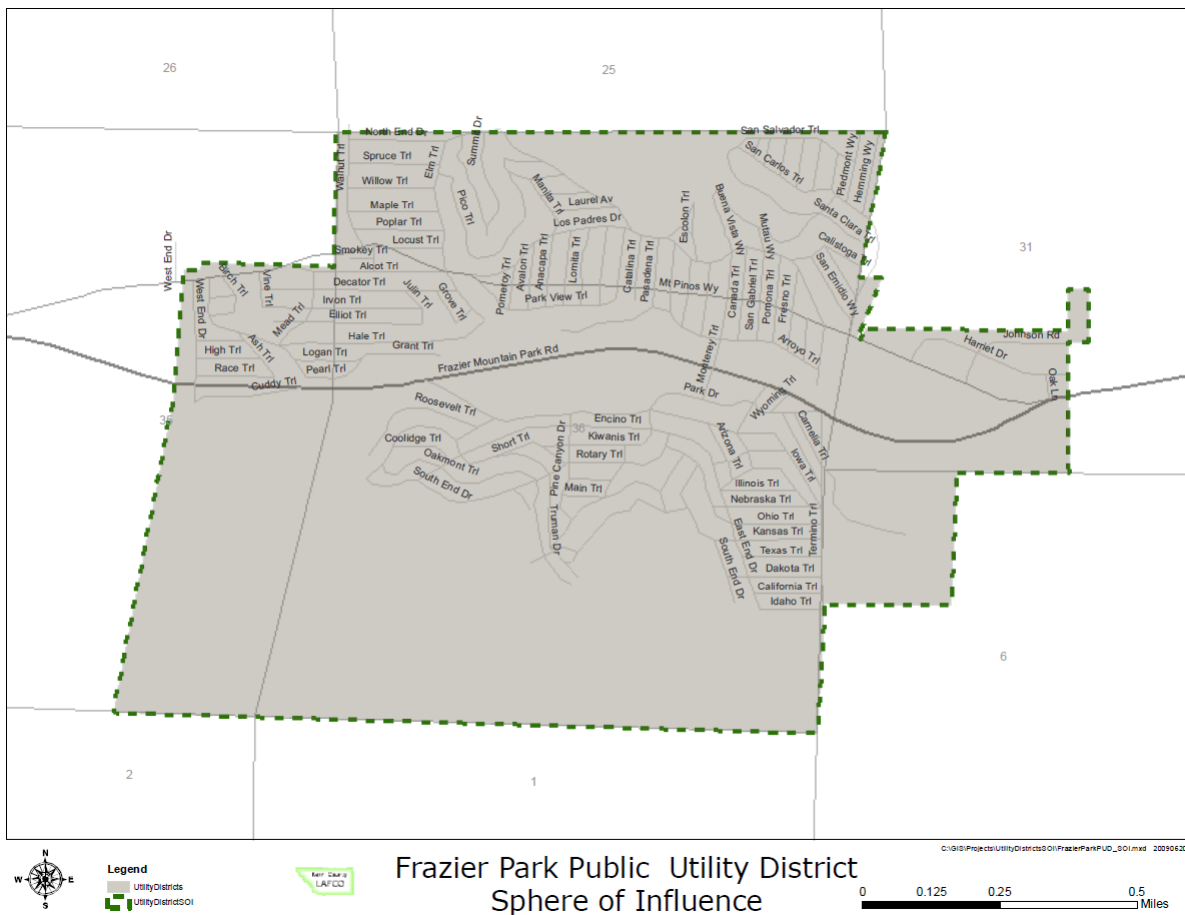
their wells. Due to the prolonged drought in the past decade, notwithstanding the recent record rainfall in early 2023, Lake of the Woods MWC has implemented strict water use limits and a moratorium on new services until the proposed Regional System is in place. The MWC has historically experienced significant water losses due to old leaking pipelines. To remedy this, the agency is implementing a pipe replacement project over three phases, with nearly 40 percent of the total line length scheduled for completion by December 2023.

Lake of the Woods MWC has been producing enough water to sustain the community with a gradual annual drop of the aquifer levels. More recently, production has been challenged by high levels of nitrates, iron, and manganese at the wells due to heavy rains and snow in early 2023. However, a combination of “no outside watering permitted policy”, consumer conservation, customer’s having to pay metered rates, and the increasing percentage of lines replaced have helped but not solved the problem of an insufficient water supply. The assessor parcels in the Frazier Park PUD, Lake of the Woods MWC and other annexing areas are included in Appendix Figure A-1.

Sphere of Influence

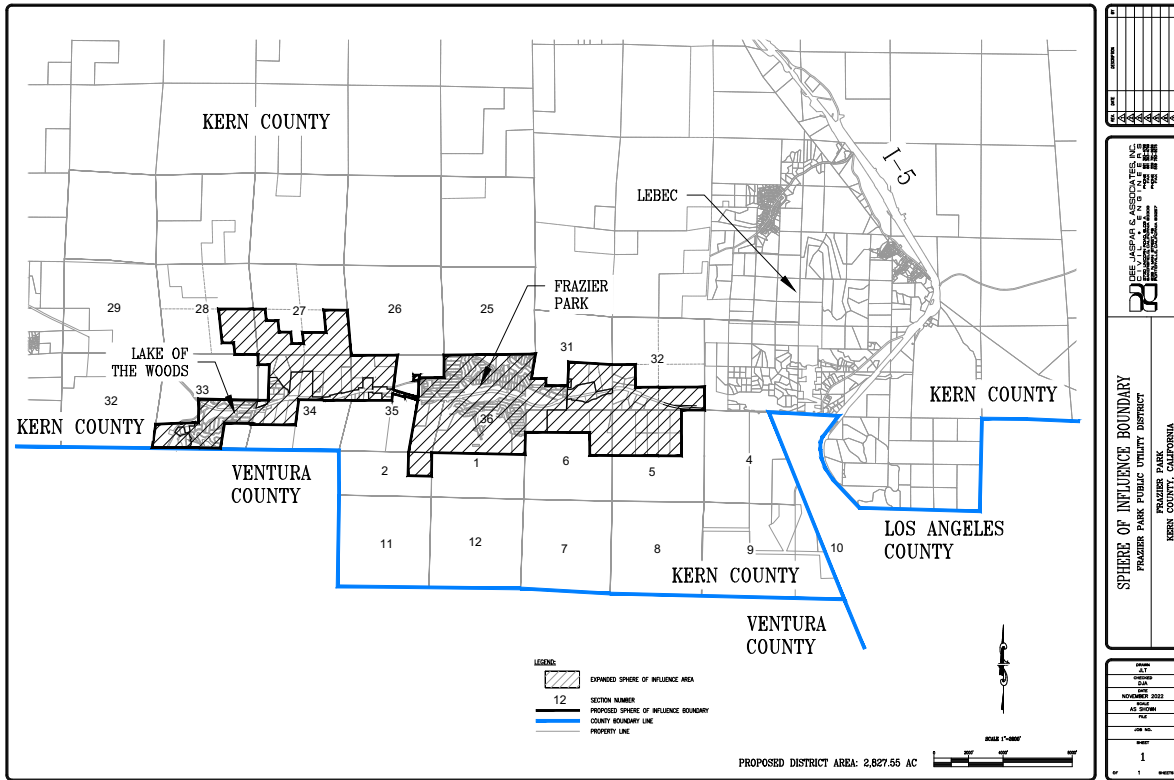
The current sphere of influence (SOI) approved for the Frazier Park PUD is coterminous with the existing District boundary, as shown in Figure 2-3. There is no SOI for Lake of the Woods MWC and the other annexing areas. Figure 2-4, shows the proposed SOI that will include the MWC and the areas containing the 300 additional connections, including the Lake of the Woods Mobile Village (84 connections), the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System (1 connection) and 17 area homes on individual non-community wells.

Figure 2-3
Current Frazier Park PUD Sphere of Influence
Kern County



Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
 Kern Local Agency Formation Commission

**Figure 2-4
Proposed Frazier Park PUD Sphere of Influence
Kern County**



Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspur & Associates, Inc.

2.2 Population and Projected Growth

According to the 2020 Census, the population of the Frazier Park Census Designated Place (CDP) is about 2,592 and about 790 people are living in Lake of the Woods CDP. There are currently 1,293 water connections to the Frazier Park Public Utility District (PUD), 401 water connections to the Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company (MWC). An estimated 300 additional connections are included in the water demand analysis in the MSR, including potentially 86 connections at the Lake of the Woods Mobile Village, one connection at the El Camino Pines

Lutheran Church Water System, 17 connections for individual home properties on single wells, and future in-fill growth.

The other water connections in the area between the two communities are served by several private wells, the Lake of Woods Mobile Homes and the Church of Latter Day Saints small water system that have chosen not to annex and form a regional water system. These entities have been notified by mail multiple times and have not responded. It is possible that these systems may desire to be part of a regional water system in the future.

2.3 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

As described in Chapter 1, LAFCo is required to consider the provision of public services to disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs). SB 244 defines a DUC as a place that meets the following criteria:

- Contains 10 or more dwelling units in close proximity to one another where 12 or more registered voters reside. For the purpose of this analysis, “close proximity” in the Kern County analysis was based on the threshold of more than one dwelling unit per acre. Information on the exact number of dwelling units was sometimes not available; in these cases, the number of residential units was used, and an assumption was made that one unit was equivalent to approximately one dwelling unit.
- Is either within a city sphere of influence (also known as a fringe community), is an island within a city boundary (also known as an island community), or is geographically isolated and has existed for at least 50 years (also known as a legacy community).
- Only legacy communities potentially occur in the unincorporated area of Kern County. The other two types of unincorporated communities occur in city spheres of influence or in unincorporated areas surrounded by incorporated cities.
- Has a median household income that is 80 percent or less of the statewide median household income. According to the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), the median household income for California in 2021 was \$84,907; therefore, communities with an area median income of \$67,925 or lower qualify. Kern LAFCo’s policy on DUCs and relevant data were reviewed.

Kern County is updating its housing element (2023—2031), which is not available currently. Based on the *County of Kern 2015-2023 Housing Element Update*, April 26, 2016, Lake of the Woods is designated as DUC 9. DUC 9 is the Census Designated Place (CDP) known as Lake of the Woods, which according to the 2021 ACS 5-year estimates is a cluster of 420 units in ‘close proximity’ on

about 49.6 acres, which results in an approximate density of 8.4 units per acre. The CDP’s median household income is \$51,133, which is less than the qualifying income threshold of \$67,925 for being designated as a DUC.

