

14. GRIZZLY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Grizzly Lake Community Services District (GLCSD) provides water services to the communities of Delleker, Crocker Mountain Estates and Grizzly Retreat, as well as wastewater services to the Delleker and Crocker Mountain Estates communities, and street lighting services in Delleker. A Municipal Service Review for the District was last completed in 2007.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

Background

GLCSD was formed in 1965 as an independent special district—originally called the Grizzly Lake Resort Improvement District.³⁰³ The District was formed to provide water and wastewater services to residents in Delleker, Crocker Mountain Estates, and Grizzly Retreat. At some point in the District’s history, GLCSD reportedly took on street lighting services in the Delleker area from the County; however, neither the County nor the District has records of when or how this occurred.

The District recently transitioned to a community services district (CSD).³⁰⁴ Prior to the reorganization, GLCSD was a resort improvement district (RID). RIDs were originally designed for unincorporated areas that were particularly suited to and used for recreational purposes, and that were held and used by residents of California which were inhabited only seasonally.³⁰⁵ The resort improvement district law greatly restricted the powers of the District to add new services. On July 17, 1997, special legislation was approved by the Governor changing RIDs into “registered voter” districts as opposed to “landowner voter” districts, as services provided by the District were no longer “seasonal,” and because for GLRID in particular, 80 percent or more of the assessed valuation of the land in the District was no longer in non-resident ownership.³⁰⁶

A new piece of legislation became effective January 1, 2011, permitting RIDs to easily convert to CSDs via expedited reorganization. Once GLRID converted to GLCSD, the District acquired the ability to secure grants and other funding without relying on government

³⁰³ Plumas BOS, Resolution No. 1535.

³⁰⁴ Plumas LAFCo, *Regular Meeting Agenda*, March 14, 2011, pg. 2.

³⁰⁵ GLCSD, *Grizzly Lake Resort Improvement District Municipal Service Review 2007-2012*, January 2007, pg. 6.

³⁰⁶ GLCSD, *Grizzly Lake Resort Improvement District Municipal Service Review 2007-2012*, January 2007, pg. 6.

entities, and the ability to take on new services (with LAFCo approval) such as implementing and managing the community park around Delleker Pond.

The principal act that governs the District is the State of California Community Services District Law. CSDs may potentially provide a wide array of services, including water supply, wastewater, solid waste, police and fire protection, street lighting and landscaping, airport, recreation and parks, mosquito abatement, library services; street maintenance and drainage services, ambulance service, utility undergrounding, transportation, abate graffiti, flood protection, weed abatement, hydroelectric power, among various other services. CSDs are required to gain LAFCo approval to provide those services permitted by the principal act but not performed by the end of 2005 (i.e., latent powers).

Boundaries

GLCSD is located in the eastern part of Plumas County. The GLCSD boundary is entirely within Plumas County, and includes the communities of Delleker, Crocker Mountain Estates, and Grizzly Retreat. GLCSD provides services to non-contiguous areas—one is the community of Delleker located generally at SR 70 and Delleker Road, west of the City of Portola. The other area is Crocker Mountain Estates and Grizzly Retreat located generally at Grizzly Road and Valley View, north of SR 70. The District’s two bounded areas consist of approximately 1,297 acres or two square miles.³⁰⁷

There have been two annexations to and one detachment from the District since its formation in 1965, as shown in Figure 14-1. In 1977, the Russell Detachment consisted of the removal of two territories known as Portola Heights and Welch Estates from the District. The Plumas Sierra Rentals property and Clark property were annexed in 1986 and 1996, respectively.

Figure 14-1: GLCSD Boundary History

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Type of Action</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Recording Agency</i>
Grizzly Lake Resort Improvement District	Formation	1965	LAFCo, SBOE
Russell Detachment	Detachment	1978	LAFCo, SBOE
Plumas Sierra Rentals	Annexation	1986	LAFCo, SBOE
Clark Annexation	Annexation	1996	LAFCo, SBOE

Sphere of Influence

In the Crocker Mountain Estates area, the District’s SOI is coterminous with its boundaries, and in the Delleker area, the District’s SOI extends substantially beyond its boundaries north and south of SR 70 to Meadowlark Lane in the west and the Portola city limits in the east.

³⁰⁷ Total agency area calculated in GIS software based on agency boundaries as of July 1, 2011. The data is not considered survey quality.

The SOI for GLCSD was adopted in 1982,³⁰⁸ and it was most recently updated in 2007.³⁰⁹ The SOI was originally updated in 2007 in LAFCo Resolution 2007-003; however, that was rescinded, as the SOI included an area adjacent to the City of Portola where the City is already providing water and wastewater utilities. A new updated SOI was adopted in LAFCo Resolution 2013-003.

Extra-territorial Services

The District provides extra-territorial water and wastewater services to two connections to the east of the Delleker area boundaries along SR 70, as shown in Figure 14-1. It is unknown when these connections were added to the system. One parcel receives water and the other receives water and wastewater.

Areas of Interest

Of primary interest to the SOI update that the Commission will have to undertake, is the overlap in the District's and City of Portola's SOIs. The overlap area is illustrated in Figure 14-1, and generally extends from the City's western limit to the District's eastern boundary in the west. As both agencies provide water and wastewater utilities, the future provider of these services will need to be clarified in this area of SOI overlap.

There are two areas to which the District indicated the potential to extend services—the SR 70 corridor and along Grizzly Road. The District wants to serve the SR 70 corridor, and wants active professional marketing to deal with developers in the area. Residents outside of the District's Crocker Mountain bounds along Grizzly Road have indicated an interest in getting water services from the District.

³⁰⁸ LAFCo Resolution 82-07.

