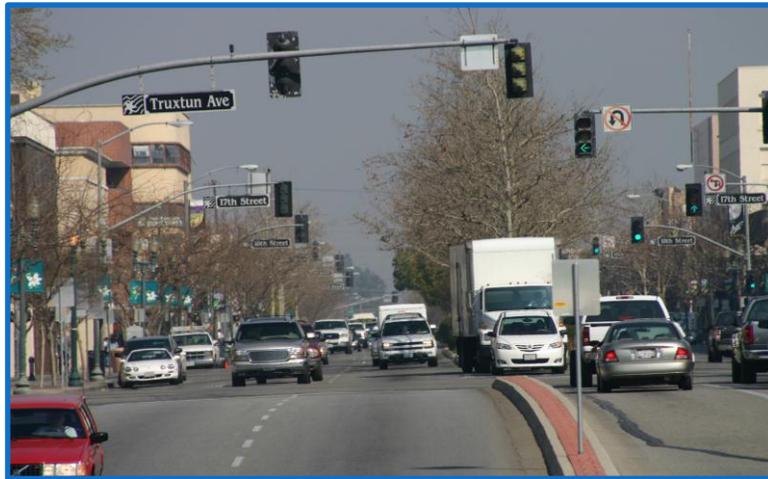


# MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

*City of Bakersfield  
Sphere of Influence Update  
and  
Amendment*



December 2015

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## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cortese/Knox/Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act or Act) requires Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) to update Spheres of Influence (SOI) for all applicable jurisdictions within the County. An SOI is defined by California Government Code section 56425 as “. . . a plan for the probable physical boundary and service area of a local agency or municipality. . .”

The Act further requires that LAFCOs conduct a Municipal Service Review (MSR) prior to, or in conjunction with, the update of an SOI. LAFCO has approved two MSRs for the City of Bakersfield (City), one in August 2004 and a second in January 2006. Both MSRs were prepared by the City and approved by LAFCO as part of the City's applications to amend the City's SOI (No. 01–04 & No. 01 – 05).

The City's SOI is currently being amended as a result of a property owner request for their land to be within the City's jurisdiction. In anticipation of the future annexation request, the City is including in this MSR analysis a review of the proposed SOI Amendment Area and the LAFCO requirement to review and update the City's sphere of influence every five years.

As with previous MSRs, LAFCO must compile and evaluate service–related information and make written determinations. Those determinations currently include six factors, as specified by State law (Government Code §56430):

1. Growth and population projections for the affected area;
2. The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence;
3. Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies including needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence;
4. Financial ability of agencies to provide services;
5. Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities; and
6. Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.

As such, this MSR was prepared in accordance with Government Code section 56430 to identify and evaluate municipal services within the City's SOI and any changes which would result from a change in the City's SOI. The municipal services, provided by both public and private agencies, addressed in the MSR include: domestic water service; wastewater collection, treatment and disposal; police and fire protection; parks and recreation; solid waste; street lighting, street services and flood control. The municipal service evaluation will be broken up into five sections: Municipal Water Service, Wastewater Service, Recreation and Parks, Public Works and Public Safety. There will be one set of MSR determinations, categorized by each section, relevant to all agencies that provide that particular municipal service. The first two factors, that discuss growth and disadvantaged communities, will not be divided by service because they are relevant to all municipal service providers in the City's SOI.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Municipal Service Review (MSR) is being submitted by the City of Bakersfield (City) in anticipation of the City's application to the Kern County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO or the Commission). The City anticipates an application will be submitted to LAFCO to amend the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI).

The Cortese/Knox/Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH Act or Act) requires LAFCO to update the SOIs for all jurisdictions within the County. An SOI is defined by California Government Code section 56425 as ". . . a plan for the probable physical boundary and service area of a local agency or municipality. . ." The Act further requires that an MSR be conducted prior to, or in conjunction with, the update of an SOI. This MSR Update is being prepared to respond to the requirements and standards of the CKH Act.

The SOI amendment area corrects a past oversight to bring the entire parcel into the City's SOI and includes a small area south of Stockdale Hwy, west of Nord Avenue, along the Cross Valley Canal. The SOI amendment area is part of a larger annexation request that is already within the City's SOI. The request for the future SOI could add approximately 146,400 square feet to the City's current SOI boundaries.

This MSR to be submitted to LAFCO contains the following requests as part of the SOI update and amendment, and are actions which will be taken by the Commission:

- Approve the Municipal Services Review for the City of Bakersfield SOI area; and
- Approve and adopt the City of Bakersfield Sphere of Influence Update and Amendment.

MSRs are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to §15262 (feasibility or planning studies) and §15306 (information collection) of the CEQA Guidelines. LAFCO's actions to adopt MSR determinations are not considered "projects" subject to CEQA. This MSR does not require LAFCO to initiate changes of organization based on MSR findings. However, the SOI amendment may require CEQA review.

The MSR Update is prepared in accordance with Section 56430 of the California Government Code as a means of identifying and evaluating public services provided by the City of Bakersfield and the changes which would occur as a result of an amendment to the City's SOI.

The legislative authority for conducting Service Reviews is provided in the CKH Act. The Act states, ". . .that in order to prepare and to update Sphere of Influences in accordance with Section 56425, LAFCOs are required to conduct a review of the municipal services provided in the County or other appropriate designated area. . ." An MSR must have written determinations that address the following factors in order to update or amend an SOI:

1. Growth and population projections for the affected area
2. The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence
3. Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies including needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the sphere of influence
4. Financial ability of agencies to provide services
5. Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities
6. Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies

The following is a list of districts or affected local agencies whose boundaries include territory within the existing City SOI as well as those within the proposed SOI Amendment Area. Table 1 below lists, under each type of municipal service, the agencies that provide that service. The MSR written determinations will only include those agencies that provide one or more of the following municipal services as its primary function: wastewater collection, treatment, or disposal; domestic water service; collection and disposal of solid waste; police or fire protection services; parks and recreation; flood control; street lighting; or streets, roads, or rights-of-way.

**TABLE 1: MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND AFFECTED AGENCIES**

<b>MSR Affected Agencies</b>	
<b>Water</b>	<b>Public Safety</b>
City of Bakersfield	City of Bakersfield
East Niles Community Services District	Police Department
Greenfield County Water District	Fire Department
Kern County Water Agency	County of Kern
North of the River Municipal Water District	Sheriff
	Fire Department
<i>Private Water Utilities</i>	
California Water Service Company	<b>Public Works: Solid Waste, Streets, Street Lighting and Flood Control</b>
Oildale Mutual Water Company	
Vaughn Mutual Water Company	
	City of Bakersfield
	County of Kern
<i>Agricultural Water (No Domestic Service)</i>	County Service Areas (see Appendix E)
Arvin-Edison Water Storage District	Kern County Water Agency
Cawelo County Water District	
Kern Delta Water District	<b>Other (No Municipal Service Provided)</b>
North Kern Water Storage District	Greater Bakersfield Separation of Grade District
Olcese Water District	
Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District	<i>Cemetery</i>
	Public Cemetery District No. 1 of Kern County
	South Kern Cemetery District
<b>Wastewater</b>	
City of Bakersfield	
East Niles Community Services District	<i>Electric Enterprise</i>
Kern County Service Area 71	McAllister Ranch Irrigation District
Kern Sanitation Authority	
North of River Sanitary District No. 1	<i>Pest Control</i>
	Kern County Citrus Pest Control District
	Kern Mosquito and Vector Control District
<b>Recreation &amp; Parks</b>	
City of Bakersfield	
Kern County - Parks and Recreation	<i>Soil &amp; Resource Conservation</i>
North of the River Recreation and Park District	Rosedale-Rio Bravo Resource Conservation District

In addition to the County of Kern and the City of Bakersfield, entities were identified by LAFCO as those with jurisdictional boundaries within the City's SOI, and are subject to LAFCO's authority. These affected agencies contain, or whose sphere of influence contains, any territory within this MSR to be reviewed by LAFCO. Although not under LAFCO authority, there are also private companies which provide municipal services within the City's SOI and the expanding SOI area. Due to the type and nature of services provided by the private companies, a discussion is included within the MSR. These agencies provide services that are important and contribute to the general public welfare. They may also assume some responsibility for services as the City

expands the SOI boundaries and property is annexed into the City. Those companies include: California Water Service Company; Oildale Mutual Water Company and Vaughn Mutual Water Company.

## 2.1 Previous LAFCO Actions

The entire Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan area is approximately 408 square miles. The existing SOI area is approximately 333 square miles and reflects LAFCO's recent amendments to the City's SOI, which occurred in August 2004 and 2006. Currently, the City portion of the Metropolitan area is approximately 150 square miles. The existing SOI is larger than the existing incorporated boundaries by approximately 183 square miles.

The original SOI for the City of Bakersfield was established in 1970. The history of SOI amendments processed by LAFCO since that time is described in Table 2. The most recent SOI action was in 2006 when approximately 125.8 square miles were added to the City's SOI. As growth has continued to occur within the Metropolitan Bakersfield area, numerous annexations have occurred as urban development required services offered by the City. A City annexation history from 2000 through 2013 is contained in Appendix B. The result of these actions is the current corporate and SOI boundaries (see Figure 1).