2.4 Water Supply

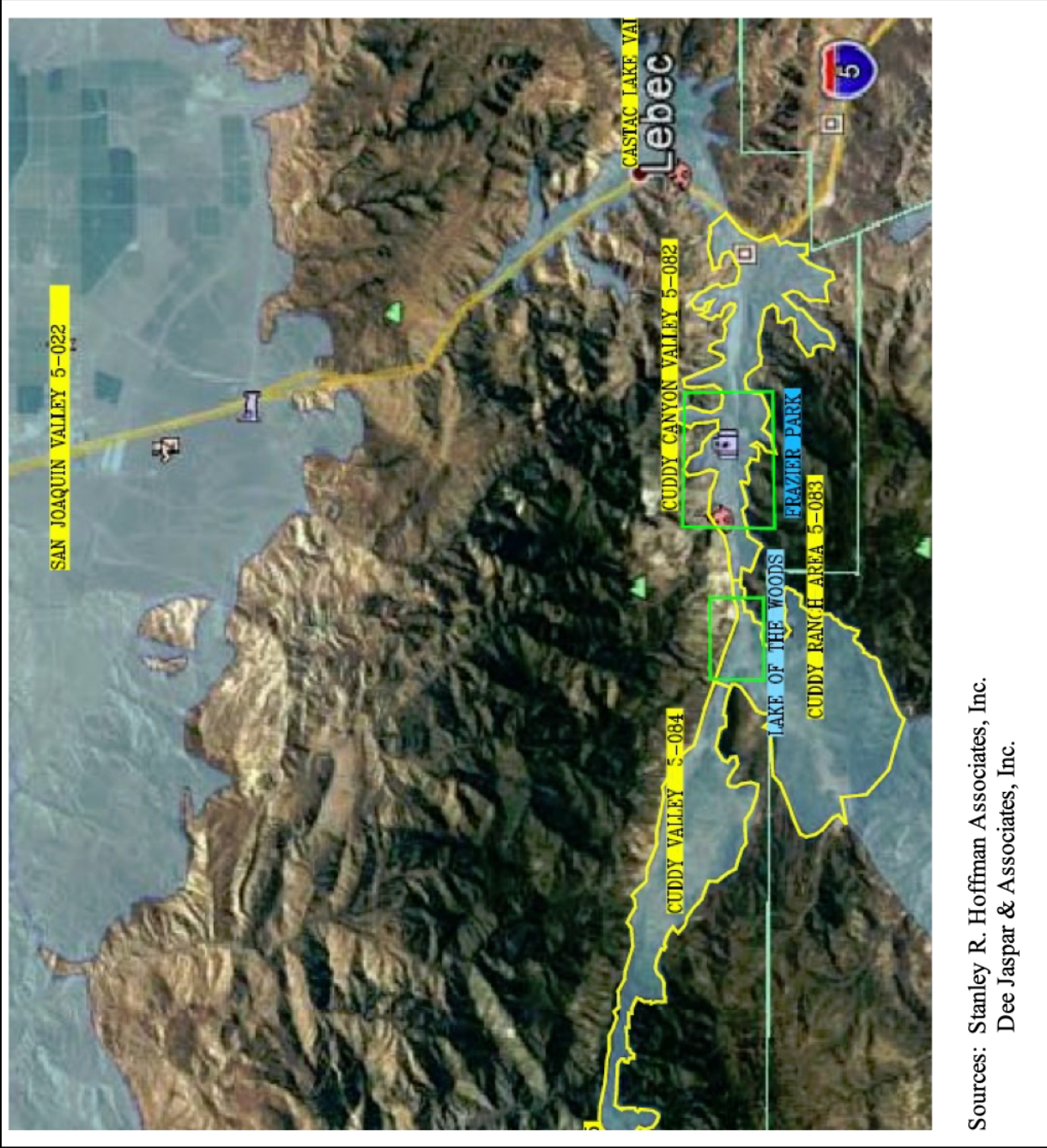
Background

The communities of Lake of the Woods and Frazier Park, along with many other communities in California have experienced the damaging effects of the drought conditions over the last decade. These conditions were alleviated to some degree due to the recent extreme wet spell in early 2023. However, it is not certain whether this wet period was an anomaly in a generally prolonged period of dry conditions.

There has been no significant streamflow in Cuddy Creek over past the decade prior to 2023. However, it has been observed that the groundwater basin reacts rapidly to the inflow of water from Cuddy Creek, even during a brief wet period, with the shallow alluvium experiencing various degrees of re-filling depending on creek flow. It is anticipated that the recent wet conditions have improved groundwater basin recharge.

The following discusses the availability of groundwater in the Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods portion of the “Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin”. The “Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin” as defined in the Galli Group’s “Regional Groundwater Assessment Report for Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin” – 2008, includes a portion of the Cuddy Ranch Area Groundwater Basin and Cuddy Canyon Valley Groundwater Basin, Basins 5-083 and 5-082, respectively (see Figure 2-5). Frazier Park’s wells are all located within Basin 5-082, and water for the Lake of the Woods MWC comes from five wells located in Basins 5-083 and 5-082.

Figure 2-5
Groundwater Basins: Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods Area
Kern County



Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspas & Associates, Inc.

The current understanding of the hydrogeology of the groundwater basin and the effect of municipal water demands on groundwater storage in the basin is presented based on information in the following reports:

1. *Regional Water Supply Report for the Frazier Park / Lake of the Woods Portion of Cuddy Canyon, Draft Report by Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc., 2023,*
2. *Gravity Survey Summary Report, Cuddy Creek Valley, Frazier Park by Subsurface Surveys & Associates, Inc., 2017 and 2020*
3. *Engineering Report by Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc., 2018*
4. *Estimate of Water Demands for the Study Area by Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc., 2015*
5. *Groundwater Conditions in the Frazier Park Area by Kenneth D. Schmidt & Associates, 2015*
6. *Regional Groundwater Assessment Report for Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin by the Galli Group, 2008*
7. *Groundwater Conditions in the Frazier Park/Lebec Specific Plan Area by Kenneth D. Schmidt & Associates, 2003*

Frazier Park PUD. The water supply for the Frazier Park PUD comes from the following two active wells.

- Well #5 located at the end of Montana Trail
- Well #6 located at 4001 Park Drive, FPPUD Headquarters

The Pine Canyon Spring and the Sam Young Spring are in isolated areas uphill from the community of Frazier Park. These two active springs are supplied by groundwater in the Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin – Basin 5-082 and are not contributing water to the Frazier Park PUD at this time.

Lake of the Woods MWC. The water supply for the Lake of the Woods MWC comes from five active wells supplied by groundwater in the Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin. The wells are located in a canyon surrounded by mountains and are identified as follows:

- Well #1, Well #2 and Well #7 located on Lakewood Drive
- Well #4 located by the Catholic Church
- Well #6 on the east side of Lake of the Woods

Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin

The Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin as defined by Galli begins west of Lake of the Woods and terminates at Interstate 5 in Lebec. It is approximately 36,000 feet long. As shown in Figure 2-4, the Frazier Park PUD is within Basin 5-082, the Cuddy Canyon Valley Groundwater Basin. With annexation of Lake of the Woods MWC service area, the Frazier Park PUD will also overlay Basin 5-083, the Cuddy Ranch Groundwater Basin, which begins at Lake of the Woods and ends just west of Frazier Park.

According to Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc. (2023), prior reports, including Galli (2008), divided the Cuddy Canyon Basin into three Sub-basins, the West Sub-basin (Lake of the Woods to west of Frazier Park), the Middle Sub-basin (west of Frazier Park to east of Frazier Park), and the East Sub-basin (east of Frazier Park to I-5 at Lebec). The Jaspar 2023 report considers the West and Middle Sub-basins as coterminous with the Frazier Park SOI, as referenced in this MSR report.

The Jaspar 2023 report estimates the amount of storage volume in these two Sub-basins based on geophysical surveys undertaken in 2017 and 2020. These surveys measured the depth and breadth of production alluvium in the basin by measuring the change in gravity that occurs between alluvium and the basement complex, which is granite.

Depth to water for both Sub-basins in the “full” condition was assumed to be 30 feet below the lowest point in each cross section. Full volume for the West Sub-basin is estimated to be 3,100 acre-feet and 4,200 acre-feet for the Middle Sub-basin, totaling 7,300 acre-feet for the combination. Galli (2008) estimated a full volume at 30-foot depth of 7,800 acre-feet, which were comparable to these recent estimates.

Lake of the Woods has experienced a significant dewatering of the alluvium in the west half of the West Basin, with wells penetrating the alluvium showing water levels near the base of the alluvium. This is due to the prolonged statewide drought over the past decade.

According to Jaspar (2023), the recent extremely wet winter should rectify a somewhat dire situation in Lake of the Woods, where water levels had dropped dangerously close to the bottom of the aquifer prior to the recent precipitation. It is estimated that water storage had dropped to about 500 acre-feet in the West Sub-basin and to 2,700 acre-feet in the Middle Sub-basin, at the end of 2022.

Groundwater Recharge

Groundwater recharge occurs in several ways:

1. Cuddy Creek streamflow infiltration, which has been minimal for the last five years.
2. Tributary streams entering from the north and south sides of Cuddy Canyon.
3. Mountain front recharge (underground) from both sides of the valley.
4. Downgradient (easterly) groundwater inflow into the Cuddy Valley Groundwater Basin from the Cuddy Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin 5-084

Moderate to very large amounts of recharge occurred during small to moderate streamflow events. This happens when rainfall values of 1 to 2 inches occur. The West and Middle Sub-basins benefit the most from these short, powerful storms. The existence of numerous springs and seeps is evidence that mountain front recharge is a significant contributor to the groundwater basin, particularly in the Frazier Park area. Mountain front recharge has been the major contributor to groundwater storage and, combined with the aforementioned groundwater restriction at the confluence of Garlock Fault and the San Andreas Fault, is the reason that groundwater levels in the Middle sub-basin remain relatively high, even in periods of drought.

Table 2-1 presents correlated annual rainfall to theoretical basin recharge using infiltration percentages. Even in years of lower-than-normal rainfall, with a day or series of days with 3–6 inches of rainfall, recharge takes place, indicating derived recharge amounts are conservative. Basin recharge lags behind the rainfall event by a certain time, depending on the configuration of the basin, character of the deposits, and the amount of rainfall. The lag time for the Cuddy Creek Sub-basin was calculated as 3 to 4 weeks after significant rainfall event. The basin therefore exhibits the effects of rainfall events relatively quickly.

The 2003 KDSA Report estimated that the average annual groundwater recharge is between 2,000 and 4,000 acre-feet (af) for the Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin (Lake of the Woods to Interstate 5). The recharge computed by Galli (in above Table 2-1) of between 1,500 and 2,600 acre-feet per year compares favorably to the amounts estimated by KDSA. If the recharge amounts are proportioned by length of sub-basin, the annual average recharge for the West and Middle Sub-basins amounts to about 1,500 acre-feet per year, based on the low range of KDSA's estimate of recharge (2,000 acre-feet per year for the Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin).

Net demand reflects the estimated consumptive use of water pumped from the aquifer. It is estimated that household uses return about 75% of the water pumped to the underlying groundwater basin and landscape irrigation returns about 25% of the applied water to the basin. Further, it is estimated that 65% of water use in the area is household use and 35% is landscape irrigation. Therefore 58% of the water pumped or derived from springs returns to the basin.

**Table 2-1
Correlated Annual Rainfall to Basin Recharge Using Infiltration Percentages
Cuddy Valley Groundwater Basin**

Rainfall Year	Rainfall (inches/year)	Infiltration %	Computed Recharge (acre-feet/year)	Percent of Normal
Drought	0-6	0	0	0
Below Normal	7-11	2-4	350 – 1,100	35%
Normal	12-15	5-7	1,500 – 2,600	100%
Above Normal	16-20	10-15	4,000 – 7,500	280%
Extreme	20+	20+	>7,500	365%

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc.