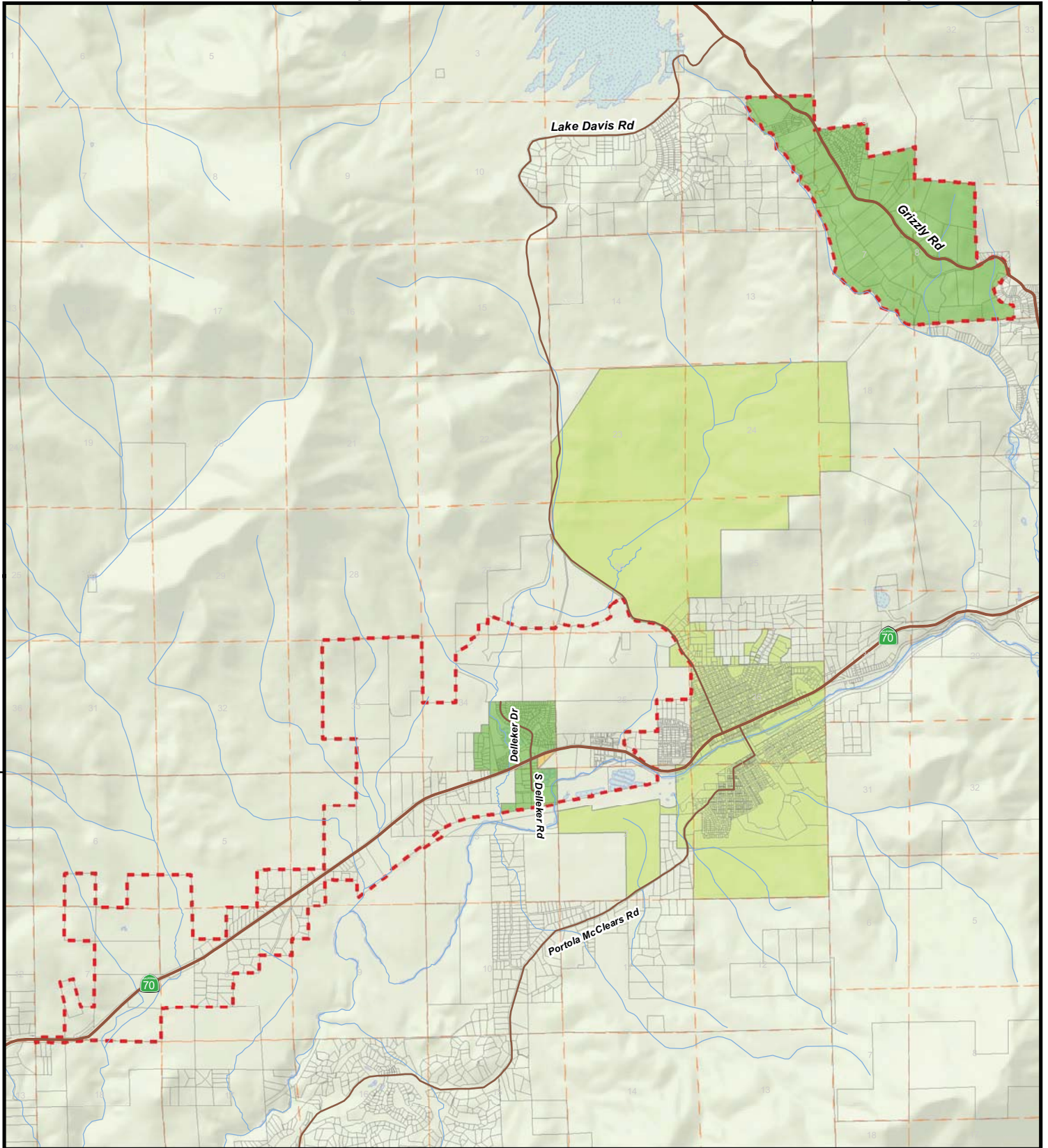
³⁰⁹ LAFCo Resolution 2007-013.

Range 13 East

Range 14 East

Township 23 North

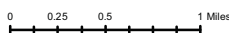
Township 22 North



Legend

- Major Roads
- CA State Highway
- Stream / River
- Waterbodies
- Parcels
- City of Portola
- Sectional Grid (MDB&M)

- Grizzly Lake CSD
- Grizzly Lake CSD (SOI)
- Area Served Outside of District



Grizzly Lake CSD
Resolution: 1535
Adopted: 5/3/1965

Grizzly Lake CSD (SOI)
Resolution: 2007-013
Adopted:

Source: Plumas LAFCo Map Created 5/4/2011

Accountability and Governance

GLCSD is governed by a five-member board of directors who are to be elected to staggered four-year terms. There are currently five Directors, all of whom were elected at large. There has not been a contested election since formation. Current board member names, positions, and term expiration dates are shown in Figure 14-2.

The Board meets on the first Wednesday of every month at 5:30 pm at the GLCSD office. Board meeting agendas are posted on the office bulletin board and are emailed to a distribution list. Minutes are available upon request and emailed to the distribution list.

Figure 14-2: Grizzly Lake Community Services District Governing Body

Grizzly Lake Community Services District				
<i>District Contact Information</i>				
Contact:	Juli Thompson, District Secretary			
Address:	119 Delleker Rd., Portola, CA 96122			
Telephone:	530-832-5225			
Fax:	530-832-1319			
Email/website:	glrid@att.net			
<i>Board of Directors</i>				
Member Name	Position	Term Expiration	Manner of Selection	Length of Term
Maurice D. Willis	Chairman	December 2011	Elected	4 years
Susan Folland	Vice-Chair	December 2013	Elected	4 years
Sharon Castaneda	Director	December 2013	Elected	4 years
Fred Coates	Director	December 2013	Elected	4 years
John Streeter	Director	December 2011	Elected	4 years
<i>Meetings</i>				
Date:	First Wednesdays of every month at 5:30 pm			
Location:	At the office			
Agenda Distribution:	Posted on office bulletin board & emailed to distribution list			
Minutes Distribution:	Emailed to distribution list & available upon request			

In addition to the required agendas and minutes, the District does public outreach through quarterly newsletters and special notices in the billings. The District does not maintain a website.

If a customer is dissatisfied with the District's services, complaints may be submitted to the District Secretary who then reports these complaints to the Board. Complaints are related to odor in the tap water due to sulfites and rates. There were approximately 20 complaints in 2009.

GLCSD demonstrated accountability and transparency in its disclosure of information and cooperation with Plumas LAFCo. The District participated in an interview and cooperated with the document requests.

Planning and Management Practices

GLCSD is managed and operated by three district employees. The three staff members include the general manager, a licensed operator, and an operator in training (OIT). All three positions are full-time. The general manager and the chief operator report directly to the board.

The District's Board performs staff evaluations annually. Staff workload is monitored by timesheets broken down by utility, and a daily log of operations. The District currently does not evaluate agency-wide performance. The District is hoping to implement an annual report as a means to assess overall performance based on various indicators. The District does not conduct any benchmarking.

The District's financial planning efforts include an annually adopted budget for FY 10-11, and annually audited financial statements. The financial statements were last audited for FY 09-10. The District currently does not have a capital improvement plan, although it does plan for designated reserves for specific capital projects over a 10-year planning period. The District is currently putting together a CIP with help from RCAC and CUPS. RCAC provides free assistance to rural entities in putting together a budget with a five-year plan. The CUPS program for asset management is helping GLCSD initiate a capital improvement program.

Other planning documents include a facility fee study for the Delleker area completed in 2005.

Existing Demand and Growth Projections

Designated land uses within the District are primarily commercial and residential, with some light industrial, suburban and recreational uses near the City of Portola and in the communities of Delleker, Crocker Mountain Estates, and Grizzly Retreat.³¹⁰ The total boundary area of GLCSD is approximately two square miles.

In the Delleker area there are approximately 220 equivalent dwelling units. At build-out the Delleker area is anticipated to have 445 edu's.

³¹⁰ Plumas County Parcel Application.