**TABLE 2: SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENTS FOR THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD 1970 – CURRENT**

SOI Amendment Number	LAFCO Resolution Number	LAFCO Approval Date	Acres/Square Miles added/subtracted
--	--	--	146,400 square feet (3.36 acres proposed to be added)
<b>01-05</b>	06-05	1/24/06	125.8 square miles added
<b>01-04</b>	04-27	8/24/04	19.4 square miles added; 1.8 square miles detached
<b>97-1</b>	98-24	11/24/98	7 square miles added
<b>89-1</b>	89-29	8/22/89	15 square miles added; 4.5 square miles detached
<b>87-1</b>	88-37	2/24/88	149.20 acres added
<b>87-1</b>	87-34	10/13/87	75 acres added
<b>86-1</b>	86-8	3/11/86	520 acres added
<b>78-1</b>	78-34	8/8/78	Kern River & various added & detached lands
<b>77-1</b>	77-39	4/26/77	13,420 acres added
<b>Establish SOI</b>		3/24/70	Establish SOI
<b>Source: City of Bakersfield and LAFCO</b>			

## 2.2 Current SOI Expansion Proposal

The current proposal by the City is to amend the SOI by approximately 146,400 square feet which includes a portion of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 524-020-15, 16, and 20. The parcels are located south of Stockdale Hwy, west of Nord Avenue, along the north side of the Cross Valley Canal. Since the majority of the parcels are already in the City's SOI, it has already been identified as a probable service area for the City of Bakersfield. The acreage added to the City's SOI will remain under the jurisdiction of Kern County until such time as annexation proposals are processed through LAFCO. The SOI amendment would create a logical boundary and prevent split zoning within a parcel.

The proposed expansion area consists of actively farmed land that is generally utilized for growing row crops, which usually produces two crops a year. The latest crop was carrots in 2014 and the site is currently cultivated. The property owner has requested that the entire territory be annexed into the City of Bakersfield. The subject property that will be part of the City's annexation is 563.74 acres, while the SOI amendment area will only include approximately 146,400 square feet of the total annexation area. Figure 1 shows the existing SOI and the area to



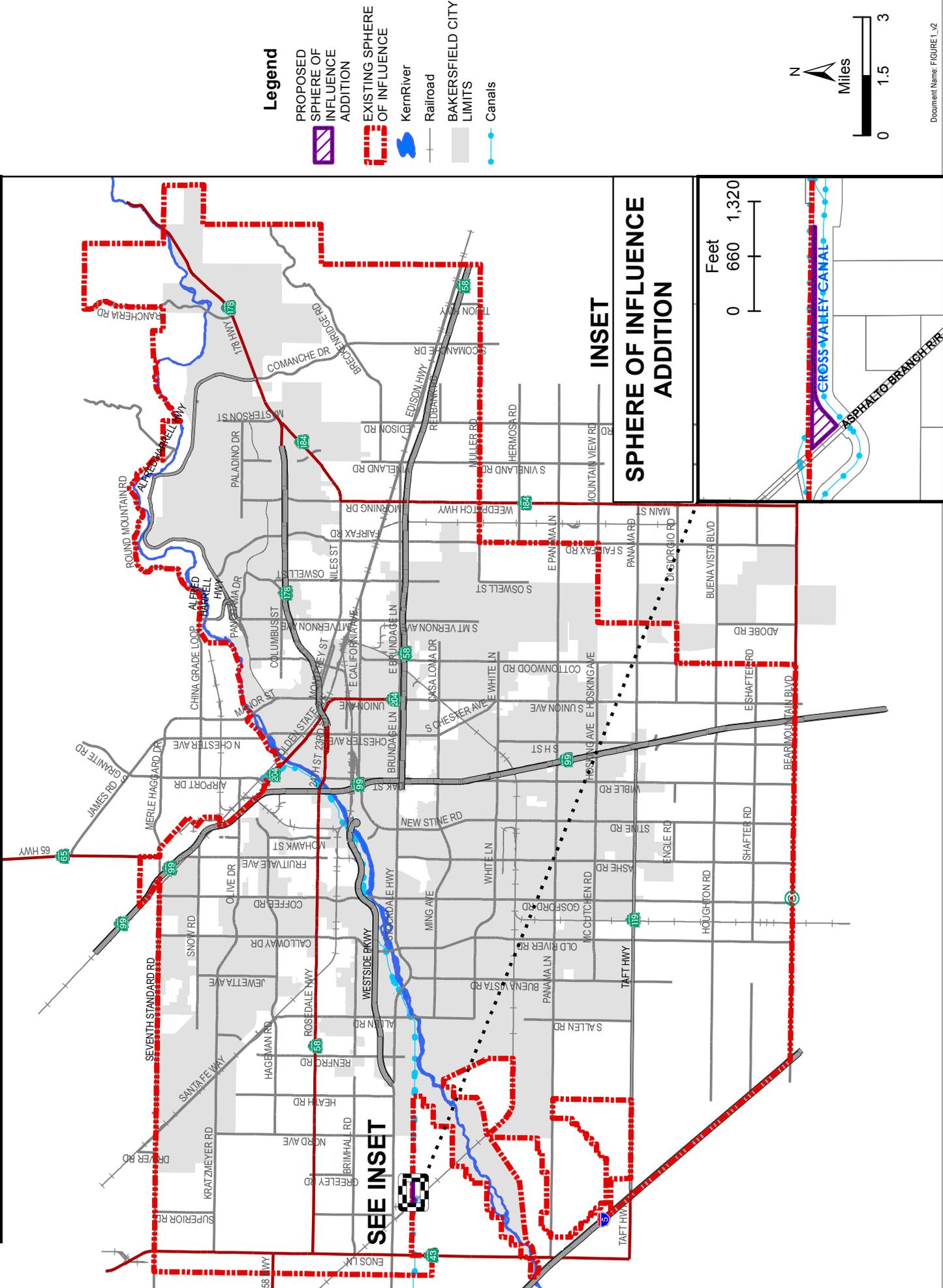
be added. The territory is currently within the unincorporated boundaries of the County of Kern and is located south of Stockdale Highway; bounded by future Nord Avenue (Stockdale Ranch area) to the west; the Union Pacific Railroad to the east; and the Cross Valley Canal to the south.

The project was pre-zoned from the existing County A (Exclusive Agriculture) zone district to the City A (Agriculture) zone district. The applicant did not propose specific development of the site only annexation of the property into City of Bakersfield (known as Annexation No. 659; Stockdale No. 17). The zoning is consistent with the existing *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan* designations of R-IA (Resource-Intensive Agriculture) and R-MP (Resource-Minerals & Petroleum-5 acre minimum parcel size).

The site is within the Kern County Agricultural Preserve #10; however, there is no Williamson Act land use contract on the site. The property owner will continue farming operations upon annexation and the applicant will file a Petition of Exclusion from the Agriculture Preserve with the County of Kern to take the property out of the preserve.

The main municipal service provider in the amended SOI area will be the City of Bakersfield for water, sewer, public works, fire and police. The park service provider would be the North of the River Recreation and Parks District.

**FIGURE 1: CITY LIMITS, SOI and PROPOSED SOI EXPANSION**



## 2.3 Land Use and Zoning

California Planning and Zoning Law require the City to adopt a comprehensive, long term general plan for its development. The land use designations and zoning within the City's current Sphere of Influence (SOI) are predominantly for urban uses. In this SOI update, the City is not proposing changes in land use or zoning in the SOI amendment area. The land use and pre-zoning in the SOI amendment area is shown in Figures 2 and 3. Any changes to land use or zoning that may be proposed in the future will be reviewed and evaluated based on policies within the City's General Plan and procedures established by the City's Community Development Department - Planning Division.

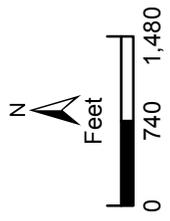
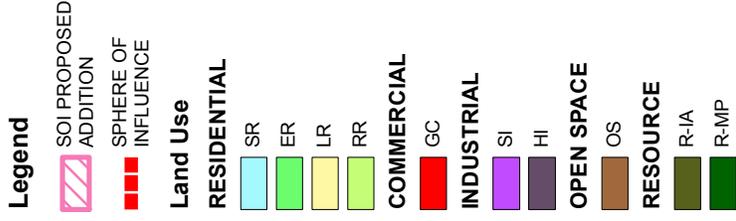
The existing land use is Resource-Intensive Agriculture (R-IA) and Resource-Minerals & Petroleum – 5 acre minimum lot size (R-MP) which is consistent with the existing zoning of City A (Agriculture) pre-zoning. The SOI amendment will allow the property owner to annex the property into the City of Bakersfield to plan for future development of the site. The proposed annexation provides a logical extension for the city with eventual development of the site. There are existing estate homes and developing subdivisions to the north and the Stockdale Ranch Project area, a planned mixed-use development, to the east. The site is currently in agriculture production and the property owner intends to continue farming until neighboring properties develops and market conditions are favorable. The *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan* encourages the orderly outward expansion of new urban development that maintains continuity of existing development and allows incremental expansion of infrastructure and public services.