Water Budget

Updated total water budget for the Lake of the Woods and Frazier Park are estimated by Jaspar (2023) and based on an estimated unit water use of 0.29 acre foot (af)/connection/year, as a good representation of the long-term water use in Frazier Park. This estimate was also used for Lake of the Woods, assuming levels match Frazier Park once the systems are combined. For the proposed combined regional system, the study assumes 1,293 connections for Frazier Park PUD, 401 connections in Lake of the Woods, and 300 additional connections. This results in a water use projection of 375 afy for Frazier Park, 116 afy for Lake of the Woods, and 87 afy for the 300 additional connections, totaling 578 afy for the combined entities. This is compared to the previous 2015 projection of 561 afy for the combined entities. A value of 580 afy is used in this section for an updated estimate of the water budget for the combined systems.

For purposes of comparison, as shown in the 2016 report, the demand and supply tabulation in Table 2-2 reflects a normal year for the West and Middle Sub-basins. Reference is made to Table 2-1 for determination of the type of rainfall year. A five-year multiple dry year scenario is

presented in Table 2-3. This table reflects the dry period of 1984 to 1988, one of the driest on record as of now. The basins start the sequence full.

**Table 2-2
Demand and Supply
Normal Rainfall Year – West and Middle Sub-basins**

Type of Rainfall Year	Recharge (acre-feet)	Total Demand (acre-feet)	Net Demand (acre-feet)	Change in Basin Storage (acre-feet)	Basin Storage (acre-feet)
Normal	1,050	560	280	*	Full (8,300)

*The difference between recharge and net demand (770 acre-feet) is groundwater outflow.

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc.

**Table 2-3
Demand and Supply
Five Year Dry Period – West and Middle Sub-basins**

Type of Rainfall Year	Recharge (acre-feet)	Total Demand (acre-feet)	Net Demand (acre-feet)	Change in Basin Storage (acre-feet)	Basin Storage (acre-feet)
Normal					8,300
Dry	0	560	280	-280	8,020
Dry	0	560	280	-280	7,740
Below Normal*	180	560	280	-100	7,640
Below Normal*	180	560	280	-100	7,540
Below Normal*	180	560	280	-100	7,440

*As defined by Galli (Table 2-1). Recharge assumed to be 17% of normal (17% of 1,050 acre-feet) due to mountain front recharge. The recharge percentage used herein is less than predicted by Galli (35%) to reflect conditions between “Dry” and “Below Normal”.

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc.

Based on Jaspar (2023), Table 2-4 presents an updated seven-year water balance projection to those performed in 2016, incorporating the revised demand level of 580 afy and the recent wet weather in early 2023. This water balance starts with an assumption that the basin is 50% full as a result of the recent storm systems that have impacted California.

**Table 2-4
Demand and Supply
Six-Year Water Balance, Combined West and Middle Basins**

Rainfall Year	Description	Recharge (acre-feet)	Total Demand (acre-feet)	Net Demand (acre-feet)	Loss to East Basin (acre-feet)	Basin Storage (acre-feet)
2022	Drought	0	580	290	300	3,650
2023	Above Normal	4,310	580	290	2,200	5,470
2024	Normal	1,540	580	290	1,700	5,020
2025	Below Normal	540	580	290	1,100	4,170
2026	Drought	0	580	290	300	3,580
2027	Drought	0	580	290	300	2,990
2028	Drought	0	580	290	300	2,400

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc.

Summary of Findings

1. Estimated groundwater storage in the Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin as defined by the Galli Group is 19,600 acre-feet. The groundwater storage in the sub-basins is: West = 1,300 acre-feet, Middle = 7,000 acre-feet, East = 11,300 acre-feet. This reflects “normal” basin conditions as defined by Galli.
2. Groundwater recharge is principally from streamflow in Cuddy Creek, from valley side streams, and from Mountain Front recharge.
3. Groundwater recharge for the Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin in a Normal year has been estimated to be between 1,500 – 2,600 acre-feet per year (afy) (Galli Group) to 2,000 - 4,000 afy (KDSA). Annual recharge for the West and Middle Sub-basins in this study was estimated at 1,500 afy by Jaspar (2023) based on the low range of KDSA’s report, 2,000 afy. This was used because it is a conservative value and is within the range developed by the Galli Group.
4. Existing water demands are 375 afy for Frazier Park, 116 afy for Lake of the Woods, and 87 afy for infill projects and for existing properties between the two entities, bringing the total demands for the West and Middle Sub-basins to 580 afy.
5. The recharge value is for the entire basin and therefore the recharge value for the combined West and Middle Sub-basins was taken as a ratio of the lengths of the two

sub-basins to the full length of the basin. This value was determined to be about 1,500 afy for the combined West and Middle Sub-basins.

6. In a “Normal” year there is an excess of groundwater from recharge of about 770 acre-feet per year for the West and Middle Sub-basins, which flows underground and into the East Sub-basin.
7. A five-year period replicating the Year 1984 – 1988 drought reduces the amount of groundwater in storage from 8,300 acre-feet to 7,440 acre-feet.
8. An updated 7-year water balance projection by Jaspar (2023), shows the water balance starting with a 50% storage level in the combined basins (2022) followed by an above normal year (2023) which results in a basin about 75% full, then followed by a normal year, a below normal year, and then three drought years with no recharge. The result is that the basin is 33% full – which is below storage volumes were at the beginning of 2023. The result of this is that Lake of the Woods wells would be nearly dry – but Frazier Park wells would still be able to produce enough water for both entities for several more years (net storage reduction in drought years is estimated to be 500 afy). Water quality issues would likely surface due to the reduced storage volumes resulting from minimal recharge. The takeaway from this is that the district should explore ways to develop a supplemental surface water supply.
9. The Cuddy Canyon Groundwater Basin is sufficient to meet the demands of the combined communities of Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods.

2.5 Water Demand

Water demand analysis for Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods area is provided by Dee Jaspar & Associates, Consulting Civil Engineers (2023). Demands are developed for both communities, first as separate service areas and second, as a combined service area. The effect of an additional 300 connections (including the Lake of the Woods Mobile Village, Lutheran Church Water System, 17 individual non-system wells and future infill connections) is also developed.

The two communities are roughly two miles apart. There are approximately 790 persons living in Lake of the Woods area and 2,592 persons living in Frazier Park. There are currently 1,293 water connections to the Frazier Park Public Utility District (PUD), 401 water connections to the Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company (MWC) and an additional 300 connections assumed for the future. These are the two areas that have expressed a desire to look into the possibility of creating a regional water agency. It is anticipated that this would involve annexation of Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company, the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System and the 17 properties served by individual wells into Frazier Park Public Utility District.

There are other water connections with existing private wells and properties that are served by their own small wells in the area between and next to the two communities, including the Lake of the Woods Mobile Village Water System. These connections have not chosen to be a part of the regional system; however, they might in the future. An estimate of 300 additional connections was included in this study to reflect both the known non-Lake of the Woods MWC connections and other future demands from Frazier Park and other possible lots in the Lake of the Woods area.

Water Demand Standards

The County of Kern Water System Standards contain procedures by which municipal water demands can be calculated in Division Two of the Kern County Development Standards. The Standards address the range of geographic areas within the county and are intended to be used as a guide. Local information, when available, can be used to develop demands specific to a water supplier's service area. This information must be compared to the county standard to develop a sense of the validity of the local information.

Demand Calculation – County Standards

Section 202-3 *Required Residential Supply – General*, contains the county water supply requirements. After determining the number of connections in the service area, the peak hourly demand is determined from the Water Supply Requirements Chart. From this number the maximum month daily residential flow and the average daily flow for the maximum month are calculated. This information is compared to water production information from Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods. The two systems are then combined and demands are developed for the combined systems. Further, an estimate of water demands for the combined systems included the capacity attributable to an additional 300 connections.

Frazier Park PUD is a metered system and Lake of the Woods MWC is mostly metered. Table 2-5 includes metered connections in both Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods. Metering would be a requirement if the systems were combined, and State law requires all services to be billed on metered rates by the year 2025. As mentioned above, the county standards present a range of demands, depending on the geographic location of the system and whether or not the system is metered. The lowest demands generally occur in the mountain communities and the highest on the valley floor.

**Table 2-5
Peak Hour Demand
Lake of the Woods MWC and Frazier Park PUD**

Community	Number of Connections	Minimum to Maximum Peak Hour Demand Metered Water Service
Frazier Park PUD	1,293	800 – 2,200 gallons per minute (gpm)
Lake of the Woods	401	320 – 800 gpm
Combined *	1,994	1,200 – 3,100 gpm

- Includes 300 additional connections, over and above Frazier Park PUD and the Lake of the Woods.

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc.

The Maximum Month Daily Demand is estimated in Table 2-6. This is the average daily demand for the peak water use month in the system. Usually this month is June, July or August. Very occasionally it falls outside the summer months.

**Table 2-6
Maximum Month Average Daily Demand
Lake of the Woods MWC and Frazier Park PUD**

Community	Range – Minimum to Maximum Demand Maximum Month – Average Daily Demand (Metered)
Lake of the Woods	107 - 267 gallons per minute (gpm)
Frazier Park	267 - 733 gpm
Combined	350 - 933 gpm

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc.

Estimated Demands

Frazier Park PUD. Frazier Park PUD is a metered system serving 1,303 connections. Comparison of the production records with the delivery records indicates that there is a difference between the water meters on the wells and the water metered through the individual service meters.

This is not unusual. The average difference is about 20%. This is based on a six-year average of District records from 2009 – 2014. Monthly variations are much higher and some data is inconsistent with comparable months. The difference in water pumped versus water delivered is factored into the quantities that appear in Table 2-7. The difference is likely due to a combination of losses due to pipe breaks and metering inconsistencies.

The contribution from the two springs has not been factored into the calculations due to the variable nature of the resource, and the fact that spring flow is not metered. Spring flow is reported to be a maximum of 25 gallons per minute (gpm) for each spring. This has decreased due to the drought and varies seasonally.

Pumping records for the past six years for the Frazier Park system indicate that the maximum month daily pumping demand is 360 gpm. This is within the lower 1/3 of the range of demands developed by using the County standard. The peak hour source production for Frazier Park is 1,081 gpm based on maximum month average daily demand of 360 gpm. This is met by drawing water from wells, springs, and from storage. Frazier Park has 2.1 million gallons of storage. On average, Frazier Park pumps 16,055,099 gallons (49 acre-feet) in the maximum month, which is

**Table 2-7
Estimated Water Demands and Water Production
Lake of the Woods MWC and Frazier Park PUD**

Community	Annual Water Production	Maximum Month Water Production	Peak Hour Demand	Average Annual Demand
Frazier Park (1,293 Connections)	360 af	49 af	1,081 gpm	223 gpm
Lake of the Woods (401 Connections)	117 af	16 af	351 gpm	73 gpm
Combined (FPPUD & LOW) (1,694 Connections)	477 af	65 af	1,482 gpm	296 gpm
Combined with 300 Additional Residences (1,994 Connections)	561 af	77 af	1,743 gpm	348 gpm

Note: Peak Hour and Average Annual Demands were estimated by addition of the two entities respective demands. The County standards would generate a slightly lower value for these combined systems, therefore the direct addition is slightly more conservative.

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc.