Population

The District has 278 service connections in Delleker, and 125 connections in Crocker/Grizzly Retreat.³¹¹ Of these connections, 392 are residences. Based on a countywide average household size of 1.9, the District has an approximate population of 766.

Existing Demand

The District has experienced little growth in recent demand, due to two separate building moratoriums on the system, which have subsequently been lifted.

In the late 1990s, the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) decided to eradicate Northern Pike known to exist in Lake Davis. To accomplish this task, DFG decided to treat the lake with a chemical called rotenone, which contaminated the public drinking supply.³¹² As a result of limited water supply, the District had to place a building moratorium in Crocker Mountain. No growth could occur while the building moratorium was in place. The District drilled a new well to supplement the water source capacity in the area, and the moratorium was lifted in 2007.

Additionally, until recently, it was believed that there was insufficient fire flow to serve growth in an industrial park south of SR 70 in Delleker. The District established a building moratorium until fire suppression flows could be enhanced. During investigations of the fire hydrants in question in January 2011, District staff found that the valves were nearly closed. Once the valves were opened to full capacity, the fire flows well exceeded the minimums required by the California Building Standards for lifting the building moratorium.

Projected Growth and Development

The District had not developed formal population projections of its own.

The State Department of Finance (DOF) projects that the population of Plumas County will grow by five percent in the next 10 years. Thus, the average annual population growth in the County is anticipated to be approximately 0.5 percent. Based on these projections, the District's population would increase from 766 in 2010 to approximately 804 in 2020. Based on the DOF's projections demand for service within the District would increase minimally through 2020.

The DOF's projections may be low given the development potential in the area. With the building moratorium lifted in the industrial park, several businesses have shown interest in building or expanding. Additionally, within the District's SOI, proposed

³¹¹ GLCSD, *Annual Inspection Report*, California Department of Health Services, May 3, 2007, pg.1. Population figures are as of 2004.

³¹² GLCSD, *Grizzly Lake Resort Improvement District Municipal Service Review 2007-2012*, January 2007, pg. 17.

developments include Willow Creek and Wolf Meadows. The Willow Creek development would be located three and a half miles west of Delleker and consist of 210 residential units. The proposed Wolf Meadows project would be located just outside the District's Delleker area boundaries to the northeast. Due to the unpredictable nature of the existing economy and housing market, these areas will likely not be developed within the short-term; however, they may be indicative of the long-term potential for growth.

Growth Strategies

The District is not a land use authority, and does not hold primary responsibility for implementing growth strategies. The land use authority for unincorporated areas is the County. The District does not take part in reviewing plans for proposed developments.

In the past, the District has not provided input to the County on developments within its SOI, but outside its bounds.

Financing

The District reported that current financial levels are minimally adequate to deliver services. Specific challenges to financing include numerous foreclosures that have resulted in reduced revenues. Foreclosures create delinquent accounts, which are a challenge to collect on for the District. The foreclosure rate in the County is two percent; presently, within the District there are approximately seven properties with liens.

The District operates out of a single enterprise fund for all three of the utilities (water, wastewater, and streetlighting). Revenue and expenditures for each utility are separated within the fund.

The District's total revenues for FY 09-10 were \$330,695.³¹³ Revenue sources included charges for services and fees for water, wastewater, and street lighting (81 percent), property taxes (12 percent), other operating revenue (seven percent), and interest income (one percent). Of the charges for services and fees, the majority of charges are from water services, while only one percent of charges are from street lighting services.

GLCSD charges its residents fees for the services it provides. The fee and rate schedule is outlined in an ordinance most recently updated in March 2010. Separate fees are charged based on type of connection (residential or commercial), applicable reserve funds and long-term debt financing for historical projects. The fees are adjusted annually based on the adopted budget, not based on inflation. Specific fees are listed below. Water and wastewater rates are covered in the utility-specific sections.

³¹³ GLRID, *Financial Statement and Independent Auditor's Report*, September 22, 2010, p. 3.

Figure 14-3: GLCSD Revenue and Expenditures (FYs 10-11)

<i>Income/Expenses</i>	<i>FY 09-10 Actual</i>		<i>FY 10-11 Budgeted</i>	
<i>Income</i>				
Property Taxes	\$38,769	12%	\$36,000	9%
Other Operating Revenue	\$22,175	7%	\$3,340	1%
Charges for Services/Fees: Sewer	\$124,898	38%	\$149,370	39%
Charges for Services/Fees: Street Light	\$4,314	1%	\$4,440	1%
Charges for Services/Fees: Water	\$140,101	42%	\$187,155	49%
Interest Income	\$438	0%	\$300	0%
Total Income	\$330,695	100%	\$380,605	100%
<i>Expenses</i>				
Water Services	\$217,183	45%	\$188,564	52%
Wastewater Services	\$234,740	48%	\$169,020	47%
Street Lighting Services	\$5,699	1%	\$5,748	2%
Depreciation	\$15,055	3%	NP	0%
Interest	\$14,709	3%	NP	0%
Total Expense	\$487,386	100%	\$363,332	
Net Income	-\$156,691		\$17,273	

GLRID provides street lighting services to the Delleker area at a cost of \$2.00 per month which is collected in each resident's utility bill. The amount collected does not cover the cost of providing the service. In FY 09-10, streetlighting expenditures exceeded revenues by \$1,385. During the 2007 MSR, it was reported that the District was going to review the costs and update the fee, which has not yet been completed.

The District's expenditures in FY 09-10 were \$760,139. The District's primary expenditures consist of water services (45 percent), wastewater services (48 percent) and depreciation (three percent). Other expenses are detailed in Figure 14-4. As can be seen from the figure, water and wastewater service expenditures exceeded the utility revenue sources by \$157,000 in FY 09-10.

The District finances capital expenditures through loans and certificates of participation, as well as through rates. The District conducts capital improvement planning in its annual budget for a 10-year planning horizon in order to allocate hook-up fees to specific projects. The District plans to compile a more formal capital improvement plan in the future.

The District's long-term debt is represented by certificates of participation issued for the Crocker Tank Project and a loan from the City of Portola to address the potential negative impact of the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) Pike Eradication Project.

- ❖ **Certificates of Participation, USDA:** This \$379,000 (principal only) U.S. Department of Agriculture loan was issued in 2005 to finance the Crocker Tank

Project.³¹⁴ The loan is payable from the revenues of the District's water enterprises. The balance with interest as of June 2010 was \$379,000.

- ❖ **City of Portola loan:** This funding with the City of Portola, in the original amount of \$326,000, was secured to finance the mitigation of Lake Davis, as resulting from the Pike Eradication Project.³¹⁵ The loan is payable from reimbursements from the State. As of June 2010, the District owed the City of Portola \$5,637.

The District currently does not have a reserve policy, but plans to allocate a financial reserve of 2.5 to five percent of revenue as part of the new budget. At the end of FY 09-10, the District had a negative unrestricted net asset balance of \$57,961.