### CEQA REVIEW

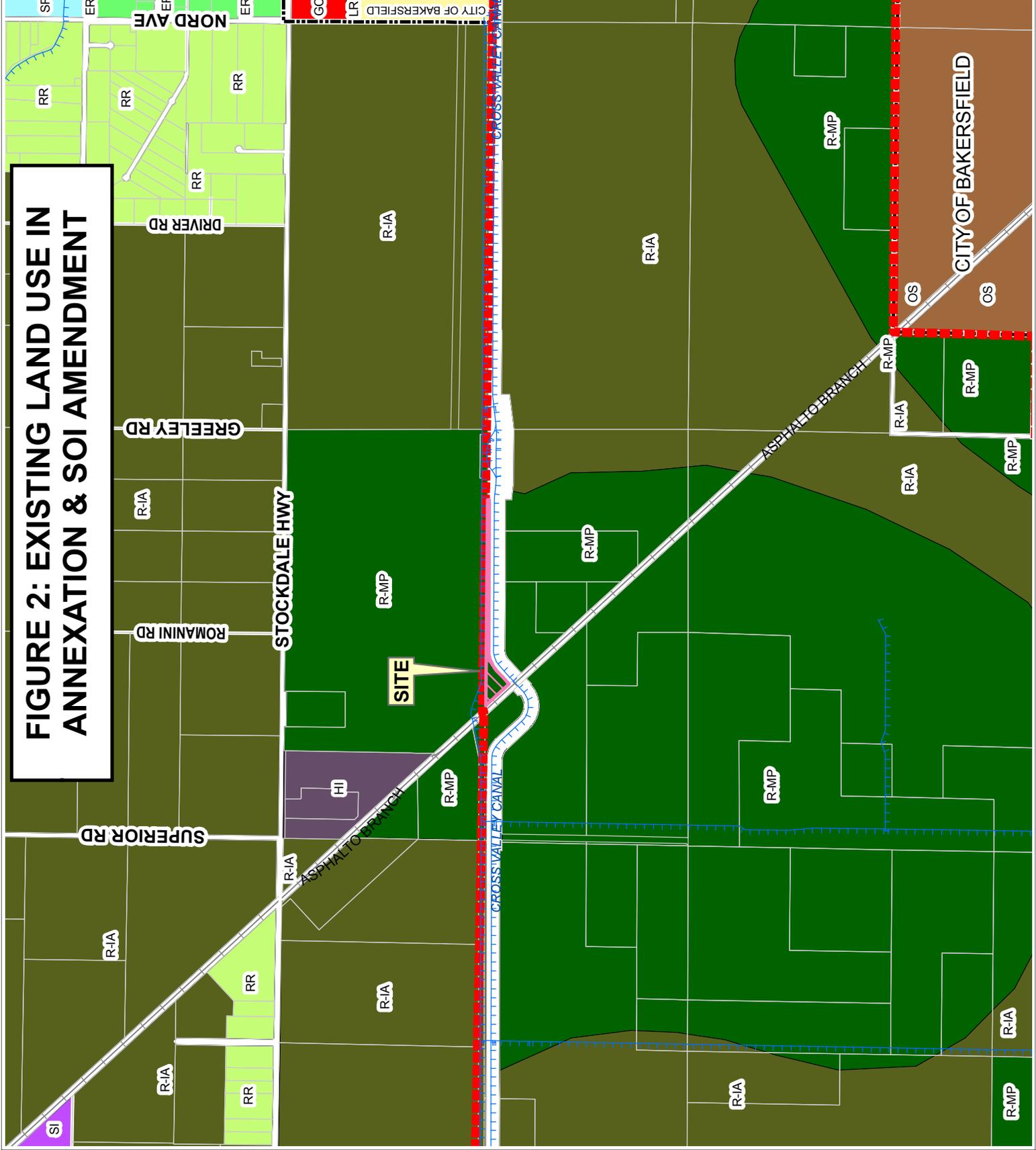
The City of Bakersfield's pre-zoning within the SOI amendment area is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines. The proposed SOI amendment is to accommodate the annexation of territory within Annexation No. 659; Stockdale No. 17. The existing land use designations and zoning of agricultural uses is appropriate in regards to the intent and purpose of the site. The project does not propose any new development activities within the project area. A Notice of Exemption has been determined to be appropriate for this project based on Section 15061(b) (3) General Rule. Where it can be seen with certainty that there is not possibility that the activity will have a significant impact on the environment and the activity is not subject to CEQA. The SOI amendment does not include any new development or any land disturbance activities. The State CEQA Guidelines have been followed in the evaluation of the environmental effects of this project.

Additionally, MSRs are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to §15262 (feasibility or planning studies) and §15306 (information collection) of the CEQA Guidelines. LAFCO's actions to adopt MSR determinations are not considered "projects" subject to CEQA. This MSR does not require LAFCO to initiate changes of organization based on MSR findings.

**FIGURE 2: EXISTING LAND USE IN ANNEXATION & SOI AMENDMENT**

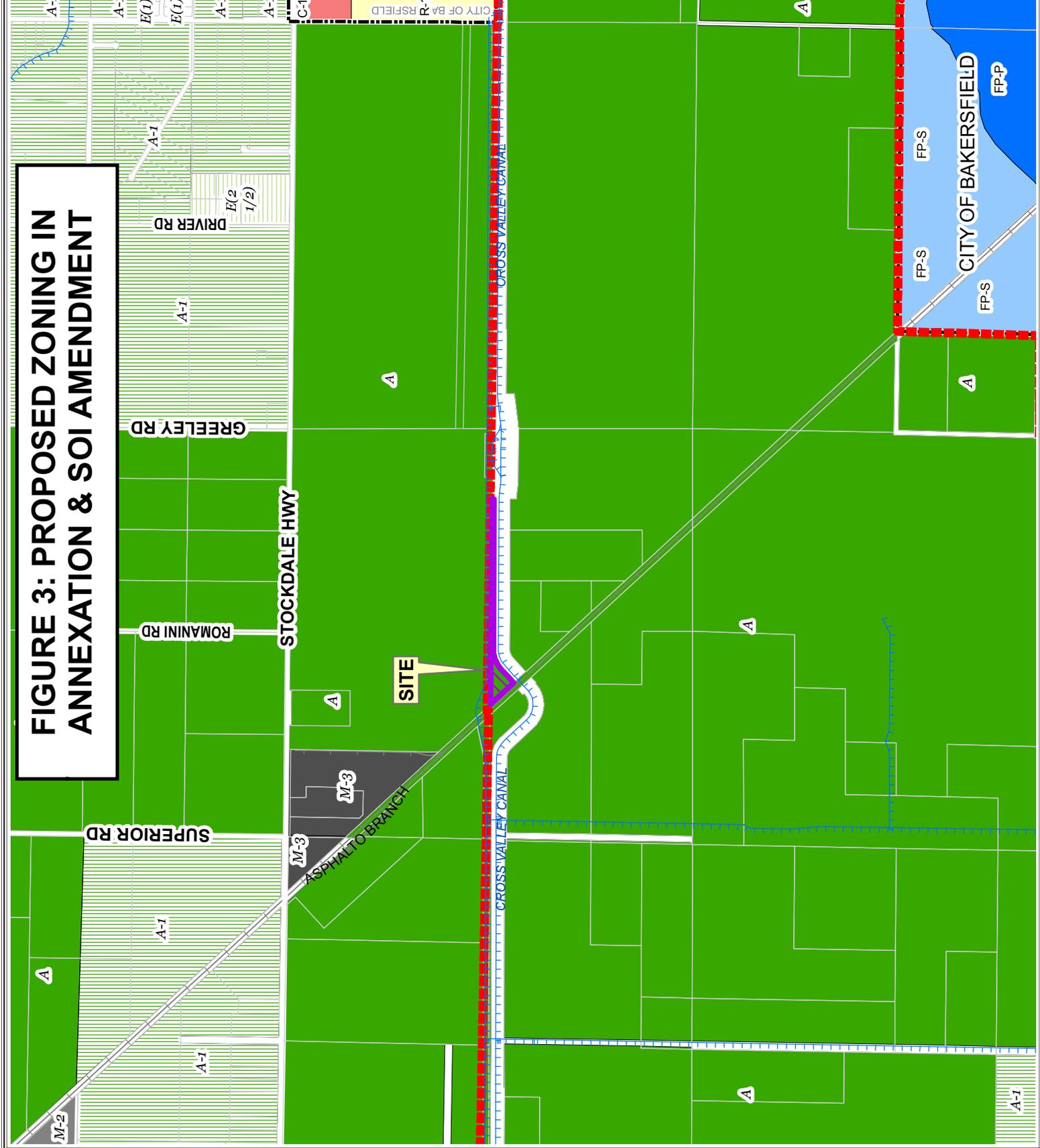
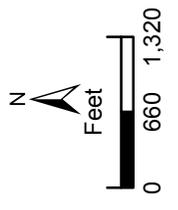


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**FIGURE 3: PROPOSED ZONING IN ANNEXATION & SOI AMENDMENT**

- Legend**
- SOI PROPOSED ADDITION
  - SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
  - Zoning**
  - Commercial Zone Designations**
  - C-1 Limited Commercial
  - Resource Zone Designations**
  - A Agricultural
  - Residential Zone Designations**
  - R-1 One Family Dwelling
  - Other/Public Zone Designations**
  - FP-P Flood Plain Primary
  - FP-S Flood Plain Secondary
  - Industrial Zone Designations**
  - M-2 General Manufacturing
  - M-3 Heavy Industrial
  - Resource Zone Designations**
  - A Agricultural
  - A-20A Agricultural - 20 acre minimum; A-1
  - Residential Zone Designations**
  - E-2.5A Estate One Family Dwelling - 2.5 acre minimum; E(2 1/2)



## 2.4 Population, Housing and Growth Trends

In 2010, the City of Bakersfield represented 41 percent of the Kern County population and ranked ninth statewide among California cities. Between 2000 and 2010, Bakersfield experienced a 29 percent gain in population, which is a rate of about 2.9 percent per year. In 2014, the California Department of Finance estimated population for the City of Bakersfield to be 367,315 persons. Table 3 shows recent population growth for the City and surrounding metropolitan area, including growth in size. The City's annual growth rate was 1.4 percent rate between 2010 and 2014. Since the last MSR was conducted in 2005, there has been a 20 percent increase in population. The estimated population of the SOI Amendment Area is 0.