13.7% of its average annual production of 117,294,982 gallons (360 acre-feet). The average annual daily demand is 223 gpm. The average annual water production is 0.28 acre-feet per connection.

Lake of the Woods MWC. Lake of the Woods is a metered system. It serves 401 connections. The six-year average annual water pumped for Lake of the Woods is 38,119,900 gallons (117 acre-feet). This is 0.29 acre-feet per connection, nearly the same as that for Frazier Park (Frazier Park = 0.28 acre-feet per connection). Assuming that the maximum month is comparable to that of Frazier Park (maximum month production is 13.7% of the annual production), the maximum month daily demand for Lake of the Woods would be 117 gpm and the maximum month deliveries would be 5,222,426 gallons (16 acre-feet). This also indicates that the peak hour demand would then be 351 gpm. These values fall within the lower range that is developed by the county standard, which would be expected for a mountain community.

The annual average daily demand is 73 gpm. Installation of meters would normally have the effect of reducing demands on the system; however, the effect of the extended drought has already reduced demands. Well production in Lake of the Woods has decreased over 70 percent from 2011. The old leaking water lines lose about 37 percent of water pumped from the wells. The water supply situation in Lake of the Woods is now critical. Water hauling is used to supplement supply in the summer months, when necessary, although this has not been required in the past several years due to the restrictions on water use imposed by the company. For the purposes of this study it is assumed that demands will remain unchanged because of the current and planned improvements in the Lake of the Woods distribution system, as the current water use is nearly the same as for the metered system in Frazier Park (see above).

Combined Systems. The combining of the systems results in the demands presented in Table 2-7. The above information for the individual systems together with the information for the combined systems, is presented. For estimation purposes, 300 additional connections (including 84 connections associated with Lake of the Woods Mobile Village Water System, the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System, 17 individual non-system wells, and infill growth within the

PUD and the MWC) have been added to the combination of the two systems, bringing the total number of services to 1,994.

2.6 Water Quality

The drinking water is routinely monitored for contaminants for the Frazier Park PUD, the Lake of the Woods MWC and the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System. An annual *Consumer Confidence Report* is issued by each agency. The water quality of the 17 single well properties is unknown.

Frazier Park PUD

Continuous chlorination is provided to the three wells and two springs supplying water to the Frazier Park PUD. The annual *Consumer Confidence Report* from the Frazier Park PUD is distributed to district customers, posted at www.frazierparkwater.com and posted on the Water Company Bulletin Board at Kern County Library. Based on the most recent report for 2022, as shown in Appendix Table B-1, there was no detection of coliform bacteria in 2022 and the contaminant levels detected in the samples were below concentrations requiring action by the Frazier Park PUD.

Lake of the Woods MWC

Based on the 2022 *Consumer Confidence Report* for Lake of the Woods MWC, as shown in Appendix Table B-2, there was no detection of coliform bacteria. There were nitrate and fluoride water supply compliance orders filed with the Lake of the Woods MWC, which were both corrected in 2020. The annual *Consumer Confidence Report* for Lake of the Woods MWC is distributed to company customers, and posted at www.lakeofthewoodswater.com

2.7 Current Financing

Frazier Park PUD

Revenues and Expenses. This section describes sources of revenues and expenses associated with the current Frazier Park PUD’s water system. The Frazier Park PUD receives revenue from water sales, fee income, property taxes, rental properties and periodic grants and loans. Most of these revenues are placed in the Frazier Park PUD’s Revenue/Operating Fund. Water sales are the primary financing sources for the proposed Fiscal Year (FY) July 2024-June 2025. Detailed revenues are included in Appendix Table C-1.

Frazier Park PUD expenses are primarily related to operations and maintenance, with wages and payroll representing the largest expense followed by general operations cost. Detailed expenses are included in Appendix Table C-2.

Comparing revenues to expenses provides an analysis of the overall fiscal health and serves to assess the financial ability of the Frazier Park PUD to provide water services. As shown in Panel C of Table 2-8, in FY 2019-2020 revenues exceeded expenses by \$366,274. In the following proposed fiscal years, revenues exceed expenses by \$201,821 in 2022-23 and \$179,472 in 2023-24. For FY 2024-2025, proposed revenues exceed expenses by \$120,679.

**Table 2-8
Summary of Income and Expenses
Frazier Park Public Utility District**

Category	July 2019 - June 2020	Proposed			Percent of Total
		July 2022 - June 2023	July 2023 - June 2024	July 2024 - June 2025	
A. Income Category					
Water Sales	\$1,308,862	\$1,309,150	\$1,312,175	\$1,315,200	90.7%
Fee Income	43,673	30,500	34,300	38,100	2.6%
Kern County Revenues	61,726	60,500	61,700	63,300	4.4%
Use of Money & Property	25,333	26,800	27,350	27,875	1.9%
Grants	<u>8,701</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Total Income	\$1,448,296	\$1,434,950	\$1,435,525	\$1,450,475	100.0%
B. Expense Category					
General Operations	\$369,727	\$450,084	\$468,940	\$510,540	38.4%
Maintenance and Repairs	49,084	57,000	46,000	41,000	3.1%
Wages and Payroll Expenses	475,798	534,900	553,275	573,000	43.1%
Insurance	29,101	32,000	32,700	33,200	2.5%
Interest Expense	96,541	91,500	89,394	87,261	6.6%
Professional Services	48,282	48,395	46,295	64,595	4.9%
Telephone	7,635	11,050	11,250	11,700	0.9%
Travel	1,361	2,950	2,950	2,950	0.2%
Utilities	<u>4,495</u>	<u>5,250</u>	<u>5,250</u>	<u>5,550</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Total Expenses	\$1,082,023	\$1,233,129	\$1,256,053	\$1,329,796	100.0%
C. Net Income	\$366,274	\$201,821	\$179,472	\$120,679	

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Frazier Park Public Utility District, Proposed Five Year Budget 2021-25

Assets and Liabilities. The Frazier Park PUD owns its water system, and these capital assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. A summary of the district’s assets and liabilities as of May 30, 2023 is presented in Table 2-9. As shown in Panel A of Table 2-9, Frazier Park PUD assets are estimated at about \$7.82 million. The majority of these assets include fixed assets of the water transmission and distribution system. Detailed breakdown of assets is available on the district website. <https://www.frazierparkwater.com/files/245876db5/09+-+Board+Financials.pdf>

Liabilities and Equity. To finance capital expenditures, the Frazier Park PUD did encumber loans from a variety of sources. The Frazier Park PUD is currently paying off these long term debts, estimated at about \$2.77 million, as shown in Panel B of Table 2-9. Detailed liabilities and equity are available on the district website <https://www.frazierparkwater.com/files/245876db5/09+-+Board+Financials.pdf>

**Table 2-9
Summary of Assets and Liabilities
Frazier Park Public Utility District**

Category	May 30, 2023
A. Assets	
Current Assets	\$1,998,394
Fixed Assets	<u>5,823,037</u>
Total Assets	\$7,821,431
B. Liabilities and Equity	
Current Liabilities	\$385,471
Long Term Liabilities	2,769,189
Equity	<u>4,666,771</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$7,821,431

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Frazier Park Public Utility District, *Balance Sheet As of May 30, 2023*

Cost Avoidance. Ideally, proposed methods to reduce costs would not adversely affect service levels. In general, water systems have a fixed cost associated with operations and maintenance and have a variable cost related to demand. As the Frazier Park PUD staff continues to provide water services to residents, they must deal with regulatory and physical constraints which may limit the ability of the Frazier Park PUD to pursue cost avoidance practices.

Current Rates and Fees

Frazier Park PUD. Monthly service charges vary by size of meter. Table 2-10 presents the adopted January 2023 rates and fees. Residential monthly services rates are \$69 for ¾” meters

and \$115 for 1" meters. Monthly service charges for business range from \$69 to \$2,284 depending on the size of the meter.

New residential connection fees for Frazier Park PUD are \$8,000 for ¾" meters and \$9,000 for 1" meters. New connection fees for business range from \$10,000 for a 1" meter to \$14,000 for a 6" meter.

As also shown in Table 2-10, Frazier Park PUD fees include water consumption fees at \$2.36 per 100 cubic feet of water, shut off/turn on fees at \$26 on Monday through Thursday business hours and \$156 after business hours and on weekends. Other Frazier Park PUD administrative and service fees are presented in Appendix Table C-3.

Lake of the Woods MWC. The adopted January 2023 rates and fees for Lake of the Woods MWC are also shown in Table 2-10. The Lake of the Woods MWC initiated monthly billing in January 2017. Residential monthly services rates are \$54 for ¾" meters and \$90 for 1" meters. Business monthly services rates are \$54 for ¾" meters and \$228 for 2" meters. MWC fees include water consumption fees at \$0.105 per cubic feet (or \$10.5 per 100 cubic feet) of water. New residential connection fees for the MWC are \$50 for residential and business.

The Lake of the Woods MWC charges an annual assessment of 50% of the shareholder's share of total shares. Shut off/turn off fees are \$50 per connection. Other Lake of the Woods MWC fees include late charges, non-service fees, water stock fees and lost water stock fees.

Table 2-10
Current Water Service Rates ¹
Frazier Park PUD and Lake of the Woods MWC

Item Description	Frazier Park PUD	Lake of the Woods MWC ²
<u>Monthly Service Charge - Residential</u>		
3/4" Meter	\$68.56	\$54.09
1" Meter	\$114.68	\$90.34
<u>Monthly Service Charge - Business</u>		
3/4" Meter	\$68.56	\$54.09
1" Meter	\$114.68	\$90.34
1 1/2" Meter	\$228.12	n/a
2" Meter	\$365.24	\$228.11
3" Meter	\$722.99	n/a
4" Meter	\$1,134.35	n/a
6" Meter	\$2,283.66	n/a
<u>New Connection Fees - Residential</u>		
3/4" Meter	\$8,000	\$50.00
1" Meter	\$9,000	n/a
<u>New Connection Fees - Business</u>		
3/4" Meter	\$8,000	\$50.00
1" Meter	\$10,000	n/a
1 1/2" Meter	\$11,000	n/a
2" Meter	\$12,000	n/a
3" Meter	\$13,000	n/a
4" Meter	\$13,000	n/a
6" Meter	\$14,000	n/a
<u>Will Serve Deposit</u>	\$200	n/a
(If entire New Connection fee is paid within six months from date of application, the deposit will be deducted from the connection fee.)		
<u>Annual Assessments</u>	n/a	50% of Shareholders' Shares
<u>Consumption Fee (per 100 cubic feet of water)</u>	\$2.36	\$10.50
<u>Reconnection Fee</u>	\$108.70	n/a
<u>Residential Service Update from 3/4" to 1" Meter</u>	\$2,864.20	n/a
<u>Shut Off/Turn On Fees</u>		
Turn On or Off Water During Regular Business Hours (M-Th, 8-5)	\$26.08	n/a
Turn On or Off Water After Regular Business Hours or Weekends	\$155.50	n/a
3 Days Activation and Lock Off	\$155.50	n/a
Emergency Shut Off (to avoid damage, any time)	No Charge	n/a
<u>Late Charges (Percent of amount past due)</u>	\$0.10	\$0.10
<u>Returned Check Fee</u>	\$38.00	\$35.00
<u>Ownership Transfer Fee</u>	\$54.35	\$50.00
<u>Owner-Tenant Reconnection Fee</u>	\$108.70	\$35.00
<u>Discontinuation Notice Posting Fee</u>	\$27.17	n/a
<u>Cutting Off Locks/Vandalism (each occurrence)</u>	\$348.93	n/a
<u>NSF Charges</u>	n/a	\$25.00
<u>Water Stock Fee</u>	n/a	\$25.00
<u>Lost Water Stock Fee</u>	n/a	\$20.00

Note: 1. n/a = not applicable

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.