The District participates in joint financing JPAs with the Special District Risk Management Authority (SDMRA) for workers' compensation and is a member of the Special Districts Association JPA (CSDA). CSDA provides education and training, insurance programs, legal advice, litigation and public relations support, legislative advocacy, capital improvement and equipment funding, collateral design services, and current information relevant to special district management and operational efficiency. Regular membership dues range from \$490 to \$4,088 depending on a district's operating budget.

³¹⁴ GLRID, *Financial Statement and Independent Auditor's Report*, September 22, 2010, p. 12.

³¹⁵ GLRID, *Financial Statement and Independent Auditor's Report*, September 22, 2010, p. 13.

WATER SERVICES

Service Overview

GLCSD provides water retail services in the form of groundwater extraction and distribution. The District does not treat the groundwater.

The District provides water services to the communities of Delleker, Crocker Mountain Estates and Grizzly Retreat. Additionally, the District provides water services to two connections outside of the Delleker are bounds along SR 70.

The water systems are operated by approximately 0.25 FTEs dedicated to water services. The chief operator has a distribution certification of D3 and a treatment certification of T2, which exceeds the requirements of the two systems.

Facilities and Capacity

The District presently relies entirely on groundwater for both systems. The District has the potential to supplement with surface water from Lake Davis once the new WTP is online and operational.

Delleker

Delleker currently receives its domestic water supply from two commercial wells.

Water is pumped from the Humbug Valley Groundwater Basin. The Department of Water Resources estimates storage capacity of the basin to be 76,000 acre-feet to a depth of 100 feet.³¹⁶ Groundwater extraction for municipal and industrial uses is estimated to be 200 acre-feet. Deep percolation of applied water is estimated to be 200 acre-feet, meaning that the amount pumped by users is replaced by groundwater recharge. GLCSD, Gold Mountain CSD and the City are the only public users of the Humbug Valley Basin. GLCSD reported that there had been no periods of significant drawdown and there is little noticeable change in available water during droughts.³¹⁷ The water from the Humbug Valley Groundwater Basin is considered to be high quality, and does not require treatment.

Both wells are located next to Humbug Creek adjacent to Highway 70 and are approximately 500 feet deep. Each well taps into different aquifers and have a combined pumping capacity of 266 gpm. One well was built in 1985 and is considered to be in good condition. The other well was built in 1979 and is reportedly also in good condition.

³¹⁶ Department of Water Resources, *California's Groundwater Bulletin 118 – Humbug Valley Groundwater Basin*, 2004, p. 1.

³¹⁷ Interview with Todd Roberts, Portola Director of Public Works, March 17, 2011.

The District has the potential to use water from the Fillippini Springs as well. However, the spring water has had positive bacteriological samplings and is presently offline. The District could bring this source online if necessary as they have the capability to chlorinate the water, but the District would prefer to find other high quality sources that do not require chlorination. When in use, water is piped from three concrete spring boxes located at the spring site approximately 5,000 feet west of Delleker. The pipe runs to a pump station, and from there runs to a storage tank. The spring can consistently produce 60 gpm.

Combined, the wells provide the District with a total source capacity of 266 gpm or 0.38 mgd. Average daily demand in Delleker is 0.11 mgd or 29 percent of the total source capacity. Peak day demand is .29 mgd, which equates to 76 percent of total source capacity. Peak day demand is limited to the high-occupancy period in July and August. Source capacity should be sufficient to cover max day demand if the single largest water source was out, which the District does not presently achieve.³¹⁸

The water from the wells is pumped to a relatively new 310,000-gallon steel bolted tank located on U.S. Forest Service Property on the mountain immediately behind Delleker. The District presently requires 360,000 to provide adequate fire flow (240,000) emergency flow (60,000) and diurnal flow (60,000). The District presently needs an additional 50,000 gallons of storage to meet emergency needs. At build-out of the community, the system will require approximately 484,000 gallons of storage.

The existing distribution system consists primarily of approximately six miles of six inch asbestos cement water main pipe, with five percent PVC and five percent iron, and is generally adequate to provide maximum daily demand. According to DPH, the distribution system is generally considered to be in good condition.

Crocker

The Crocker area receives groundwater purchased from a well owned by the Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCWCD), as well as from a district-owned well.

The District has historically received water from Lake Davis through a contract with Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The District ceased use of the Lake Davis supply when, in 1997, the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) treated the lake in an attempt to remove the invasive Northern Pike fish. Although Lake Davis is not currently being used as a source by the District, the District has the potential to return to the use of Lake Davis water after the summer of 2011, following the completion of a new 1.5 mgd treatment plant. At that time, the City of Portola will take over ownership of the plant from PCFCWCD and provide water to the District if requested, based on a contract with PCFCWCD. As of 2007, GLCSD had contract rights to up to 42.66 acre feet of water from the plant, which is to gradually increase to 60 acre feet in 2027. Presently, the District

³¹⁸ GLCSD, *Facility Fee Study*, 2005, p. 5.

plans to continue use of the groundwater until such time that demand warrants use of the surface water.

The District purchases water from PCFCWD from a well located at the old WTP, which pumps to a clearwell. The water then flows to the District's new storage tank. The well and clearwell are owned by the County but operated by the District. The well has a capacity to pump 30 gpm of water.

As a result of the Lake Davis treatment and a subsequent moratorium on building due to a lack of source capacity, the District installed a well in 2007 in the Crocker area. The well has the capacity to provide up to 130 gpm or 0.19 mgd. The well is new and considered to be in excellent condition.

Combined, the two wells have the capacity to provided 0.23 mgd. Average daily demand in 2010 was 0.01 mgd, or four percent of the water source capacity for the area. Peak day demand was 0.03 mgd, which equates to 13 percent of source capacity.

There are approximately 1.7 miles of six inch asbestos cement pipelines that carries water to the District's main water storage tank located above Crocker Mountain Estates. The booster pumps also direct water through 8,000 feet of six inch asbestos cement pipeline to the Grizzly Retreat area. The distribution system is reportedly in good condition according to the District.

The Crocker water storage tank was installed in 2005 and is considered to be in excellent condition. It is a 250,000-gallon all steel riveted tank. While the District doesn't own the PCFCWCD clearwell, it can rely on that storage capacity during a short-term emergency or outage. Combined, the Crocker area has 500,000 gallons of available water storage. Based on the District's peak day demand in the Crocker area, the storage tanks have sufficient capacity to provide for one two-hour fire (240,000 gallons) and about 8.5 days of water supply during peak demand period.

Infrastructure Needs

The District has identified \$870,000 in desired capital improvements to the two water systems in the FY 10-11 budget. Timing and funding sources are not yet established for these projects.