**TABLE 3: POPULATION GROWTH**

Year	City Pop	Metropolitan Pop	City limits (sq mi)	City % Increase	State % Increase
2000	246,889	397,000	114.80	-	-
2005	295,893	451,800	120.85	19.8%	6.7%
2010	347,483	503,800	144.58	17.4%	3.1%
2011	351,443	508,100	149.89	1.1%	1.2%
2012	354,480	510,000	149.89	0.9%	1.0%
2013	360,633	514,700	150.00	1.7%	1.0%
2014	367,315	523,900	150.13	1.9%	1.0%

Table 4 shows future growth projections for the City and metropolitan area using a conservative annual growth rate for estimating population growth to 2030, see below.

**TABLE 4: POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

Year	City Pop	Metropolitan Pop
2015	373,960	530,900
2016	380,241	537,200
2017	386,522	543,400
2018	392,803	549,700
2019	399,084	556,000
2020	405,365	562,200
2025	436,770	593,600
2030	468,175	624,900

According to the California Department of Finance, there are currently 124,533 housing units, an increase of 18 percent since 2005. The City increased an average of 2,650 housing units a year since 2000, while increasing its land area from 114.11 square miles to 150.13 square miles. The definition of a housing unit is a house, apartment,

mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as separate living quarters. There are no housing units in the SOI amendment area.

**TABLE 5: HOUSING TRENDS**

YEAR	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	SINGLE FAMILY			MULTIPLE FAMILY	
		DETACHED	ATTACHED	MOBILE HOMES	2 TO 4 UNITS PER BUILDING	5 OR MORE UNITS PER BUILDING
2000	88,266	57,632	3,224	2,540	10,002	14,868
2005	102,584	70,848	3,223	2,637	10,414	15,462
2010	120,725	85,715	3,286	2,749	12,073	16,902
2011	121,331	86,145	3,286	2,781	12,133	16,986
2012	122,145	86,510	3,357	2,542	14,376	15,360
2013	123,066	87,230	3,357	2,736	14,383	15,360
2014	124,533	88,396	3,362	2,744	14,415	15,616

In 2010, 76 percent (91,750 units) of the housing in the City were single-family units, and 24 percent (28,975 units) were multi-family. Between 2000 and 2010, the City had an increase of over 4,105 multi-family (two or more units per structure) dwelling units. Proportionally, single-family construction increased by 32 percent for 2000 to 2010, while multi-family new construction increased by 14 percent. Currently, there is an estimated 124,533 total housing units in the city limits, an 18 percent increase since the last SOI update. Tables 5 and 6 show the housing trends and growth that has occurred in the City.

**TABLE 6: OCCUPIED AND VACANT HOUSING UNITS**

YEAR	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	TOTAL VACANT UNITS	% VACANT	PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD (AVG)
2000	88,266	83,445	4,821	5.46%	2.92
2005	102,584	96,986	5,598	5.46%	3.02
2010	120,725	111,132	9,593	7.95%	3.10
2011	121,331	111,689	9,642	7.95%	3.12
2012	122,145	112,439	9,706	7.95%	3.12
2013	123,066	113,287	9,779	7.95%	3.14
2014	124,533	114,637	9,896	7.95%	3.17

#### DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

According to the latest income data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 50 percent of households in Kern County have an income that is 80 percent or below the statewide median income. The statewide median income was \$61,094 in 2013 and 80 percent of that is \$48,875. In comparison, the Kern County median income was \$48,552. Compared to other counties, Kern County ranks 36<sup>th</sup> (out of 58), in median household income and is below 80 percent of the median income of the State of California. There is approximately 183 square miles of unincorporated area in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area, of that, approximately 90 square miles contain households that are 80 percent or below the statewide median income.

The City identified ten DUC territories by reviewing areas with median household income that is less than \$48,875, and included census block groups grouped together based on proximity and water/wastewater service providers. However, not all of the identified DUCs are eligible for annexation into the City. If an area identified as a DUC is coterminous to a proposed annexation greater than 10 acres, whether that DUC area will also be annexed will depend on certain criteria being met. Those criteria include:

- Inhabited with 12 or more registered voters.
- Comprised of no less than 10 dwelling units adjacent or in close proximity to one another, or as determined by Kern County LAFCO adopted policies.
- An annexation attempt has been made in the last five years.
- Majority of registered voters are opposed to annexation.

It is noted that the meaning of these terms may be further defined by future Kern County LAFCo adopted policies, which may affect their eligibility for annexation by the City.

The ten DUC areas include the following:

**Mt. Vernon:** It is an island area located near the northeastern portion of the City. Portions of the census block groups identified above are already within the City limits. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the combined Census Block Groups is 38,854, and the number of housing units is 11,214. The average median household income of the combined Block Groups is \$27,346. Portions of the Census Block Groups are within the City limits. The housing unit density is 10.8 units per acre.

The service providers within the Mt. Vernon DUC include California Water Service Company (water), Kern Sanitation Authority (wastewater), County of Kern and County Service Area 18, (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern (structural fire protection). If any portion of the DUC area is annexed to the City, the City would take over stormwater drainage and structural fire protection services.

**East Niles:** The East Niles DUC is located within a City island near the eastern portion of the City. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the combined Census Block Groups is 15,931, and the number of housing units is 5,211. The average median household income of the combined Block Groups is \$34,326. Portions of the Census Block Groups are within the City limits. The housing unit density is 5.1 units per acre.

The service providers within the East Niles DUC include the East Niles Community Services District (water and wastewater), County of Kern and County Service Area 36 (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern (structural fire protection). If any portion of the DUC area is annexed to the City, the City would take over stormwater drainage and structural fire protection services.

**Belle Terrace:** The Belle Terrace DUC is within Census Tract 27 Block Groups 2 and most of 3-5; Census Tract 28.12 Block Groups 2 and portion of 1. It is an island located in the central part of the City in areas southeast and southwest of the intersection of State Highways 99 and 58. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the combined Census Block Groups is 7,402, and the number of housing units is 2,646. The average median household income of the combined Block Groups is \$33,442. Portions of the Census Block Groups are within the City limits. The housing unit density is 9.0 units per acre.

The service providers within the Belle Terrace DUC include California Water Service Company (water), on-site septic systems (wastewater), County of Kern (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern (structural fire protection). If any portion of the DUC area is annexed to the City, the City would take over stormwater drainage, structural fire protection services and newly constructed sewer infrastructure/services that could serve either existing or new development.

**Casa Loma:** The Casa Loma DUC is located in a City island area in the central and eastern portions of the City and is commonly known as the community of Casa Loma. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the combined Census Block Groups is 12,017, and the number of housing units is 3,478. The average median household income of the combined Block Groups is \$31,486. Portions of the Census Block Groups are within the City limits. The housing unit density is 8.2 units per acre.

The service providers within the Casa Loma DUC include California Water Service Company and Casa Loma Water Company (water), Kern Sanitation Authority (wastewater), County of Kern and County Service Area 92 (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern and County Service Area 53 (structural fire protection). If any portion of the DUC area is annexed to the City, the City would take over stormwater drainage and structural fire protection services.

**Rexland Acres:** The Rexland Acres DUC is within Census Tract 31.03 Block Group 3 and portions of 1 and 2; Census Tract 31.21 portions of Block Group 4 and 5. It is located within a City island near the southeastern portion of the City and is commonly known as Rexland Acres. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the combined Census Block Groups is 8,410, and the number of housing units is 2,213. The average median household income of the combined Block Groups is \$32,320. Portions of the Census Block Groups are within the City limits. The housing unit density is 5.6 units per acre.

The service providers within the Rexland Acres DUC include California Water Service Company (water), County of Kern, County Service Area 11 and Kern Sanitation Authority (wastewater),

County of Kern (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern (structural fire protection). If any portion of the DUC area is annexed to the City, the City would take over stormwater drainage and structural fire protection services.

**Stacey:** The Stacey DUC is within Census Tract 31.14 a portion of Block Group 4. It consists of a tract of 50 single-family homes (Tract No. 3314). It is located within a City island in southern Bakersfield with most of the homes located on Stacey Street. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the entire census block group is 1,928, and the number of housing units is 727. The average median household income of the Block Group is \$37,370. A portion of the Census Block Group is within the City limits. The housing unit density is 12.0 units per acre.

The service providers within the Stacey DUC is California Water Service Company (water), on-site septic systems (wastewater), County of Kern (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern (structural fire protection). If any portion of the DUC area is annexed to the City, the City would take over stormwater drainage, structural fire protection services and newly constructed sewer infrastructure/services that could serve either existing or new development.

**East Bakersfield:** The East Bakersfield DUC is within Census Tract 10 Block Group 3 and 2; Census Tract 4 portion of Block Group 1. It is located along the eastern edge of the City. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the combined Census Block Groups is 9,268, and the number of housing units is 2,630. The average median household income of the combined Block Groups is \$34,046. A portion of Census Block Group 1 of Tract 4 is within the City limits. The housing unit density is 0.7 units per acre.

The service providers within the East Bakersfield DUC include East Niles Community Services District, private water wells (water), East Niles Community Services District, on-site septic systems (wastewater), County of Kern and County Service Area 66 (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern and County Service Area 69 (structural fire protection). If any portion of the DUC area is annexed to the City, the City would take over stormwater drainage and structural fire protection services. Any portion of the DUC outside the East Niles Community Services District could be served by City sewer services once annexed into the City.

**Greenfield:** The Greenfield DUC includes portions of Census Tract 32.02, Block Groups 2 and 5. It is located along the southeastern edge of the City and is commonly known as the community of Greenfield. The Greenfield DUC consists primarily of a mix of suburban and large rural lots with housing units located far distances from each other and most of the population in the Greenfield community is not within the DUC, but in the western portion of the Greenfield area developed with single-family homes. The housing unit density is 2.4 units per acre.