Frazier Park Public Utility District, *List of Rates and Fees*, Revised January 2023

Lake of the Woods, Rates Effective for January 2023 Billing, www.lakeofthewoodswater.com

2.8 Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The Lake of the Woods MWC, the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System, and 17 individual properties with wells and vacant parcels are proposing to annex to the Frazier Park PUD. As shown in Table 2-11, the total water system preliminary cost estimate is about \$17.34 million. Of this total, project infrastructure costs are estimated at about \$22.76 million and the remaining costs include a 15 percent contingency; FPPUD capacity fees; mitigation; and design and inspection fee for a total of \$29.7 million.

The estimated new regional water system costs in Table 2-11 include Frazier Park PUD with the annexation of the Lake of the Woods MWC and 300 additional connections, to include the El Camino Pines Lutheran Church Water System and 17 additional individual wells. Detailed descriptions of the costs prepared by Dee Jaspar and Associates are included in Appendix Table C-4 and a diagram of the proposed water system is included in Appendix Figure A-2.

Table 2-11
Summary of Estimated New Regional Water System Costs
Frazier Park Public Utility District

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Extended Cost
Purchase Well Site Property	2	LS	\$100,000	\$200,000
Drill, Construct, and Develop New Well	2	LS	\$640,400	\$1,280,800
Equip a New Well with Pump, Motor, Piping & Electrical	2	LS	\$1,019,500	\$2,039,000
Regional Transmission Main	1	LS	\$984,836	\$10,960,500
Purchase Tank & Booster Plant Site Property	3	LS	\$100,000	\$300,000
Tank & Booster Pumping Plant	3	LS	\$2,185,000	\$6,555,000
Modifications at Well 5 Wellsite				<u>\$1,425,000</u>
Project Subtotal:				\$22,760,300
15% Contingency:				\$3,414,045
FPPUD Administrative Fees:				\$100,000
Engineering Design:				\$1,138,015
Environmental Mitigation:				\$100,000
Labor Compliance:				\$80,000
Permitting and Compliance:				\$100,000
Construction Staking:				\$75,000
Bid Advertisement & Legal:				\$20,000
Construction Administration:				\$569,008
Construction Inspection:				<u>\$1,365,618</u>
Total Project Estimate:				\$29,721,986

Sources: Dee Jaspar & Associates, Inc., Regional Water Supply for the Frazier Park / Lake of The Woods Portion of Cuddy Canyon.

The regional system has multiple phased components, including the proposed early drilling of one well each in Lake of the Woods (Well No. 8) and Frazier Park (Well No.9), as explained in greater detail in Jaspar (2023). The utilization of the \$29.7 million of proposed capital expenditures for the regional system will depend on the phasing of these components. Well No. 8 early drilling is estimated to cost \$4.72 million, while Well No. 9, which includes a new distribution and pumping system, is estimated at \$17.23 million.

The Frazier Park PUD can apply for funds from the State Water Resources Board, State funds from the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Federal funds like United States Department of Agriculture/Rural Development and Community Development Block Grant funds.

The Frazier Park PUD has secured a ‘Planning Loan’ for the Regional Consolidation Project for a total of \$1.015 million with 100% principal forgiveness from the State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Safety Revolving Fund (DWSRF). This will pay for preconstruction planning costs such as a hydrological study, an engineering report, test wells, and project system design and specifications.

When the planning work is completed; the Frazier Park PUD will apply for construction funding to pay for the estimated \$29.7 million Regional Consolidation Project from the State DWSRF, other state funding and federal funding as needed. The State DWSRF Construction Funding Application covers 100% total project eligible costs with up to \$60,000 per connection.

This construction funding would pay for the \$29.7 million in Regional Project construction (wells, storage, pumps, meters, water transmission lines, water distributions lines, hydrants and valves) and related costs (District capacity fees, land, engineering, administration, etc.).

Self-Help Enterprises has provided technical assistance, application preparation and project funding consultation to both the Frazier Park PUD and the Lake of the Woods MWC. Since 2013, state and federal grant funds of about \$702,264 have been obtained by the Frazier Park PUD for regional project formation costs and development of a new well. The Lake of the Woods MWC has received state and federal funds of about \$3,671,035 to develop and connect new wells, pay for hauled water, replace water lines and install water meters.

2.9 Accountability and Efficiencies

The Frazier Park PUD and the Lake of the Woods MWC demonstrate accountability through their public meetings and transparency policies, adherence to applicable government code sections, have open and accessible meetings, disseminate information, and encourage public participation through establishment of regular public comment opportunities.

Frazier Park Public Utility District (PUD)

Contact Information: P.O. Box 1525
Frazier Park, CA 93225
Office: (661) 245-3734

Board and Staff:

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Tiffany Matte, Administrative Assistant/Clerk of the Board, tiffanym.fppud@gmail.com

The Board of Directors of the Frazier Park PUD meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 4020 Park Drive in Frazier Park at 6:00 p.m.

Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company (MWC)

Contact Information: 7025 Cuddy Valley Road #F
Frazier Park, CA 93225
Office: (661) 245-1448 email: lowwaterco@gmail.com
Emergency: (661) 917-7317

Board and Staff:

Joan Kotnik, President,
Daryl Beckstrand, Vice President/Treasurer
Mary Dreier, Secretary
Martin Morehouse, Director
Stanley Eisman, Director

Pam Jarecki, Office Manager,
Brenda Fessia, Assistant Officer Manager
Eric Alcala, Water Operator

The Board of Directors of the Lake of the Woods MWC meets the first Thursday of each month at 7025 Cuddy Valley in Lake of the Woods at 6:00 p.m.

**APPENDIX A
ANNEXATION AREA AND FRAZIER PARK PUD ASSESSOR PARCELS
AND
PRELIMINARY REGIONAL SYSTEM LAYOUT**

Figure A-1 (Sheet 2)