In the Delleker area, the District would like to install a new well to maintain sufficient source capacity to cover peak day demands should the well with the highest pumping capacity go offline. The District also indicated that additional capacity will be necessary should the acceptable level of uranium be lowered by the State, as one well may exceed the proposed lowered limit. The District intended to bring the Phillipini springs online in order to enhance source capacity; however, with the positive bacteriological samples the District has had to keep it offline. Options for enhanced capacity include an additional well or use of surface water from the new Lake Davis WTP.

While the commercial and new connections in the Delleker system are metered, the remaining connections in Delleker and all connections in Crocker are unmetered. The District is unable to track the amount delivered to the connections and to determine what percent of unaccounted for loss the distribution system is experiencing. The District identified a need to start metering of all of the connections, prior to the State required deadline of 2025.

Challenges

The District identified a particular challenge with regards to a lack of archived documentation. The District's records prior to 2007 are minimal, particularly with regard to historical flows. Over the last two years, the District has been making efforts to accumulate and organize system information.

Service Adequacy

This section reviews indicators of service adequacy, including the Department of Public Health's (DPH) annual system evaluation, drinking water quality, and distribution system integrity.

Figure 14-4: GLCSD Water Service Adequacy Indicators

Water Service Adequacy and Efficiency Indicators			
<i>Service Adequacy Indicators</i>			
Connections/FTE	1,656	O&M Cost Ratio ¹	\$ 782,146
MGD Delivered/FTE	0.48	Distribution Loss Rate	Unknown
Distribution Breaks & Leaks (2010)	3	Distribution Break Rate ²	39
Water Pressure	60+ psi	Total Employees (FTEs)	0.25
Customer Complaints CY 2010:	Odor/taste (0), leaks (0), pressure (0), other (0)		
<i>Drinking Water Quality Regulatory Information</i> ³			
	#	Description	
Health Violations	7	Exceedance of monthly MCL for Coliform (2001, 2002, 2006, 2009, 2010)	
Monitoring Violations	1	Routine monitoring for Coliform (2010)	
DW Compliance Rate ⁴	92%		
Notes:			
(1) Operations and maintenance costs (exc. purchased water, debt, depreciation) per volume (mgd) delivered.			
(2) Distribution break rate is the number of leaks and pipeline breaks per 100 miles of distribution piping.			
(3) Violations since 2000, as reported by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System.			
(4) Drinking water compliance is percent of time in compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in 2010.			

The DPH is responsible for the enforcement of the federal and California Safe Drinking Water Acts and the operational permitting and regulatory oversight of public water systems. Domestic water providers of at least 200 connections are subject to inspections by DPH. During the Department of Public Health's most recent inspection in 2007, DPH reported that the District's water system is "in good condition and is operated in a

professional manner.” The inspection report did note a need for the District to update the emergency notification plan, provide the annual report to the drinking water program, and the consumer confidence report since it was not done the previous year.

Drinking water quality is determined by a combination of historical violations reported by the EPA since 2000 and the percent of time that the District was in compliance with Primary Drinking Water Regulations in 2010. Since 2000, the District has had seven health violations due to exceedances of the coliform MCL at the wells and one monitoring violation for coliform. This equates to approximately 10 violations per 1,000 connections served. By comparison, the other water providers in the eastern region of the County had a median of 21 violations per 1,000 connections served during that same time frame. The median water service provider in the region was in compliance 96 percent of the time in 2010. The District was in compliance with drinking water regulations 92 percent of the time, which was below the regional average.

Indicators of distribution system integrity are the number of breaks and leaks in 2010 and the rate of unaccounted for distribution loss. The District reported 39 breaks and leaks per 100 miles of pipe lines in 2010, while other providers in the region had a median rate of 12 breaks per 100 pipe miles. As a majority of the District’s connections are not metered, the District is unable to calculate the unaccounted for loss from the distribution system between the water source and the connections served. Other providers in the area averaged seven percent distribution losses.

Figure 14-5: GLCSD Water Service Tables

Water Service Configuration & Infrastructure				
<i>Water Service</i>	<i>Provider(s)</i>	<i>Water Service</i>	<i>Provider(s)</i>	
Retail Water	GLCSD	Groundwater Recharge	None	
Wholesale Water	None	Groundwater Extraction	GLCSD	
Water Treatment	GLCSD	Recycled Water	None	
<i>Service Area Description</i>				
Retail Water	The District serves the area within its boundaries in the communities of Delleker and Crocker, as well as two connections outside of its bounds.			
Wholesale Water	NA			
Recycled Water	NA			
<i>Water Sources</i>		<i>Supply (Acre-Feet/Year)</i>		
<i>Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Safe/Firm</i>
Humbug Valley Basin	Groundwater	134	429	200 ²
Fillippini Springs	Spring	0	97	Unknown
<i>System Overview - Delleker</i>				
Average Daily Demand		0.11 mgd	Peak Day Demand 0.29 mgd	
<i>Major Facilities</i>				
<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Yr Built</i>
Delleker Well 1	Well	90 gpm	Good	1979
Delleker Well 2	Well	176 gpm	Good	1985
Fillippini Springs	Source	60 gpm	Poor	Mid-1960s
Storage Tank	Storage	310,000 gallons	Excellent	2001
<i>Other Infrastructure</i>				
Reservoirs		-	Storage Capacity (mg) 0.31	
Pump Stations		0	Pressure Zones 1	
Production Wells		2	Pipe Miles 6	
<i>System Overview - Crocker</i>				
Average Daily Demand		0.01 mgd	Peak Day Demand 0.03 mgd	
<i>Major Facilities</i>				
<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Yr Built</i>
Plumas County FCD Well	Well	30 gpm	NA	NA
Plumas County Clearwell	Storage	250,000 gallons	NA	NA
Crocker Mountain Well	Well	130 gpm	Excellent	2007
Crocker Storage Tank	Storage	250,000 gallons	Excellent	2005
<i>Other Infrastructure</i>				
Reservoirs		0	Storage Capacity (mg) 0.25	
Pump Stations		1	Pressure Zones 3	
Production Wells		1	Pipe Miles 1.7	
<i>Facility-Sharing and Regional Collaboration</i>				
Current Practices: The District is collaborating with the City on the new Lake Davis WTP.				
Opportunities: As GLRID and the City of Portola serve adjacent communities there is an opportunity to work closely together in joint efforts to provide services in the most efficient, safe and cost effective way.				
Notes:				
(1) NA means Not Applicable, NP means Not Provided, mg means millions of gallons, af means acre-feet.				
(2) Based on the groundwater recharge rate reported by the Department of Water Resources.				