The service providers within the Greenfield DUC include Greenfield County Water District (water); on-site septic systems and County Service Area 27.2 (conducts monitoring of local septic systems); County of Kern (stormwater drainage); and County of Kern (structural fire protection). If any portion of the DUC area is annexed to the City, the City would take over stormwater drainage, structural fire protection services and newly constructed sewer infrastructure/services that could serve either existing or new development.

**Oildale:** The Oildale DUC is located along the northern edge of the City and is commonly known as the community of Oildale. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the combined Census Block Groups is 25,291, and the number of housing units is 10,563. The average median household income of the Block Groups within the Oildale DUC is \$28,965. The housing unit density is 8.2 units per acre.

The service providers within the Oildale DUC include Oildale Mutual Water Company and North of the River Municipal Water District (water), North of River Sanitation District (wastewater),

County of Kern and County Service Area 60 (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern (structural fire protection). The majority of Oildale DUC is outside the City's SOI. For the City to annex this DUC or portions of, LAFCo would need to expand the City's SOI.

**Lamont/Weedpatch:** The Lamont/Weedpatch DUC is located southeast of the City and is commonly known as the communities of Lamont and Weedpatch. According to 2013 ACS estimates, the population of the combined Census Block Groups is 18,171, and the number of housing units is 4,557. The average median household income of the Block Groups within the Lamont/Weedpatch DUC is \$33,193. The housing unit density is 0.7 units per acre.

The service providers within the Lamont/Weedpatch DUC include Lamont Public Utility District (water and wastewater), County of Kern and County Service Area 87 (stormwater drainage), and County of Kern (structural fire protection). The majority of the Lamont/Weedpatch DUC is outside the City's SOI. For the City to annex this DUC or portions of, LAFCo would need to expand the City's SOI.

According to the provisions set by SB 244, there are no disadvantaged unincorporated communities located adjacent or in close proximity to the SOI amendment area. There are twelve inhabited dwellings located adjacent or in close proximity to the SOI amendment area. They are farm houses or large rural homes and not considered a fringe, island, legacy community, or a census designated place. Given the lack of established community and median household incomes above the threshold, we do not classify them as a disadvantaged unincorporated community.

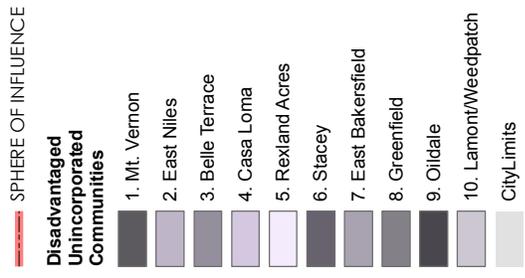
The following map (Figure 4) shows the current areas within and contiguous to the City's SOI, that would potentially qualify as being a disadvantaged unincorporated community. Each annexation proposed in these areas would need to be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine if SB 244 will apply and a disadvantaged unincorporated community can be clearly identified during the annexation process based on income, community characteristics and registered voters. There is currently no disadvantaged unincorporated community adjacent or in close proximity to the SOI amendment area. The areas displayed on the map are subject to change because the income levels that are adjusted on an annual basis based on U.S. Census Bureau data.

As to the present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in all areas of the City's SOI; these issues will be examined in the municipal service review analysis below, which is specific to each type of service and agency service provider. Since the City is not the provider of water, sewer, flood control and structural fire protection outside its city limits, we can only guess at possible needs and deficiencies based on overall age of the community and information provided by the service provider.

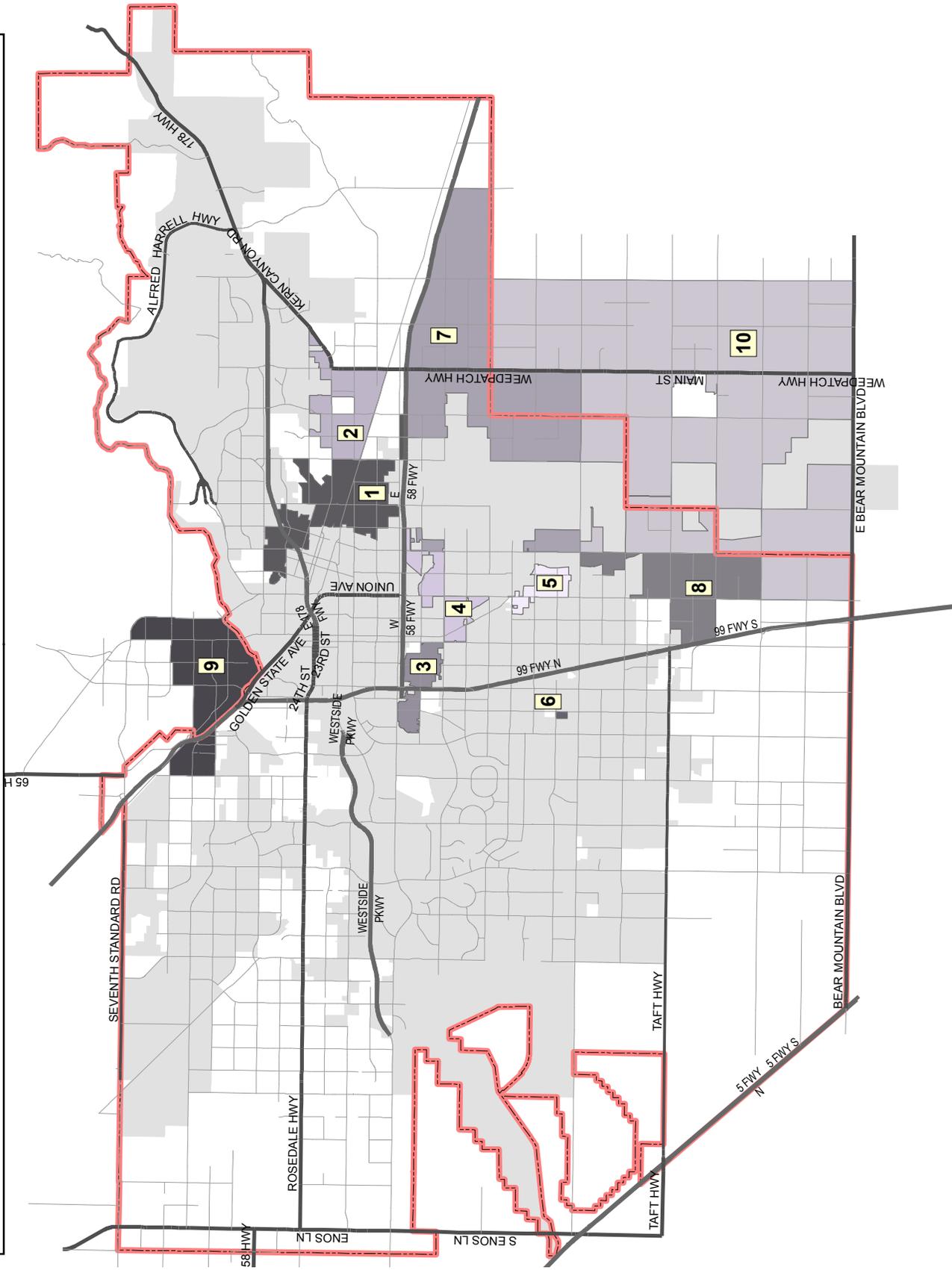
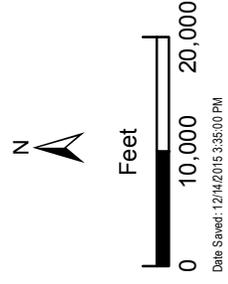
## **GROWTH SUMMARY**

Steady growth continues to occur throughout the City and SOI area. Most of the urban growth occurs in the City or where other water and sewer municipal service providers are located on the fringe of the city limits. Urban growth outside the city limits is limited by sewer regulation that requires connection to a public sewer system on parcels less than six acres. Recent residential building permit history from the City indicates approximately 170 building permits for residential units are being issued monthly and there are several commercial and industrial parcels that are vacant or under developed where the City intends to provide municipals services. Growth in the City and SOI area will continue; however, within the SOI amendment, the City will maintain the existing agricultural zoning.

**FIGURE 4: DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES IN METROPOLITAN BAKERSFIELD**



SOURCE:  
 US CENSUS BLOCK GROUPS  
 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2013  
 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY  
 5-YEAR ESTIMATES



## 3.0 MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE

### 3.1 Overview

Municipal water service providers analyzed within this MSR are public or private agencies that have service territory within the City of Bakersfield's adopted SOI and the proposed SOI amendment area. Although private water companies are not under LAFCo authority, they provide the majority of municipal water service to Bakersfield residents. There are three types of water service providers: municipal/domestic, whole sale and agricultural water. There are seven water purveyors in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area that provide municipal/domestic water for urban development. Table 7 below lists the service providers and the type of water service provided within the City's SOI.

**TABLE 7: SERVICE OVERVIEW**

	Municipal Water	Wholesale Water	Agricultural Water
City of Bakersfield	X	X	
California Water Service Company	X		
East Niles Community Services District	X		
Greenfield County Water District	X		
Oildale Mutual Water Company	X		
Vaughn Mutual Water Company	X		
North of the River Municipal Water District	X	X	
Arvin-Edison Water Storage District			X
Kern County Water Agency		X	X
Cawelo County Water District			X
Kern Delta Water District			X
North Kern Water Storage District			X
Olcese Water District			X
Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District			X

This section of the service review analysis will address the MSR determination factors as they pertain to municipal water services. Agricultural water providers, although under LAFCo authority, are addressed on a limited basis because they do not provide municipal water service and do not influence urban growth within the City's SOI. The on-going operations of agricultural water districts would not be affected by the proposed SOI Amendment. As urban development occurs, the amount of agricultural acreage served could be decreased as urban development replaces agriculture uses. The agricultural service providers are discussed in Appendix A and the maps of their service territory are in Appendix D.