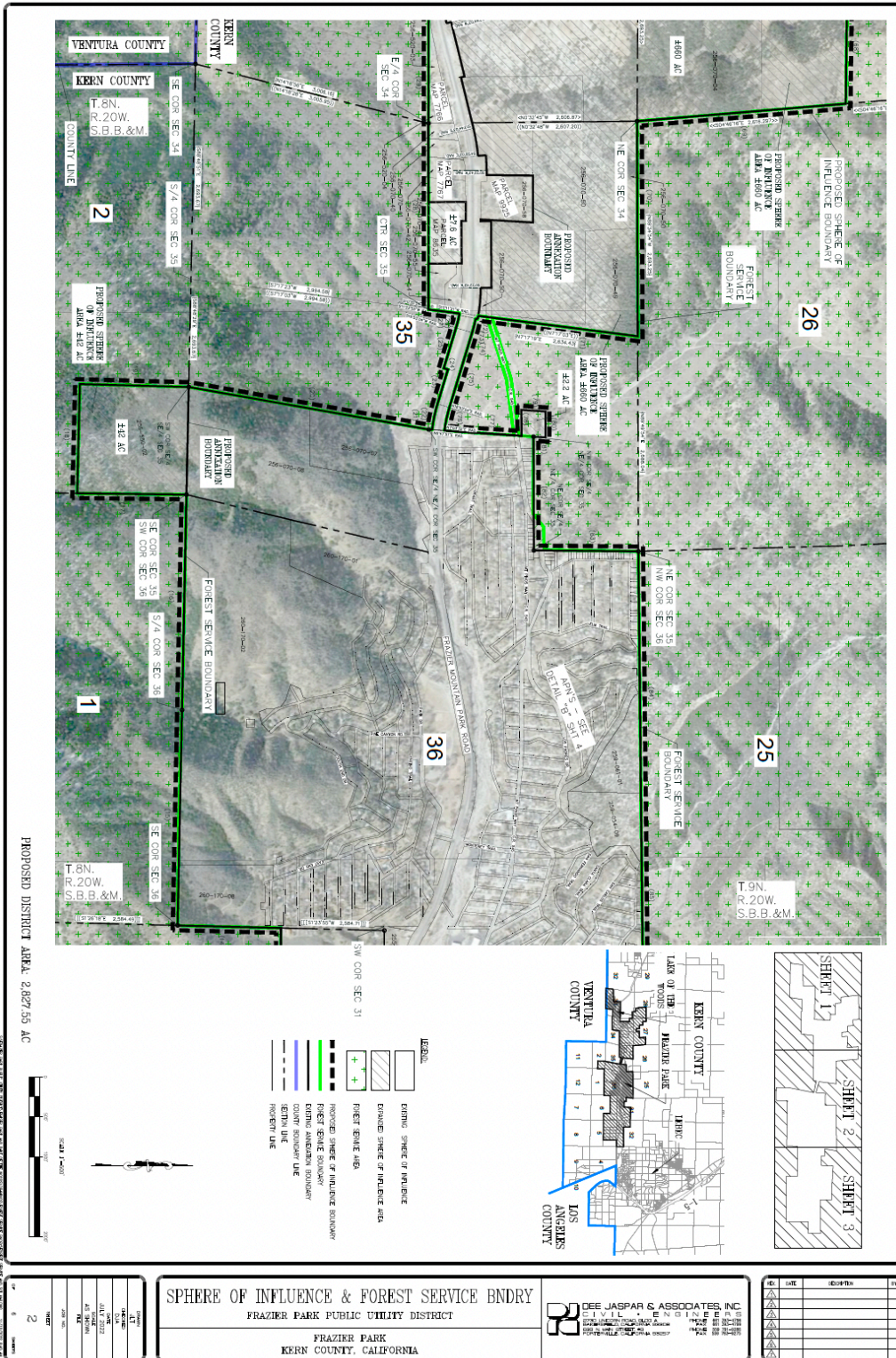
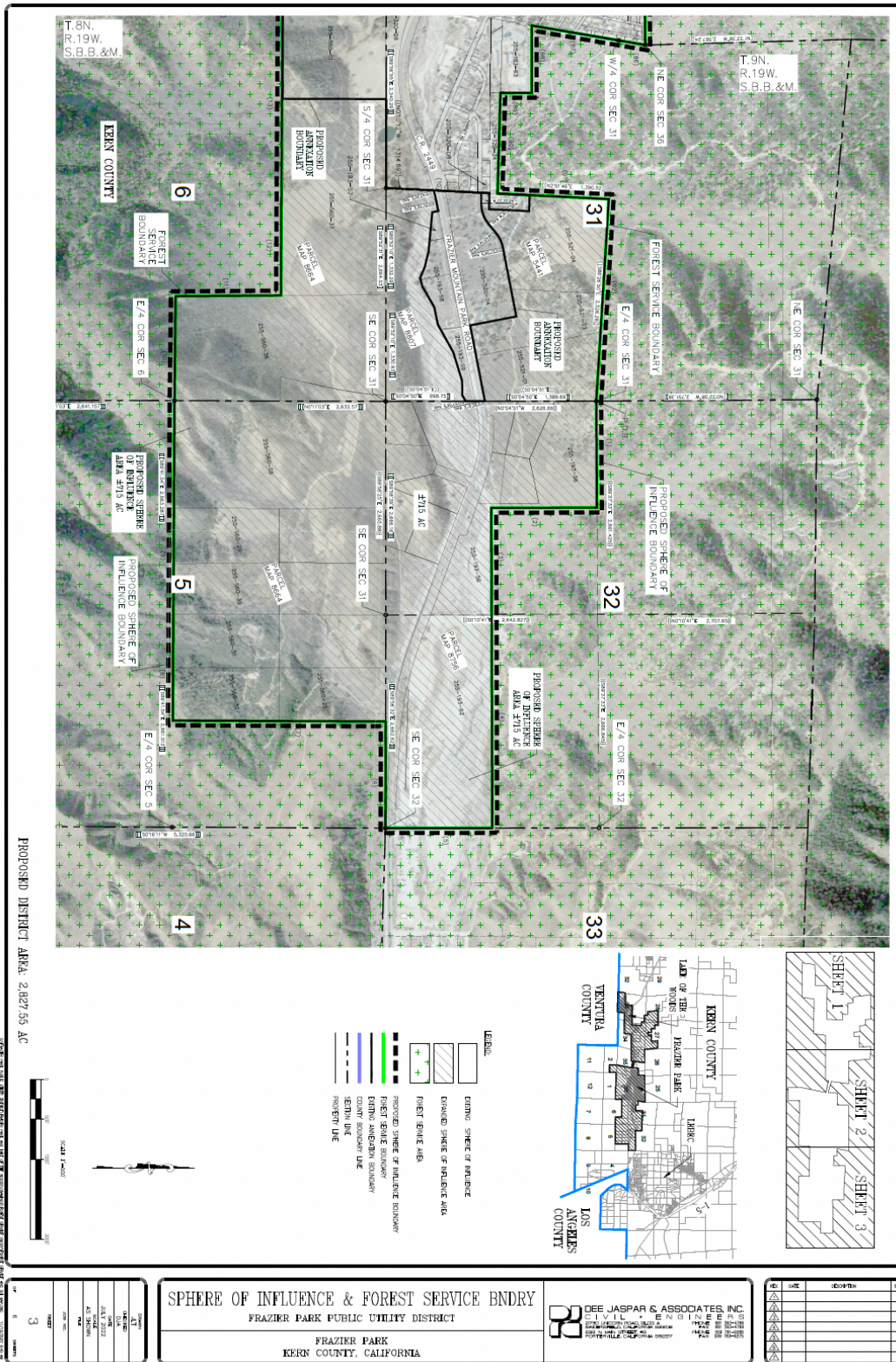
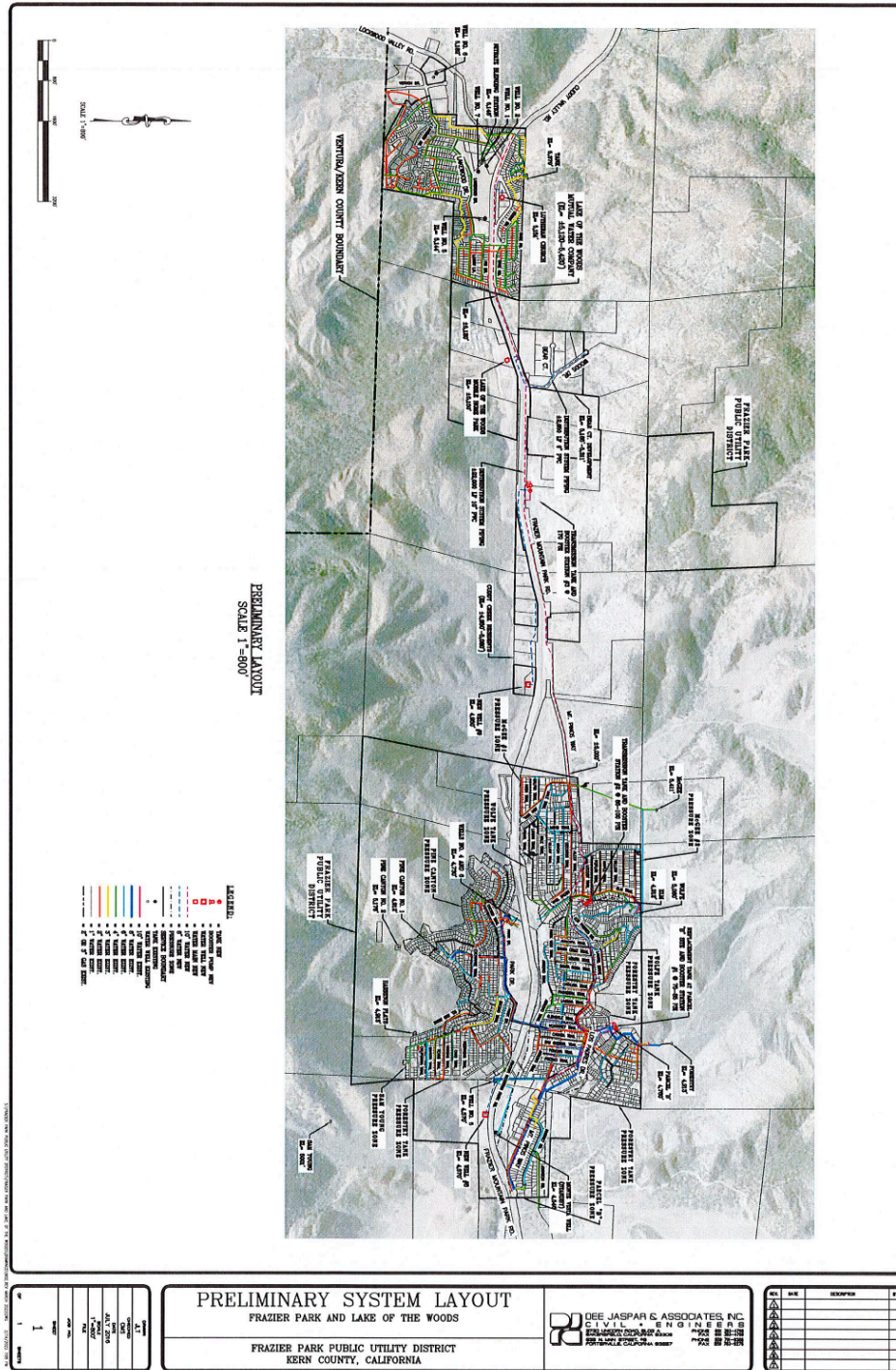


Figure A-1 (Sheet 3)



**Figure A-2
Regional System Preliminary Design**



APPENDIX B WATER QUALITY REPORTS

Figure B-1 (page 1 of 3) Water Quality Report Frazier Park PUD

2022

FRAZIER PARK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This is the annual *Consumer Confidence Report* on the quality of water delivered to you by the Frazier Park Public Utility District (FPPUD).

The Frazier Park Public Utility District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results are shown in the following pages.



Where Does Our Water Come From?

The sources of supply for the Frazier Park Public Utility District are three active wells identified as Well #4 (currently offline), Well #6 located at 4001 Park Drive, & Well #5 located at the end of Montana Trail, and two springs known as Pine Canyon and Sam Young that are currently inactive. Continuous chlorination is provided to the water produced from each active supply source. The FPPUD water wells are located in a canyon surrounded by mountains. The springs are in isolated areas uphill from the community.

Did You Know?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people maybe more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from the health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

"Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien."

Figure B-1 (page 2 of 3)
Water Quality Report
Frazier Park PUD

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in some source waters include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetics that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring to be the result of oil and gas production, or mining activities.

The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020.

Abbreviations and Definitions:

PHG or MCLG	Public Health Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.		
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets MCLs. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.		
AL	Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.		
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.		
SDWS	Secondary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do <u>not</u> affect the health at the MCL levels.		
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	N/A	not applicable
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	ND	not detectable at testing limit
pCi/L	pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)	NS	no standard

The Board of Directors meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 4020 Park Drive in Frazier Park at 6:00pm. If you have any questions please call our office at 661-245-3734

Figure B-1 (page 3 of 3)
Water Quality Report
Frazier Park PUD

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Number of Detections in 2022	Number of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG
0	0	5.0%	zero

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	MCLG/PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	11.5	ND-14	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Aluminum (ppb)	760	ND-760	1000	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)*	3.3	ND-20	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	6.2	ND-8.2	10	10	Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1.7	1.5-2.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits

* While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent Detected	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL/AL	PHG/MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	0.008	ND – 2.9	AL 15	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0.1135	ND - .14	AL 1.3	0.17	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	0.19	0.26 – 2.6	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Total Hardness (ppm)	480	266 – 470	NS	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	4.3	3.6 – 30.7	600	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2900	< ND – 2900	300	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	27	< ND – 59	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	100	21 – 120	NS	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	280	52 – 280	600	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY (all analysis was measured in pico Curie per liter, pCi/L)

Constituent Detected	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG/MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Alpha	13.9	1.44 – 23.20 **	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Natural Uranium	17.9	1.70 – 18.8	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	0.92	ND - 1.26	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

**Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The Lead & Copper Results below are from 2020. We will be taking new samples the Summer of 2023.

Constituent	No. Samples Collected	90 th Percentile	AL	MCLG/PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	0.008	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems;
Copper (ppm)	10	0.1135	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems;

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
 Frazier Park Public Utility District

Figure B-2 (page 1 of 3) Water Quality Report Lake of the Woods MWC

2022 Consumer Confidence Report Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data. Lake of the Woods Mutual Water Company (LOWMWC) pumps groundwater. 5 ground water wells are utilized, wells 1, 2, 4, 6 & 7. LOWMWC holds its board of director meetings on the first Thursday of every month at 6:00 PM at 3534 Mt. Pinos Way, Frazier Park. For more information, please contact Pamela Jarecki, Office Manager, at 661-245-1448 or the State Water Board at 661-335-7315.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. PHGs are set by the State of California Environmental Health Agency.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): Are MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): Are MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 ND: Not Detectable at testing limit NA: Not Applicable NS: No Standard
 ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
 ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l) pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	2 positive monthly sample	0	2x Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		2x Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	0	2x Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste
<small>(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i>-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i>-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>.</small>						

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead and Copper (Complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/30/20 & 7/31/2020	10	3.2	0	15	0.2	3 years	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/30/20 & 7/31/2020	10	0.15	0	1.3	0.3	3 Years	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Figure B-2 (page 2 of 3)
Water Quality Report
Lake of the Woods MWC**