Water Demand and Supply							
<i>Service Connections</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Inside Bounds</i>		<i>Outside Bounds</i>		
Total	414		412		2		
Irrigation/Landscape	0		0		0		
Domestic	403		401		2		
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional	11		11		0		
Recycled	0		0		0		
Other	0		0		0		
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year) ¹ - Delleker							
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year) - Delleker							
	2000 ²	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total	Unknown	120	107	110	113	116	119
Average Annual Demand Information (Acre-Feet per Year) ¹ - Crocker							
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Supply Information (Acre-feet per Year) - Crocker							
	2000 ²	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total	Unknown	14	17	18	18	19	19
Drought Supply and Plans							
Drought Supply (af) ³	Year 1: No change		Year 2: No change		Year 3: No change		
Storage Practices	Storage is for short-term emergency supply only.						
Drought Plan	The District has a mandatory rationing plan from historical shortages.						
Water Conservation Practices							
CUWCC Signatory	No						
Metering	No						
Conservation Pricing	No						
Other Practices	No						
Notes:							
(1) Connections are not metered, consequently, the District does not track overall consumption or by connection type. As connections are not metered, the District had no estimates with regard to unaccounted for water loss in the water mains.							
(2) The District's has minimal records regarding historical flows prior to 2007.							
(3) The District has not estimated available supply during a three year drought. During past droughts, the District reported that it has experienced little difference in groundwater levels.							

Water Rates and Financing				
Residential Water Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 10-11 ¹				
	Rate Description	Avg. Monthly Charges	Consumption ²	
Residential	A flat monthly fee dependent on meter size and a surcharge for repayment of revenue bonds for water storage tanks.	\$ 35.25	7,600 gal/month	
Rate-Setting Procedures				
Most Recent Rate Change	3/1/10	Frequency of Rate Changes	As needed	
Water Development Fees and Requirements				
Fee Approach	Fees are established to cover regular operation and maintenance of the system.			
Connection Fee Amount	\$2,900/connection			
Water Enterprise Revenues, FY 09-10			Operating Expenditures, FY 09-10	
Source	Amount	%		Amount
Total	\$170,793	100%	Total	\$245,272
Rates & charges	\$126,371	74%	Administration	\$123,754
Property tax	\$19,385	11%	O & M	\$93,429
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation	\$13,380
Interest	\$219	0.1%	Debt	\$14,709
Connection Fees	\$0	0%	Purchased Water	\$0
Other	\$24,818	15%	Other	\$0
Notes:				
(1) Rates include water-related service charges and usage charges.				
(2) Water use assumptions were used to calculate average monthly bills. Assumed use levels are consistent countywide for comparison purposes.				

WASTEWATER SERVICES

Service Overview

GLCSD provides wastewater services in two distinct geographic areas with two separate wastewater systems. In Delleker, the District provides wastewater collection, pond treatment, and discharge to land or surface water. In the Crocker area, the District provides collection and disposal into a community septic tank and evaporation ponds. The District also receives septage from other areas for treatment at its Delleker facility.

In the Delleker area, services are provided to residences throughout the bounded territory; however, all of the commercial facilities in the area rely on private septic systems and have not connected to the District's system. In the Crocker area, services are confined to the northern portion of the District's territory. Wastewater services are not provided in the southern portion of the Crocker area in Grizzly Retreat.

The wastewater systems are operated by approximately 1.75 FTEs dedicated to wastewater services. The chief operator has a wastewater certification of 2 for treatment and 4 for collection systems, which exceeds the requirements of the two systems.

Facilities and Capacity

Delleker

The District's Delleker WWTF operates under an NPDES permit (NPDES No CA0081744) and waste discharge requirements (Order No R5-2007-0019). The permit is set to expire May 1, 2012, and the District is presently in the process of updating the permit with the RWQCB.

The District owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facility. The treatment system consists of a headworks, five facultative lagoons with some mechanical aeration (5.5 acres total), and chlorination/dechlorination. The District reported that the treatment facility is in fair condition.

Between November 1st and May 15th, wastewater may be discharged to the Middle Fork of the Feather River, but only when the Middle Fork of the Feather River flow is 40 cfs or more. Discharge to the Middle Fork of the Feather River is prohibited from May 16th to October 31st, during which time effluent is retained within the stabilization ponds for evaporation, percolation or future disposal. One pond is typically left dry to provide for emergency storage.

The ponds range in surface area between 0.52 acres to 1.3 acres. The total surface area of the ponds is 5.16 acres and the total volume of the five ponds is 6.73 million gallons. However, with one pond dormant, the usable area is reduced in volume to 4.06 acres and 5.29 million gallons, respectively. The hydraulic detention time for the entire system ranges from 140 days in the summer to 39 days during the peak of the rainy season.

Between November 1st and May 15th, the current permit allows up to 0.1 mgd of wastewater to be discharged from the plant into the Feather River. The average daily flow to the treatment plant is approximately 0.06 mgd with peak flows as high as 0.13 mgd. Average daily dry weather flow is approximately 0.043 mgd, or 43 percent of the permitted discharge. While peak wet weather flows are in excess of the facility's permitted discharge capacity, the flows are treated and stored in the ponds over a period of one to three months. Consequently, discharge levels never exceed permitted capacity.

The collection system consists of six miles of six inch asbestos cement gravity pipelines. Due to the topography of the area, most of the existing system maintains good slope within the pipelines and there are no pumping stations within the system. There is generally adequate capacity throughout most of the system; however, additional demand would require the replacement of the South Delleker Drive sewer pipeline from SR 70 to the treatment plant. This pipeline demonstrates limited excess capacity during peak flow periods.³¹⁹

Crocker

The District operates the Crocker system under waste discharge requirements (Order No. 86-206) as issued by the RWQCB. The order is vague and does not enumerate the permitted capacity of the system.

The Crocker Mountain Estates sewer system is a gravity-fed system that collects sewage in a 2,500-gallon underground concrete community septic tank. Black water drains to two percolation/evaporation ponds. The Grizzly Creek Retreat area does not share this wastewater system, as all the residents rely on private septic systems. It is generally believed that the system was built at the time the subdivision was created in the mid-1970s. The District reported that the system is generally in fair condition.

There are no flow meters in the Crocker system to document daily or annual demand. The District estimates that the capacity of the two ponds is 1.8 mg, of which only 90,000 gallons, or five percent, is in use at any given point.³²⁰ Given the low demand, the District operates entirely out of the smaller of the two ponds.

The Crocker collection system is composed of 1.7 miles of pipelines and is generally considered to be in fair condition.

Infrastructure Needs

The District reported that infiltration and inflow issues are critical in the Delleker collection system. Several manhole structural problems have been identified, and the District began a grouting program in 2011, which has eliminated approximately 30 percent

³¹⁹ GLCSD, *Facility Fee Study*, 2005, p. 6.

³²⁰ Interview with Randy Mark, Chief Operator, GLCSD, June 17, 2011.

of the infiltration in manholes. The District has also smoke tested about a third of the system to identify and eliminate inflow sources from roof drains, yard drains and damaged service connections. Additionally, the District has begun CCTV inspections of the sewer main lines to identify faulty break-in connections, offset and cracked joints and any illegal connections made to the system. The District plans to complete smoke testing of the entire system and have all manholes grouted this year.