### WATER SOURCES

The main sources of domestic water in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area is from groundwater, the Kern River, the State Water Project (a.k.a. California Aqueduct), and private wells.

Groundwater is the most common source of municipal water, which comes from surface water that is put in various groundwater banking facilities including recharge ponds, spreading basins and canals that seep to replenish groundwater supplies. The purpose of using natural or artificial recharge of ground water is for future extraction and maintaining water quality. All of the water purveyors in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area help to maintain groundwater with various recharge projects. In addition, by continuous banking, the water providers are saving water for periods of extended drought conditions. In our current drought conditions, we are currently benefiting from long term water banking.

One of the main sources of surface water is the Kern River. The Kern River originates northeast of Bakersfield in the Inyo and Sequoia National Forests and the Sequoia National Park at the base of Mt. Whitney, flowing southward into Lake Isabella. The river downstream of Isabella Dam flows southwest; and in high discharge years, water will spill into the ancient Buena Vista/Kern Lake bed. The current surface water right holders of the Kern River include:

- First point: City of Bakersfield, North Kern Water Storage District (surface water right by contract with the City of Bakersfield), Kern Delta Water District
- Second point: Buena Vista Water Storage District
- Lower River: Kern County Water Agency
- South Fork: several individuals and private entities

These long-held water rights determine the amount of water that can be delivered to any particular user in any particular year based on projected volume of runoff.

A third water source is imported water from the State and Federal water projects. Both agricultural and municipal water districts depend heavily on contracts for imported water from the California State Water Project (SWP) and the Federal Central Valley Project. The SWP is an extensive network of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pump stations. The SWP water is delivered to Metropolitan Bakersfield from the Cross Valley Canal which conveys water from the California Aqueduct. Water supplies in the California Aqueduct are from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Cross Valley Canal was constructed by the Kern County Water Agency in 1975 to convey SWP water to Metropolitan Bakersfield for treatment, groundwater recharge and agricultural water. The federal Central Valley Project delivers mainly agricultural water to agencies with a federal contract for water from the Friant-Kern Canal and the California Aqueduct.

Municipal water purveyors are the basic sources of drinking and irrigation water in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. However, many residents in the rural and unincorporated metropolitan areas also rely on private groundwater wells or small community well systems. This MSR will only focus on the large urban providers; however, a list of private and community water systems that provide water to populations 25 and over are listed in Appendix F.

## **WATER SUPPLY**

The main source of water supply for the City of Bakersfield is from its pre-1914 Kern River water rights and a large majority of this surface water is converted to groundwater for later use by recharge in the City's water banking facilities and also recharge throughout the City via the Kern River channel and various unlined canals. The groundwater is part of a system of water bearing aquifers under the City that are part of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin. Recharge of the groundwater comes from various water supplies such as the Kern River channel, precipitation runoff collected in drainage basins and recharge areas, canal seepage, groundwater banking ponds and reclaimed water for wastewater treatment.

The City holds entitlements to 135,000 acre-feet per year of water rights on average from the Kern River that it obtained via a variety of contracts and purchases through the 1970s. Kern River water is used for various purposes including agricultural and water storage district contracts, treatment for municipal use at California Water Service Company's water treatment plants, banking at the City's 2,800 Acre Banking facility, River Channel recharge, park land irrigation and various groundwater replenishment activities. Additional water supply is available to the City under the authority of the 76-70 Agreement; "Agreement for the Sale of Kern River Water Rights and Canals by and between City of Bakersfield and Kern Delta Water District. Article III Section 3.6 Use of Water states, "District agrees that in the event lands now being served by the water rights transferred hereunder are urbanized in the future, the water derived from said water rights which had been used on such lands shall continue to be used to satisfy

the water requirements of said lands if and to the extent necessary therefor." A practical application of this is that as irrigated land in Kern Delta Water District's boundary is annexed to the City, and as that land becomes urbanized, the water supply for that land is the same water that formerly irrigated that said land.

Direct surface water supplies for the City include water from the Kern River and supplemental supplies from the Federal Central Valley Project (CVP) and California State Water Project (SWP). On wetter years the City is able to capture and recharge CVP and SWP water into the ground for future use. The City's allocation from KCWA ID4 of 21,670 acre-feet per year and will include approximately 7,000 acre-feet per year for groundwater recharge and 14,670 acre-feet per year of treated water for direct use by domestic water customers. Table 8 summarizes the City's water supplies by source. One acre foot equals 325,581 gallons of water; one acre-foot is a football field (approximately one acre) covered by one-foot deep in water.

**TABLE 8: CITY WATER SUPPLIES, PROJECTED 2015 NORMAL YEAR SUPPLIES**

<b>Water Source</b>	<b>Acre-Feet</b>	<b>Percent of Supply</b>
<b>Kern River (average year)</b>	135,000	59%
<b>Groundwater (via City/Cal Water/Vaughn/Misc.)</b>	70,000	31%
<b>Kern County Water Agency (via City &amp; Cal Water)</b>	21,670	9.5%
<b>Recycled Water</b>	2,000	0.5%

The City domestic water system supplies water to approximately 35 percent of Bakersfield residents. The remaining 65 percent of Bakersfield residents are supplied from other entities including California Water Service Company (Cal Water), East Niles Community Services District, Greenfield County Water District and Vaughn Mutual Water Company.

Cal Water is the largest municipal water service provider in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. In 2010, groundwater supplied 58 percent of the annual demand. Cal Water participates in several groundwater banking or in-lieu programs intended to maintain groundwater basin storage and levels. These programs allow approximately 84,000 acre feet of water to recharge ground water supplies annually.

Kern River water purchased from the City of Bakersfield equaled 24 percent of the total of their water supplies. Cal Water and the City of Bakersfield entered into a water supply agreement in 1999. The agreement was amended in 2001 to provide water for treatment through their Northeast Bakersfield Water Treatment Plant. The important component of this water supply contract between Cal Water and the City of Bakersfield is that all water obtained by Cal Water from the City of Bakersfield must be used for areas wholly within the City of Bakersfield's City limits. Thus, growth in Cal Water's service area that is outside of the City of Bakersfield's City limits but within the Metropolitan area must use alternative sources of water.

Purchased treated surface water from Improvement District No. 4 (ID4) of the Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) provides the remaining 18 percent. In 2005, KCWA ID4 agreed to provide Cal Water 11,500 acre-feet per year of treated surface water with a potential escalator in any one year to provide an additional 15 percent for a maximum total of 13,225 acre-feet per year. This additional water depends upon the production capabilities of the Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant which is operated by the KCWA and the needs of other regional water purveyors. The Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant is located in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. In addition, this agreement provides that Cal Water will be able to obtain an additional 9,000 acre-feet per year from KCWA ID4. Accordingly, Cal Water has contractual entitlements to KCWA ID4 water for 20,500 acre-feet per year and potentially up to 22,225 acre-feet per year.

**TABLE 9: ACTUAL AND PLANNED WATER SUPPLIES TO MEET DEMAND (ACRE-FEET)**

Agency	2010	2015	2020
<b>Bakersfield</b>	43,210	45,906	44,419
<b>Cal Water</b>	77,177	84,029	80,644
<b>ENCSD</b>	8,962	20,300	20,300
<b>GCWD</b>	2,282		2,651
<b>ID4 (KCWA)</b>	169,012	169,012	169,012
<b>NORMWD</b>	10,500	11,000	11,500
<b>Oildale</b>	7,148	8,843	9,443
<b>Vaughn</b>	11,447	15,424	15,858

The East Niles Community Services District (ENCSD or East Niles) provides groundwater and treated surface water from the Kern County Water Agency's ID4. East Niles has a contract with ID4 for 11,000 acre-feet of treated water from the Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant and is currently negotiating with Kern Delta Water District for 2,000 to 6,000 acre-feet of annual surface water. East Niles does not sell water to any outside agencies and does not engage in any direct ground water recharge or water recycling. East Niles has also made an inquiry with City's Water Resources Department to purchase Kern River water in response to the City's offer to sell Kern River water to local water purveyors. The water would be treated and be limited for use within the City limits.

The Greenfield County Water District supplies water currently from its five wells. The source of water pumped from the wells by the Greenfield includes recharge flows from Kern Island Water Company canals, owned by the Kern Delta Water District (KDWD). Our sources are groundwater rights owned outright by Greenfield and overlying rights held by the District as an agent for overlying landowners within the District boundaries. KDWD recharges water on behalf of small community water systems including Greenfield County Water District to maintain groundwater levels and support municipal pumping. GCWD's average annual pumping from 1998 to 2011 was 1,920 AFY.

Oildale Mutual Water Company's (OMWC or Oildale) major water source is the annual 12,000 acre-feet allocation of treated water from ID4's Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant via a delivery arrangement with North of the River Municipal Water District (NOR). NOR contracts and delivers treated water from ID4. NOR has the ability to purchase additional amounts of water when additional supplies become available, generally on behalf of Oildale. Oildale utilizes imported water for over 95 percent of its water demands. However, KCWA's groundwater replenishment has helped to increase supply from Oildale area groundwater as a supplemental source. Over the past 25 years, the OMWC has pumped an average of 250 acre-feet of groundwater per year.