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/19/2022	350	107-350	none	none	3 years	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/19/2022	680	330-680	none	none	3 years	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	Multiple in 2022	7.12	4.84-7.12	10	10	Monthly	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	Multiple in 2022	1.38	1.1-1.38	2	1	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Aluminum (ppm)	10/19/2022	0.05	0.05	2	1	3 Years	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	10/19/2022	0.151	0.03-0.151	1	2	3 Years	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	10/19/2022	<10	<10	100	12	3 Years	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	10/19/2022	14.9	6.7-14.9	20	0.43	3 Years	Erosion of natural deposits
TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Frequency of Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	10/19/2022	230	49-230	500	None	3 Years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	10/19/2022	5	<3-5	15	None	3 Years	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	10/19/2022	320	<0.100 - 320	300	None	3 Years	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	10/19/2022	2550*	1200 - 2550	1600	None	3 Years	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	10/19/2022	560	130 - 560	500	None	3 Years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	07-19-21	1820*	815 - 1820	1000	None	3 Years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	10/19/2022	1.1	<0.10 – 1.1	5	None	3 Years	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	10/19/2022	810	<0.50 - 810	5,000	None	3 Years	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Figure B-2 (page 3 of 3) Water Quality Report Lake of the Woods MWC

Summary Information for Corrected Violations of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Nitrate	Wells produce water with concentrations above the nitrate MCL	3/14/16 – 09/30/20	The Water Company received approval from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water to provide blending treatment of Well 1 and 7 with the Well 2, to help comply with the nitrate MCL. <u>THE NITRATE PROBLEM HAS BEEN CORRECTED AS OF 9/30/2020.</u>	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Fluoride	One of our wells produces water with concentrations above the fluoride MCL	5/3/17 – 1/2/20	The Water Company received approval from the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water to provide blending treatment of Well 1 and 7 with the Well 2, to help comply with the fluoride MCL. <u>THE FLUORIDE PROBLEM HAS BEEN CORRECTED AS OF 1/2/2020.</u>	Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

The blending treatment is supervised by a certified water treatment operator. As part of the blending treatment, water from the three wells is blended in two 10,000-gallon tanks and the blended water from the tank is supplied to the customers. Per approval by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, the tank effluent has been sampled every week (since May 2020) to verify the nitrate level in the water supplied to the customers and we will continue to collect monthly samples for nitrate after in accordance with our approved Operations Plan for the blending treatment. If we experience any problems with the nitrate blending treatment, resulting in high nitrate samples from the blended water, we will notify you.

*The highest value of a Well samples, not an average

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Updated 03-07-2023

APPENDIX C
FINANCING SUPPORTING TABLES

Table C-1
Detailed Income Sources
Frazier Park Public Utility District

Income Category	July 2019 - June 2020	Proposed			Percent of Total
		July 2022 - June 2023	July 2023 - June 2024	July 2024 - June 2025	
Water Sales					
Water Sales - Residential	1,180,492	1,180,500	1,182,000	1,183,500	81.6%
Water Sales - Business	128,300	128,500	130,000	131,500	9.1%
Water Sales - Bulk	70	150	175	200	0.0%
<i>Total Water Sales</i>	\$1,308,862	\$1,309,150	\$1,312,175	\$1,315,200	90.7%
Fee Revenue					
Late and Other Fees	\$16,198	\$12,000	\$13,500	\$15,000	1.0%
Re-Connection Fees	6,330	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.2%
Credit Card Fees Income	5,458	5,000	5,250	5,500	0.4%
New Connection Fees	0	400	400	400	0.0%
Administrative Fee Income	15,688	10,000	12,000	14,000	1.0%
Collection Agency 42600 • Kern County	0	100	150	200	0.0%
<i>Total Fee Income</i>	\$43,673	\$30,500	\$34,300	\$38,100	2.6%
Kern County					
Taxes KC Fund	\$52,556	\$52,000	\$53,000	\$54,000	3.7%
Standby Assessment KC Fund	\$6,982	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,500	0.5%
Delinquent Assessments KD	2,188	1,500	1,700	1,800	0.1%
<i>Total Kern County</i>	\$61,726	\$60,500	\$61,700	\$63,300	4.4%
Use of Money & Property					
CBT-CC Cash Back Savings	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	0.0%
Interest Reserve Funds	364	300	350	375	0.0%
Gain/Loss on Sales of Equipment	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Property Leases/Rental Income Revenue	24,469	26,000	26,500	27,000	1.9%
<i>Total Use of Money & Property</i>	\$25,333	\$26,800	\$27,350	\$27,875	1.9%
Grants					
USDA ECWAG	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
CA for FPPUD/LOW	8,701	8,000	0	6,000	0.4%
<i>Total Grant Income</i>	\$8,701	\$8,000	\$0	\$6,000	0.4%
Total Income	\$1,448,296	\$1,434,950	\$1,435,525	\$1,450,475	100.0%

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Frazier Park Public Utility District, *Proposed Five Year Budget 2021-25*

Table C-2
Detailed Expenses
Frazier Park Public Utility District

Expenses	July 2019 - June 2020	Proposed			Percent of Total
		July 2022 - June 2023	July 2023 - June 2024	July 2024 - June 2025	
General Operations					
Proposition 218 Expenses	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
FPPUD/LOW Preplanning Grant	7,300	8,000	0	6,000	0.5%
Operations - Pump Power Cost	49,558	60,000	63,000	65,000	4.9%
Uniforms	211,085	275,000	300,000	325,000	24.4%
Distribution System Maintenance	2,946	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.2%
Tools Expense	9,978	13,000	13,500	13,500	1.0%
Fuel - Vehicle and Equipment	13,789	8,744	7,775	10,000	0.8%
Environmental Fees	928	2,000	1,500	2,000	0.2%
Testing and Lab Fees	9,707	10,000	10,000	10,000	0.8%
Equipment Rental	1,681	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.2%
Advertising	595	600	600	600	0.0%
Bank Fees	263	350	375	400	0.0%
Director's Fees	8,567	10,000	8,500	12,000	0.9%
Dues	10,677	10,700	11,000	12,000	0.9%
Education and Training	2,872	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.3%
Licenses, Fees and Permits	4,017	8,000	8,000	9,000	0.7%
Meeting Expenses	796	350	350	500	0.0%
Merchant Credit Card Fees	6,444	7,100	7,200	7,300	0.5%
Office Expense	12,863	11,000	11,500	11,500	0.9%
Office Supplies	6,119	7,250	7,500	7,750	0.6%
COVID PPE	506	200	200	200	0.0%
Postage	7,323	8,000	7,500	8,000	0.6%
Printing	86	100	750	100	0.0%
Property Taxes	88	90	90	90	0.0%
Publications	0	100	100	100	0.0%
Security Monitoring	1,440	1,500	1,500	1,500	0.1%
<i>Total General</i>	<i>\$369,727</i>	<i>\$450,084</i>	<i>\$468,940</i>	<i>\$510,540</i>	<i>38.4%</i>
Maintenance and Repairs					
Building and Facility Maintenance	\$18,901	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	1.1%
Computer Maintenance	8,653	8,500	8,500	8,500	0.6%
Equipment Maintenance	19,304	15,000	20,000	15,000	1.1%
Vehicle Maintenance	2,226	3,500	2,500	2,500	0.2%
<i>Total Maintenance and Repairs</i>	<i>\$49,084</i>	<i>\$57,000</i>	<i>\$46,000</i>	<i>\$41,000</i>	<i>3.1%</i>
Wages and Payroll Related Expense					
Wages - Administrative-Other Staff	80,965	90,000	92,500	95,000	7.1%
Wages - Operations-Managerial	84,538	90,000	92,000	94,000	7.1%
Wages - Operations-Other Staff	136,732	155,000	160,000	165,000	12.4%
Payroll Tax Expense - Federal	23,050	27,500	29,000	30,500	2.3%
Payroll Tax Expense - State	1,939	2,500	2,700	2,900	0.2%
Employee Mileage Reimbursement	0	600	600	700	0.1%
Payroll Check Processing	2,046	4,000	4,500	5,000	0.4%
Payroll Clock and Software Fee	1,490	1,550	1,575	1,600	0.1%
ADP Retirement Plan Administration Fee	2,520	2,600	2,650	2,700	0.2%
Employee Hiring Expenses	1,824	250	250	500	0.0%
Employee Benefits - Dental Insurance	6,924	8,500	9,000	9,500	0.7%
Employee Benefits - Medical Insurance	116,088	134,000	140,000	146,000	11.0%
Employee Benefits - Vision Insurance	1,605	1,900	2,000	2,100	0.2%
Employee Benefits - Workers Compensation Insurance	14,106	16,000	16,000	17,000	1.3%
Employee Benefits - Medical Expense	1,595	500	500	500	0.0%
Employee Benefits - CalPERS Social Security Admin	375	0	0	0	0.0%
<i>Total Wages and Payroll</i>	<i>\$475,798</i>	<i>\$534,900</i>	<i>\$553,275</i>	<i>\$573,000</i>	<i>43.1%</i>
Insurance					
Directors and Property Insurance	\$4,753	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	0.4%
Equipment and Liability Insurance	21,772	24,000	24,500	25,000	1.9%
Director's Bond Policy	2,575	3,000	3,200	3,200	0.2%
<i>Total Insurance</i>	<i>\$29,101</i>	<i>\$32,000</i>	<i>\$32,700</i>	<i>\$33,200</i>	<i>2.5%</i>
Interest Expense					
USDA 12/07/05-03	\$13,716	\$13,200	\$12,994	\$12,788	1.0%
USDA 12/07/05-04	35,169	33,150	32,300	31,450	2.4%
USDA 05/19/11-06	47,657	45,150	44,100	43,024	3.2%
<i>Total Interest Expense</i>	<i>\$96,541</i>	<i>\$91,500</i>	<i>\$89,394</i>	<i>\$87,261</i>	<i>6.6%</i>
Professional Services					
Auditor	\$16,480	\$18,000	\$19,000	\$29,000	2.2%
Bookkeeper/Accountant	12,025	12,500	12,500	12,500	0.9%
Clerk of the Board Services	0	2,895	2,995	3,095	0.2%
Translation	1,766	0	1,800	0	0.0%
Legal Fees	18,011	15,000	10,000	20,000	1.5%
<i>Total Professional Services</i>	<i>\$48,282</i>	<i>\$48,395</i>	<i>\$46,295</i>	<i>\$64,595</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
Telephone					
Answering Service	\$1,794	\$2,400	\$2,600	\$2,800	0.2%
Cell Phones	2,078	2,500	2,500	2,500	0.2%
Ipad Internet Service	512	600	600	600	0.0%
Internet - Office Computers	653	750	750	800	0.1%
Office Land line	2,597	4,800	4,800	5,000	0.4%
<i>Total Telephone</i>	<i>\$7,635</i>	<i>\$11,050</i>	<i>\$11,250</i>	<i>\$11,700</i>	<i>0.9%</i>
Travel					
Lodging	\$851	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	0.1%
Mileage	147	150	150	150	0.0%
Meals	333	350	350	350	0.0%
Airlines	0	500	600	500	0.0%
Car Rental	0	200	200	200	0.0%
Parking	30	50	50	50	0.0%
Taxi, Shuttle etc.	0	100	100	100	0.0%
<i>Total Travel</i>	<i>\$1,361</i>	<i>\$2,950</i>	<i>\$2,950</i>	<i>\$2,950</i>	<i>0.2%</i>
Utilities					
Electricity and Other Utilities	\$2,598	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$2,950	0.2%
Gas	706	1,200	1,200	1,300	0.1%
Trash	1,191	1,250	1,250	1,300	0.1%
<i>Total Utilities</i>	<i>\$4,495</i>	<i>\$5,250</i>	<i>\$5,250</i>	<i>\$5,550</i>	<i>0.4%</i>
Total Expenses	\$1,082,023	\$1,233,129	\$1,256,053	\$1,329,796	100.0%