In the Crocker system, there is a need to install a device to easily divert flows between the two ponds. Presently, the District must pump effluent from one pond to the other if maintenance is necessary. Additionally, there is a need for flow meter devices to document daily and annual demands.

The District has identified approximately \$90,000 in needs for the two collection systems consisting of video inspections of both systems, manhole sealing, and line replacements. Once the video inspections of both systems have been completed, further needs will be identified and prioritized for improvement.

Based on the District's budget, planned capital improvements at the Delleker treatment ponds will cost approximately \$795,000, which includes a treatment upgrade, installation of SCADA equipment, and engineering.

Challenges

The District has a particular challenge staying within total suspended solids (TSS) and biological oxygen demands (BOD) permitted levels, due to high infiltration and inflow levels in the Delleker system. The District has implemented smoke testing and CCTV inspections of the system to identify problem areas, and has sealed manholes to reduce the level of infiltration and inflow in order to lower the TSS and BOD levels.

Service Adequacy

This section reviews indicators of service adequacy, including regulatory compliance, treatment effectiveness, sewer overflows and collection system integrity.

GLCSD has been issued 46 violations between 2005 and 2010. A majority of the violations were for TSS and BOD levels in excess of permitted conditions. Of the violations, seven were considered priority violations. As a result of these violations, the District was issued an Administrative Civil Liability Order in 2009 for six non-serious violations of permit effluent limitations outlined in the District's permit for the Delleker facility. The District received another Administrative Civil Liability Order in 2010 for four serious violations of permitted effluent limitations and nine non-serious violations. In lieu of the fine, the District proposed expending \$39,150 on a compliance project to rebuild and improve effluent pumping control and monitoring. GLCSD is required to complete construction of this project by October 2012. Forty-six violations equates to approximately 60 violations per 1,000 population served. By comparison, other wastewater providers in the eastern region of the County averaged 38 violations per 1,000 population served.

Figure 14-6: GLCSD Wastewater Service Adequacy Indicators

Wastewater Service Adequacy and Efficiency			
Regulatory Compliance Record, 2005-10			
Formal Enforcement Actions	2	Informal Enforcement Actions	16
Formal Enforcement Action Type		Description of Violations	
Administrative Civil Liability Order	11/30/2010		
Administrative Civil Liability Order	3/16/2009		
Total Violations, 2005-10			
Total Violations	46	Priority Violations	7
Service Adequacy Indicators			
Treatment Effectiveness Rate ¹	98%	Sewer Overflows 2008 - 2010 ²	6
Total Employees (FTEs)	1.8	Sewer Overflow Rate ³	78
GPD Treated per FTE	1,714	Customer Complaints CY 10: Odor (0), spills (0), other (0)	
Source Control and Pollution Prevention Practices			
The District has a regular monitoring program of pollution sources and jets the system once a year.			
Collection System Inspection Practices			
The District has smoke tested about a third of the system this year and plans to complete smoke testing of the entire system by the end of 2011. Additionally, the District has begun CCTV inspections of the sewer main line.			
Notes:			
(1) Total number of compliance days in 2010 per 365 days.			
(2) Total number of overflows experienced (excluding those caused by customers) from 2008 to 2010 as reported by the agency.			
(3) Sewer overflows from 2009 to 2010 (excluding those caused by customers) per 100 miles of collection piping.			

Wastewater treatment providers are required to comply with effluent quality standards under the waste discharge requirements determined by RWQCB. The District reported that in 2010, it was out of compliance with effluent quality requirements on a total of seven days. Other wastewater providers in the eastern region of Plumas County were out of compliance on average nine days in 2010.

Wastewater agencies are required to report sewer system overflows (SSOs) to SWRCB. Overflows reflect the capacity and condition of collection system piping and the effectiveness of routine maintenance. The sewer overflow rate is calculated as the number of overflows per 100 miles of collection piping. The District reported six overflows during the period from 2008 thru 2010, and which equates to an overflow rate of 78. Other providers in the region averaged an SSO rate of 3.8 per 100 miles of collection piping.

There are several measures of integrity of the wastewater collection system, including peaking factors, efforts to address infiltration and inflow (I/I), and inspection practices. As discussed previously, the District's collection systems have moderately high I/I with a peaking factor of 3.25 during heavy rain. Other wastewater providers in the region have an average peaking factor of 4.3. The District has instituted smoke and CCTV inspections of both systems, and is making efforts to seal all manholes.

Figure 14-7: GLCSD Wastewater Profile

Wastewater Service Configuration and Demand				
Service Configuration				
Service Type	Service Provider(s)			
Wastewater Collection	GLCSD			
Wastewater Treatment	GLCSD			
Wastewater Disposal	GLCSD			
Recycled Water	None			
Service Area				
Collection:	Communities of Delleker and Crocker Mountain Estates			
Treatment:	Communities of Delleker and Crocker Mountain Estates			
Recycled Water:	NA			
Service Demand - Delleker				
Type	Connections (2010) Total	Inside Bounds	Outside Bounds	Flow (mgd) Average
Total	256	255	1	0.06
Residential	256	255	1	0.06
Commercial	0	0	0	-
Industrial	0	0	0	-
Historical and Projected Demand (ADWF in millions of gallons per day)²				
2005³	2010	2015	2020	2025
Unknown	0.04	0.041	0.042	0.043
Service Demand - Crocker Mountain				
Type	Connections (2010) Total	Inside Bounds	Outside Bounds	Flow (gpd) Average
Total	44	44	0	3,000
Residential	44	44	0	3,000
Commercial	0	0	0	-
Industrial	0	0	0	-
Historical and Projected Demand (ADWF in gallons per day)²				
2005³	2010⁴	2015	2020	2025
Unknown	1,500	1,538	1,577	1,617
Note:				
(1) NA: Not Applicable; NP: Not Provided.				
(2) Projections are based on the 0.05 percent annual average growth rate projected by DOF for the entire County.				
(3) The District's has minimal records regarding historical flows prior to 2007.				
(4) The District does not have flow meters in the Crocker system. 2010 flows are estimated by the District.				

Wastewater Infrastructure - Delleker			
Wastewater Collection, Treatment & Disposal Infrastructure			
System Overview			
Treatment level: Secondary			
Facility Name	Capacity	Condition	Year Built
Delleker WWTF	0.1 mgd	Fair	Mid-1960s
Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Sewer Pipe Miles	6	Sewage Lift Stations	0
Treatment Plant Daily Flow (mgd)			
ADWF (mgd)	% of ADWF Capacity in Use	Peak Wet (mgd)	Peaking Factor
0.04	40%	0.13	3.25
Infiltration and Inflow			
The District reported that infiltration and inflow issues are critical due to the age of the Delleker collection system and high ground water conditions.			
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
There is a need to make improvements to the collection system to mitigate I/I issues to address high TSS and BOD levels.			
Wastewater Facility Sharing			
Facility Sharing Practices			
The District does not practice facility sharing with regard to wastewater services.			
Facility Sharing Opportunities			
Regionalization of sewer services in the Delleker/Portola area is a potential opportunity for facility sharing and regional collaboration. Joint efforts between the two agencies may maximize efficiencies, reduce costs, and aid the agency's to better leverage available resources. The District also identified the opportunity to share speccailized equipment (i.e., CCTV) among other small wastewater providers in the area.			