Vaughn Mutual Water Company (Vaughn) provides water to the northwest portion of Bakersfield and receives supplies strictly from groundwater pumping. Two underlying districts have groundwater replenishment programs that store water in the underlying groundwater basin. These districts are Rosedale - Rio Bravo Water Storage District and Improvement District No.4 of the Kern County Water Agency. Programs operated by these two districts have improved the reliability of the groundwater supply for the overlying residential water suppliers. The banking programs by these districts have resulted in much improved groundwater conditions over what would have prevailed had these districts not operated their programs. Landowners, including Vaughn Water Company pay water tolls to support the activities of both Districts. In addition Vaughn Water Company pays a "pump tax" for all groundwater extracted within ID4.

The next section is a review of wholesale water supply. There are two municipal water agencies that wholesale water in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area, Kern County Water Agency and North of the River Municipal Water District. Although the City of Bakersfield does wholesale some Kern River water to Cal Water and in the past has contracted with various agricultural districts to provide surface water for irrigation, the main wholesale provider of municipal water within the Metropolitan area is Kern County Water Agency (KCWA).

## **WHOLESALE WATER**

The City of Bakersfield provides surface water from the Kern River to two Cal Water treatment plants. The treated water is delivered and used within the City limits.

The KCWA provides surface water from the State Water Project (SWP), which is treated at Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant before it is delivered as potable water to City of Bakersfield, California Water Service Company, East Niles Community Services District and North of the River Municipal Water District; NOR wholesales most of their SWP water to Oildale Mutual Water Company. ID4 is a wholesale water district formed to obtain and administer water from the State of California for SWP supplies.

North of the River Municipal Water District (NOR) is the contracting entity with ID4 for their service area east of Highway 99, which mostly includes the community of Oildale. ID4 is the primary water source for NOR, which in turn wholesales water to the Oildale Mutual Water Company. The role of the Kern County Water Agency and North of the River Municipal Water District in providing municipal water is discussed below.

### ***Kern County Water Agency***

The KCWA was formed in order to secure an adequate water supply for Kern County by serving as the local contracting entity for State Water Project (SWP) water and wholesaling the water supplies to public agencies in Kern County. The KCWA has jurisdictional boundaries which cover the entire County. KCWA was also granted powers that enable it to participate in a wide variety of water management activities, including water quality, flood control, and groundwater storage and management. The KCWA receives water from the SWP through the Cross Valley Canal; Central Valley Project (CVP) water from the Friant–Kern Canal facilities; and Kern River. Water from these sources, in addition to groundwater, is supplied to member districts for either agriculture or municipal uses. Improvement District No. 4 (ID4) is only able to purchase CVP water in years when high flow supplies are available. KCWA provides water to 13 member agencies and ID4. ID4's total SWP allocation from Kern County Water Agency is 82,846 acre-feet. An average of 71,000 acre-feet per year has been delivered to ID4.

The main imported water source is the SWP, which is managed by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). In their recent report on water delivery reliability, the DWR discusses significant uncertainty because of current events, such as restrictions on SWP operations due to the State and federal biological opinions to protect endangered fish such as delta smelt and spring-run salmon; climate change and sea level rise, which is altering the hydrologic conditions in the State; and the vulnerability of Delta levees to failure due to floods and earthquakes.

ID4 also delivers water for groundwater recharge. The groundwater basin underlying ID4 receives its recharge from the Kern River and from supplemental supplies imported by ID4. The groundwater basin also is recharged through percolation of irrigation and rainwater water as it is conveyed through a number of unlined irrigation canals and drainage basins. In addition, ID4, through agreements with various Kern River water right holders, including the City of Bakersfield, is able to purchase and acquire Kern River water in years when the yield of the Kern River is in excess of the demands.

Water is also sent to the KCWA's Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant for treatment and subsequent delivery to four domestic water systems in Metropolitan Bakersfield: North of the River Municipal Water District, California Water Service Company, East Niles Community Services District, and the City of Bakersfield.

### ***North of the River Municipal Water District***

The NOR was formed to provide wholesale delivery of State Water Project water to the community of Oildale. The NOR boundaries include the community of Oildale, with the Kern River to the south, the oil fields to the east, Highway 99 on the west, and James Road to the north. NOR provides treated surface water from ID4 and groundwater to customers within its service area. NOR provides treated surface water wholesale to Oildale Mutual Water Company. NOR provides groundwater and treated surface water directly, to a small retail population through 2,100 retail connections.

North of the River Municipal Water District's water supply consists of water supplies by ID4 and local groundwater. The NOR receives the majority of its water from treated water from the Kern County Water Agency's ID4, with a minimal amount from two District owned wells. ID4's agreement with NOR provides up to 15,000 acre-feet a year of treated water from the Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant. The contract also allows for NOR to request additional water deliveries within the contracted amount. NOR similarly has a contract with Oildale to provide an annual supply of 12,000 acre-feet. Approximately 80 percent of NOR water supply from ID4 is contractually supplied to Oildale Mutual Water Company (Oildale). NOR does not have its own groundwater recharge program; it pays ID4 a groundwater charge to help support their recharge program.

### **RETAIL WATER SERVICE**

There are seven purveyors who provide direct retail water services within the Metropolitan Bakersfield SOI area, including the area proposed to be included within the SOI area. A map of the municipal service providers within the City's SOI are shown in Figure 5. The City of Bakersfield will be the water service provider in the SOI Amendment area for potable water. At the moment the only water needs for the SOI amendment area will be for agricultural irrigation currently provided by private wells.

As shown in the water purveyor map, the SOI amendment area is in the water service area of the City of Bakersfield. The only other water purveyor in proximity to the SOI amendment area is Vaughn Mutual Water Company. Since Vaughn Mutual is a private water system, their Board of Directors makes the decisions on service boundaries.

### ***City of Bakersfield***

The City of Bakersfield's Water Resources Department oversees the delivery of agricultural and domestic water (either directly or through contracts), with the City's Water Board recommending, administering and implementing domestic water policies set by the City Council. The Water Board is made up of three members of the City Council. The Water Resources Department provides for the regulation, distribution, water banking and record keeping operations on the Kern River. They also are involved with local flood control management (including the operation and management of the Kern River Levee District) and administration of water sale contracts to agricultural districts and local water agencies. The water provided to these agricultural districts is transported through a series of canals throughout Bakersfield.

City's water system is a municipally-owned system, but contracts with Cal Water for the operation and maintenance of the domestic water systems. The City purchased Kern River water rights, land and the physical water distribution systems for the Ashe Service Area from Tenneco West. The City subsequently added service areas in the Fairhaven and River Lakes

areas, which are the only portions of the Metropolitan area that receive water service directly from City's water system. City provides water primarily for residential uses and also for commercial, industrial, and public customers in the westerly portion of the city limits. The City provides water to a population of approximately 142,300 (2015), through 44,000 metered service connections. The City also owns canals and operates the river channel that runs through Bakersfield, as well as 2,800 acres of recharge ponds along the Kern River. The City water system provides domestic water to approximately 35 percent of Bakersfield. The remaining 65 percent of residents are supplied by other water retail districts and companies.

### ***California Water Service Company***

California Water Service Company's (Cal Water) Bakersfield service area covers approximately 51 square miles. The system serves portions of the City of Bakersfield and segments of unincorporated Kern County lands adjacent to the City of Bakersfield. In 1999, Cal Water acquired the Olcese Water District, which includes the community of Rio Bravo. Future service areas include northeast Bakersfield and the Rosedale Ranch development in the northwest. Cal Water provides water to a population of approximately 225,000 through 68,000 service connections. The dominant use for municipal water is residential and commercial purposes. Single and multiple family residential services account for 86 percent of all its service.

### ***East Niles Community Services District***

East Niles Community Services District (East Niles) provides domestic water and sanitary sewer collection services to approximately nine square miles in the eastern portion of the unincorporated metropolitan Bakersfield area east of Oswell and south of Highway 178. The district's sewer services will be discussed in the wastewater service section. The territory in the District's SOI includes an additional 14 square miles that is currently outside its service area. Currently, the District covers approximately 5,700 acres, has approximately 7,800 water service connections, and serves a population of approximately 31,700 people. ENCSD's Sphere of Influence includes approximately 14,400 acres. Most of the District's Sphere of Influence is also included in the City of Bakersfield's Sphere of Influence. In fact, some lands within the District are also within the City limits.

### ***Greenfield County Water District***

The Greenfield County Water District (GCWD) provides domestic water service to areas generally east of Highway 99 to Cottonwood Road, and from the Arvin-Edison Canal south to DiGiorgio Road. The GCWD lies within the historical service area of the Kern Island Canal Company. When the Kern River entitlement of the Kern Island Company was transferred to Kern Delta Water District by the City of Bakersfield in 1976, Kern Delta Water District agreed that water derived from Kern Island water rights would continue to be used to satisfy the water requirements of Greenfield lands after they are urbanized. GCWD has approximately 2,700 service connections and a service population of 8,500 people.

### ***Oildale Mutual Water Company***

The Oildale Mutual Water Company (Oildale), in conjunction with NOR, provides water to portions of north Bakersfield in the Oildale area north of the Kern River and a small area west of Highway 99 to accommodate a small industrial development. The Oildale service area is approximately 10 square miles and currently serves a population of approximately 26,000 people via 7,800 active service connections. The Oildale service area extends east to the Kern River Oil Field and is adjacent to the recently annexed Southeast Shafter Service Area, which consists of 5,226 acres of agricultural land. The Shafter Service Area is outside the City of Bakersfield's SOI and will not be addressed in this MSR.