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Frazier Park Public Utility District, Proposed Five Year Budget 2021-25

**Table C-3 (page 1 of 2)
Detailed List of Rates and Fees
Frazier Park Public Utility District**



FRAZIER PARK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 1525, FRAZIER PARK, CA 93225
TELEPHONE: 661-245-3734 FAX: 661-245-3472
www.frazierparkwater.com



List of Rates and Fees

Approved by the Board Effective 01/01/2023

<u>Monthly Base Rate Service Charge</u>		<u>New Connection Fee</u>
Residential		
¾" meter	\$68.56	\$8,000
1" meter	\$114.68	\$9,000
Business		
¾" meter	\$68.56	\$8,000
1" meter	\$114.68	\$10,000
1 ½" meter	\$228.12	\$11,000
2" meter	\$365.24	\$12,000
3" meter	\$722.99	\$13,000
4" meter	\$1,134.35	\$13,000
6" meter	\$2,283.66	\$14,000

Water Consumption Fee \$2.36 per 100 Cubic Feet of water (\$3.15 per 1,000 Gallons of water)

Late Charge 10% of amount billed at first of the month

Returned Check Fee	\$38.00
Ownership Transfer Fee	\$54.35
Red Tag Notice Posting Fee	\$27.17
Owner-Tenant Reconnection Request Fee	\$108.70
Reconnect for Non-Payment Fee	\$32.61
Service Update from ¾" to 1"	\$2,864.20
In Office Credit Card Fee	\$1.50
Online Credit Card Fee	No Charge
Automated Phone Line Credit Card Fee	No Charge

Table C-3 (page 2 of 2)
Detailed List of Rates and Fees
Frazier Park Public Utility District



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TELEPHONE: 661-245-3734 FAX: 661-245-3472

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Additional Maintenance Fees

Convenience fee during regular business hours: 8am -- 5pm, Monday -- Thursday:

Turn on water \$26.08

Turn off water \$26.08

Convenience fee after hours and weekend:

Turn on water \$155.50

Turn off water \$155.50

3 Days Activation and Lock Off (locked off accounts): \$108.70

7 Year Abandonment Reconnection Fee:

¾"	\$815.25
1"	\$1,006.60
1 ½"	\$2,037.04
2"	\$2,409.90
Meter Size 3" or Greater	\$815.25 plus materials: Meter and/or shutoff valve.

Emergency Shut Off - to avoid further damage to personal property (any time) - No Charge

Will Serve Application Deposit \$200.00 (if entire New Connection Fee is paid within six months from date of application, the deposit will be deducted from the Connection Fee.)

Prior unpaid bills are attached to the address and potential buyers should check with the FPPUD District for outstanding balances.

Cutting of locks/curb stops/valves and vandalism will result in a fee of \$348.93 each occurrence (Minutes of October 12, 2004) per California Penal Code 498 (stealing water) and/or 594 (vandalism)

Stand by Fee of \$5 per parcel per year, collected via Kern County Tax Assessor's Office, for any unimproved properties without service or property with service locked off for more than 6 months.
-Per government code section 54984

Table C-4 (page 1 of 2)
Preliminary Water System Cost Estimate
Frazier Park Public Utility District

<i>Regional Planning Project - Rev March 2023</i>						
<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Extended Cost</u>	
1	Purchase Well Site Property	2	LS	\$ 100,000.00	\$	200,000.00
2	Drill Test Water Well	2	LS	\$ -	\$	-
3	Drill, Construct, and Develop New Well	2	LS	\$ 640,400.00	\$	1,280,800.00
	- Mobilization, Demobilization, and Cleanup	1	LS	\$ 85,000.00	\$	85,000.00
	- Conductor Casing	50	LF	\$ 2,000.00	\$	100,000.00
	- Drill Pilot Hole	300	LF	\$ 400.00	\$	120,000.00
	- Zone Testing	4	EA	\$ 2,500.00	\$	10,000.00
	- Reamed Hole	300	LF	\$ 200.00	\$	60,000.00
	- F&I 12" Roscoe Moss Blank Casing	125	LF	\$ 220.00	\$	27,500.00
	- F&I 12" Roscoe Moss Louvered Casing	175	LF	\$ 310.00	\$	54,250.00
	- F&I 3" Gravel Feed Tube	75	LF	\$ 50.00	\$	3,750.00
	- F&I 2" Sounding Tube	90	LF	\$ 80.00	\$	7,200.00
	- F&I Gravel Pack	240	LF	\$ 120.00	\$	28,800.00
	- F&I Cement Annular Seal	70	LF	\$ 300.00	\$	21,000.00
	- Preliminary Well Development by Airlifting & Swabbing	60	HRS	\$ 650.00	\$	39,000.00
	- Well Development by Pumping & Surging	60	HRS	\$ 600.00	\$	36,000.00
	- Production Test Pumping	24	HRS	\$ 600.00	\$	14,400.00
	- Well Video	1	EA	\$ 3,500.00	\$	3,500.00
	- Sound Abatement	1	LS	\$ 30,000.00	\$	30,000.00
4	Equip a New Well with Pump, Motor, Piping & Electrical	2	LS	\$ 1,019,500.00	\$	2,039,000.00
	- Mobilization, Demobilization, and Cleanup	1	LS	\$ 50,000.00	\$	50,000.00
	- Well Site Earthwork	1	LS	\$ 30,000.00	\$	30,000.00
	- Concrete Pump Foundation	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$	20,000.00
	- Vertical Hollow Shaft Electric Motor	1	LS	\$ 8,000.00	\$	8,000.00
	- Deep Well Vertical Turbine Pump Assembly	1	LS	\$ 120,000.00	\$	120,000.00
	- Pump Discharge Piping & Appurtenances	1	LS	\$ 75,000.00	\$	75,000.00
	- Liquid Chlorine Injection System	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$	20,000.00
	- Bladder Tank & Appurtenances	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$	20,000.00
	- Well Building Enclosure & Appurtenances	1	LS	\$ 150,000.00	\$	150,000.00
	- Conveyance Pipeline & Appurtenances	1000	LF	\$ 200.00	\$	200,000.00
	- Painting System	1	LS	\$ 14,000.00	\$	14,000.00
	- Class II Aggregate Base Ground Cover	1	LS	\$ 25,000.00	\$	25,000.00
	- Site Fencing and Drive Gates	200	LF	\$ 400.00	\$	80,000.00
	- Well Site Electrical and Controls	1	LS	\$ 75,000.00	\$	75,000.00
	- SCE Power to Site	1	LS	\$ 100,000.00	\$	100,000.00
	- SCADA System	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$	10,000.00
	- Start-up and Performance Testing	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$	20,000.00
5	Regional Transmission Main	1	LS	\$ 984,836.00	\$	10,960,500.00
	- Mobilization, Demobilization, and Cleanup	1	LS	\$ 80,000.00	\$	80,000.00
	- Prepare and Implement a Traffic Control Plan	1	LS	\$ 30,000.00	\$	30,000.00
	- Potholing & Utility Locating	1	LS	\$ 100,000.00	\$	100,000.00
	- F&I 12" C900 PVC Piping	27600	LF	\$ 230.00	\$	6,348,000.00
	- F&I 12" Gate Valve Assemblies	30	EA	\$ 4,000.00	\$	120,000.00
	- F&I 8" C900 PVC Piping	9900	LF	\$ 150.00	\$	1,485,000.00
	- F&I 8" Gate Valve Assemblies	6	EA	\$ 4,000.00	\$	24,000.00
	- F&I 2" Air Release Valve Assemblies	20	EA	\$ 10,000.00	\$	200,000.00
	- F&I Fire Hydrant Assemblies	30	EA	\$ 7,000.00	\$	210,000.00
	- Road Crossing	2	EA	\$ 150,000.00	\$	300,000.00
	- Cuddy Creek Crossing	1	LS	\$ 500,000.00	\$	500,000.00
	- Asphalt Sawcutting and Demolition	44000	LF	\$ 6.00	\$	264,000.00
	- F&I Metered Services	22	EA	\$ 4,000.00	\$	88,000.00
	- F&I Aggregate Base	2200	CY	\$ 150.00	\$	330,000.00
	- F&I Asphalt Pavement Repair	2105	TON	\$ 300.00	\$	631,500.00
	- F&I Connections to Existing System	6	LS	\$ 25,000.00	\$	150,000.00
	- F&I Connections to Storage Tanks	3	LS	\$ 25,000.00	\$	75,000.00
	- Pressure Testing & Disinfection	1	LS	\$ 25,000.00	\$	25,000.00

Table C-4 (page 2 of 2)
Preliminary Water System Cost Estimate
Frazier Park Public Utility District

6	Purchase Tank & Booster Plant Site Property	3	LS	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 300,000.00
7	Tank & Booster Pumping Plant	3	LS	\$ 2,185,000.00	\$ 6,555,000.00
	- Mobilization, Demobilization, and Cleanup	1	LS	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
	- Well Site Earthwork	1	LS	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
	- Tank Foundation	1	LS	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
	- Storage Tank	1	LS	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
	- Tank Fill Piping & Appurtenances	1	LS	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
	- Tank Overflow Piping & Appurtenances	1	LS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
	- Booster Pump Station Piping & Appurtenances	1	LS	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 600,000.00
	- Liquid Chlorine Injection System	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
	- Hydropneumatic Tank & Appurtenances	1	LS	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00
	- Well Building Enclosure & Appurtenances	1	LS	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
	- Painting System	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
	- Class II Aggregate Base Ground Cover	1	LS	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
	- Site Fencing and Drive Gates	200	LF	\$ 400.00	\$ 80,000.00
	- Tank Site Electrical and Controls	1	LS	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00
	- SCE Power to Site	1	LS	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
	- SCADA System	1	LS	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
	- Start-up and Performance Testing	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
	- Well Logging	1	LS	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
	- Chlorine Tank Injector, Feed Pump, Eyewash, Appur.	1	LS	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
8	Modifications at Well 5 Wellsite				
	- Mobilization, Demolition and Cleanup	1			\$ 1,425,000.00
	- New Booster Pumps and Motors, Piping Modifications	1	LS	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 750,000.00
	- Interconnect to Adjacent System Served by Well 6	1	LS	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
	- Building and Site Modifications	1	LS	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00
	- Control and Electrical Modifications	1	LS	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00
	- Start-up and Performance Testing	1	LS	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
				Project Subtotal:	\$ 22,760,300.00
				15% Contingency:	\$ 3,414,045.00
				FPUD Administrative Fees:	\$ 100,000.00
				Engineering Design:	\$ 1,138,015.00
				Environmental Mitigation:	\$ 100,000.00
				Labor Compliance:	\$ 80,000.00
				Permitting and Compliance:	\$ 100,000.00
				Construction Staking:	\$ 75,000.00
				Bid Advertisement & Legal:	\$ 20,000.00
				Construction Administration:	\$ 569,007.50
				Construction Inspection:	\$ 1,365,618.00
				Total Project Estimate:	\$ 29,721,985.50

Sources: Stanley R. Hoffman Associates, Inc.
Dee Jasper & Associates, Inc., 2023

APPENDIX D PROJECT PARTICIPANTS AND CONSULTANTS

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