Wastewater Infrastructure - Crocker			
Wastewater Collection, Treatment & Disposal Infrastructure			
System Overview			
Treatment level: Primary			
Facility Name	Capacity	Condition	Year Built
Crocker Community Septic Tank	2,500 gallons	Fair	Mid-1970s
2 Evaporation Ponds	1.8 mg ¹	Fair	Mid-1970s
Collection & Distribution Infrastructure			
Sewer Pipe Miles	1.7	Sewage Lift Stations	0
Treatment Plant Daily Flow (mgd)			
ADWF (gpd)	% of ADWF Capacity in Use	Peak Wet (mgd)	Peaking Factor
1,500 gpd	NA	Unknown	NA
Infiltration and Inflow			
The District reported that infiltration and inflow issues are not as critical in the Crocker area as they are in the Delleker area. The District has taken efforts to identify manholes and seal them to minimize I/I. The District will continue to smoke test and CCTV to identify any other areas of concern.			
Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies			
The primary need identified by the District for the Crocker system is the ability to easily divert flow between the two ponds when necessary for maintenance. There is also a need for flow meters in the system to document the level of demand.			
Wastewater Facility Sharing			
Facility Sharing Practices			
The District does not practice facility sharing with regard to wastewater services.			
Facility Sharing Opportunities			
The District identified the opportunity to share specialized equipment (i.e., CCTV) among other small wastewater providers in the area.			
Note:			
(1) The District's permit does not report a permitted capacity of the system. Capacity shown here is as estimated by the District.			

Wastewater Rates and Financing				
Wastewater Rates-Ongoing Charges FY 10-11¹				
	Rate Description	Charges	Demand ²	
Residential	Flat monthly charge based on connection size.	\$31.25	250 gpd	
Rate Zones				
None				
Rate-Setting Procedures				
Last Rate Change	3/1/2010	Frequency of Rate Changes		
Wastewater Development Fees and Requirements				
Fee Approach	Fees are established to cover regular operation and maintenance of the system.			
Connection Fee Amount ³	\$2,900/connection			
Wastewater Enterprise Revenues, FY 09-10		Operating Expenditures, FY 09-10		
Source	Amount			Amount
Total	\$155,588	100%	Total	\$236,415
Rates & Charges	\$126,345	81%	Administration	\$125,874
Property Tax	\$19,384	12%	O & M	\$108,866
Grants	\$0	0%	Capital Depreciation	\$1,675
Interest	\$219	0%	Debt	\$0
Connection Fees	\$0	0%	Other	\$0
Other	\$9,640	8%		
Notes:				
(1) Rates include wastewater-related service charges and strength and flow charges. Average monthly charges calculated based on average consumption. Rates are rounded for presentation.				
(2) Wastewater use assumptions by customer type were used to calculate average monthly charges. Assumed use levels are 250 gallons per home per day, and are consistent countywide for comparison purposes.				
(3) Connection fee amount is calculated for a single-family home.				

GRIZZLY LAKE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT DETERMINATIONS

Growth and Population Projections

- ❖ The District serves a population of approximately 766.
- ❖ The District has experienced little growth in recent demand, due to two separate building moratoriums on the systems, which have subsequently been lifted.
- ❖ Based on DOF projections, the District's population would increase to approximately 804 in 2020; however, the DOF's projections may be low given the development potential in the area.

Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services, Including Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies

- ❖ In Crocker, peak day demand for water constitutes approximately 13 percent of source capacity. The system has sufficient capacity to handle anticipated growth in demand well into the future.
- ❖ Peak day demand in Delleker uses 76 percent of total source capacity. Source capacity should be sufficient to cover max day demand if the single largest water source was out; however, the District does not presently achieve this standard. Options for enhanced capacity include an additional well or use of surface water from the new Lake Davis WTP.
- ❖ A majority of the connections in Delleker and all connections in Crocker lack meters, consequently, the District is unable to charge rates based on water use, track water delivered, and identify any water loss from the distribution systems.
- ❖ During dry weather, the District uses approximately 43 percent of the capacity of the Delleker WWTF. In the Crocker system, the District uses on average five percent of the system's discharge capacity. Both systems have adequate capacity for anticipated long-term growth.
- ❖ Infiltration and inflow issues are critical in the Delleker collection system. The District has implemented a plan to inspect the entire system and identify and correct areas of concern.
- ❖ There is a need for flow meter devices in the Crocker wastewater system to document daily and annual demands.

Financial Ability of Agencies to Provide Services

- ❖ Current financial levels are minimally adequate to deliver services. Numerous foreclosures have resulted in reduced revenue to the District.
- ❖ The amount collected for streetlighting services does not cover the cost of providing the service. The District should consider raising streetlighting fees.
- ❖ The District has had challenges in covering expenditures with annual revenue. Service costs exceeded utility revenue sources by \$157,000 in FY 09-10. The District had a negative unrestricted net asset balance at the end of the fiscal year.
- ❖ GLCSD water rates are slightly below the regional median of other water service providers, while wastewater rates are significantly below the median of other wastewater providers in the region.

Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities

- ❖ The District is collaborating with the City of Portola on the new Lake Davis WTP.
- ❖ Regionalization of sewer services in the Delleker/Portola area is a potential opportunity for facility sharing and regional collaboration. Joint efforts between the two agencies may maximize efficiencies, reduce costs, and aid the agency's to better leverage available resources.
- ❖ There is an opportunity to share specialized equipment (i.e., CCTV) among other small wastewater providers in the area.

Accountability for Community Service Needs, Including Governmental Structure and Operational Efficiencies

- ❖ Local accountability is promoted by the relative small size of the District and the inherent degree of local control.
- ❖ GLCSD demonstrated accountability and transparency in its outreach efforts to constituents and through cooperation with the MSR process.
- ❖ It is a recommended practice that a District the size of GLCSD maintain a website where all district information is readily available to constituents.
- ❖ As GLCSD and the City of Portola serve adjacent communities, there is an opportunity to work closely together in joint efforts to provide services in the most efficient, safe and cost effective way. Potential governance options include regionalization of sewer services or a collaborative agreement to share specialized equipment and mutual aid resources.

- ❖ Annexation of GLCSD extraterritorial service areas is an option that would promote logical boundaries. The District currently provides service outside of its bounds to two connections located on SR 70.