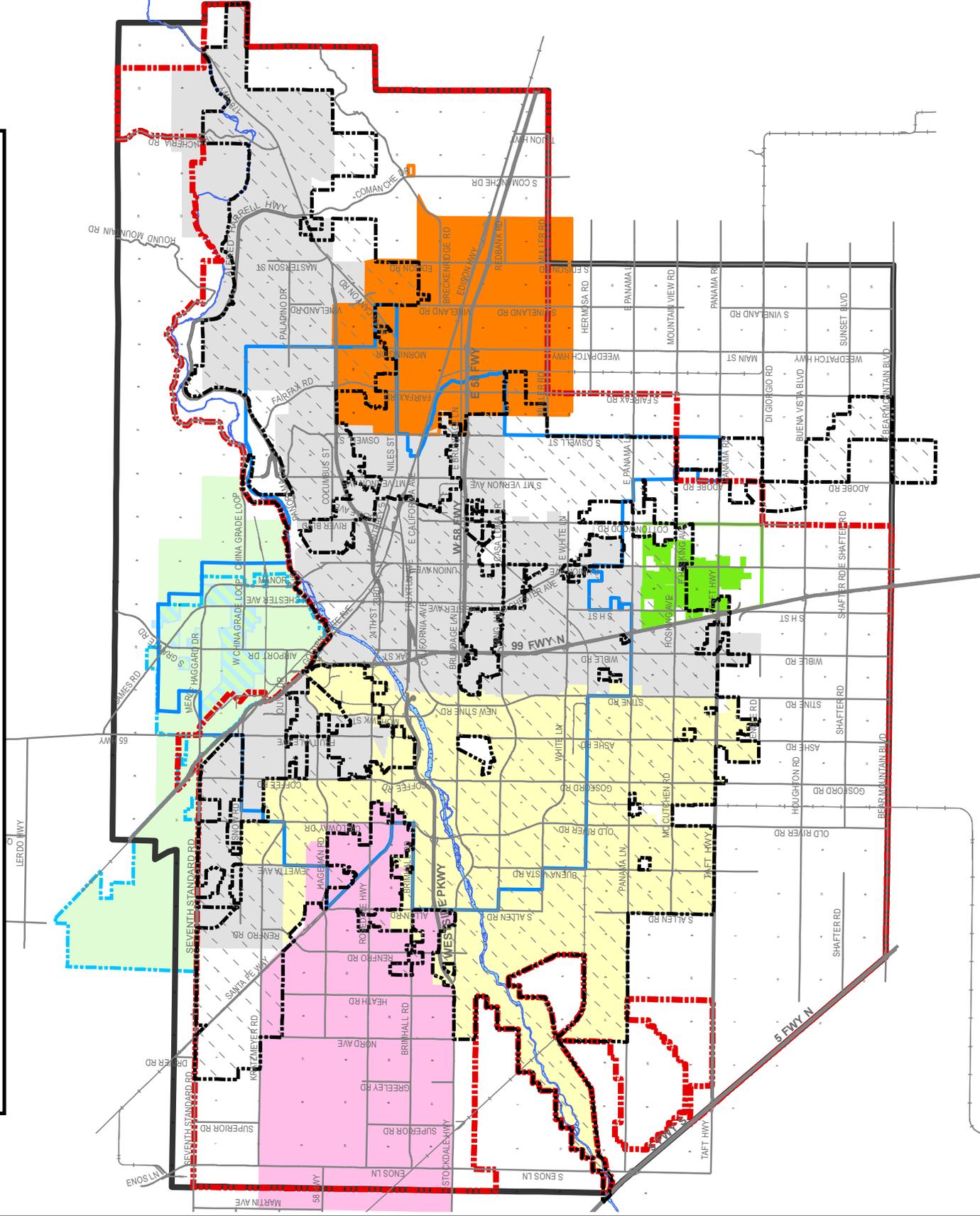
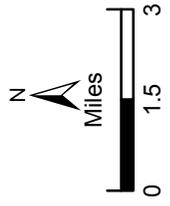
### ***Vaughn Mutual Water Company***

Vaughn Mutual Water Company (Vaughn) provides water to portions of northwest Bakersfield and their general service territory includes approximately 27 square miles. Vaughn has added

about 800 new connections to its system over the last 5 years with a total of 9,359 connections. Vaughn does not receive surface water deliveries, although the company is within ID4 boundaries and they pay ID4 an annual pump tax for groundwater supplies. Kern County Water Agency's Improvement District No. 4 and the Rosedale Rio-Bravo Water Storage District underlie Vaughn Water Company's service area. Both have groundwater management programs that help to preserve the groundwater resource by operation of groundwater recharge and recovery programs and by monitoring water quality and water levels.

# FIGURE 5: MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Legend**
- CITY LIMITS
  - EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
  - GENERAL PLAN BOUNDARY
  - KCWA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 4
  - EAST NILES SOI
  - GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT SOI
  - NOR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
  - CALIFORNIA WATER
  - CITY OF BAKERSFIELD
  - EAST NILES CSD
  - NORWD / OILDALE MUTUAL
  - NORWD - RETAIL
  - OILDALE MUTUAL
  - VAUGHN WATER
  - GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
  - SOUTHEAST SHAFTER



### 3.2 Service Review Analysis

As discussed, there are various municipal water service providers in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. Overall, each provider receives water supplies from the same or common sources. The following sections will include more specific information about domestic water services. In the final section, determinations will be made in regards to domestic water service within the City of Bakersfield's Sphere of Influence. As stated in section 2, any annexation with the potential to include a disadvantaged unincorporated community will require a specific review and consideration in regards to municipal water service.

#### POPULATION GROWTH AND SERVICE DEMAND

Domestic water demands within Metropolitan Bakersfield are from a variety of sources including municipal, commercial, industrial and irrigation. According to the City's Water Balance Report and the Metropolitan General Plan Update, the City of Bakersfield has, on the average, an excess of 60,000 acre feet of water per year to meet population increases anticipated for the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. With water conservation measures, the reduction in agricultural water demands, and increased use of recycling, there should be sufficient supplies to meet water demands of anticipated growth and development throughout the City, including the areas within the proposed SOI Amendment. Except for Greenfield County Water District, which does not meet the population threshold, all of the domestic water service providers must develop Urban Water Management Plans that demonstrate enough water is available to meet urban demand at least 25 years in the future.

Both the City and Cal Water have partnered in several water development projects to ensure adequate water supplies are available to existing and future City residents. In anticipation of future water service demands, Cal Water has purchased an additional 16,800 acre-feet from the expanded capacity at ID4's treatment facility. Groundwater meets up to 80 percent of Cal Water's current water demand.

The City's service population is estimated to be about 127,000 and the current amount of domestic water service connections is 41,367. The City projects its service area population to reach 154,900 by 2020. Cal Water's 2030 service area population projection is 466,620 people. Cal Water anticipates that this population will produce a normal water year annual demand of 151,169 acre-feet. This population projection and water demand equates to an average demand of 289 gallons per capita per day. Much of the urban water demand within the City limits is satisfied through the City's Kern River deliveries to water treatment plants owned and operated by Cal Water. Cal Water serves portions of the City and unincorporated areas of Kern County, and provides water primarily to single-family residences, but also for commercial, industrial, and public customers.

According to U.S. Geological Survey which documents water usage, in 2005, the average resident of Kern County used 173 gallons of water a day. With a population of 351,443, the current population of the City utilized an average of 61 million gallons per day or approximately 54,285 acre feet of water annually. Using the growth rate scenario as described in Section 1.0, by 2020 the City's population would increase water demand by 67 mgd or approximately 59,790 acre feet annually.

**TABLE 10: CURRENT AND PROJECTED SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND CONNECTIONS**

Agency	Service Connections	Projected		Service Area Population	Projected	
		2015	2020		2015	2020
<b>Bakersfield</b>	40,435	42,688	46,464	130,600	142,300	154,900
<b>Cal Water</b>	66,424	71,038	74,415	220,851	279,910	301,230
<b>ENCSD</b>	7,444	7,800	7,965	24,062	31,700	33,000

Agency	Service Connections	Projected		Service Area Population	Projected	
		2010	2015		2020	2015
<b>GCWD</b>	2,550	2,700		8,500		
<b>ID4 (KCWA)</b>	NA	NA	NA	335,842	362,447	374,122
<b>NORMWD</b>	2,100			33,970	36,937	39,905
<b>Oildale</b>	8,112	8,739	9,414	23,386	25,193	28,340
<b>Vaughn</b>	9,020			27,421	34,784	40,242

**TABLE 11: WATER DEMAND – 2010 ACTUAL AND 2015/2020 PROJECTED (ACRE-FEET)**

Agency	2010	2015	2020
<b>Bakersfield</b>	43,210	45,906	44,419
<b>Cal Water</b>	77,177	84,029	80,644
<b>ENCSD</b>	7,719	7,973	8,258
<b>GCWD</b>	2,843	3,108	3,398
<b>ID4 (KCWA) (1)</b>	65,814	58,590	60,010
<b>NORMWD</b>	Unmetered	Unmetered	Unmetered
<b>Oildale</b>	7,148	7,930	7,768
<b>Vaughn</b>	11,104	14,962	15,383

(1) Wholesale: Bakersfield, Cal Water, ENCSD, NOR and Oildale (via NOR)

The North of the River Municipal Water District estimated population within its service area (including its Oildale wholesale area) was 30,943 in 2005 and projects that it will increase to 46,825 by 2030. NOR projects that water demands will be 13,521 acre-feet per year in 2030. This equates to a per

capita demand of approximately 258 gallons per day. Water demands within NOR's retail service area are projected to be 2,521 acre-feet per year in 2030.

Oildale currently has approximately 7,500 service connections and a current service population of about 24,000. As development occurs, Oildale adjusts their service boundaries to incorporate new development.

The population within ENCSD boundary is currently estimated to be 31,700. By the year 2020 the population within ENCSD is expected to reach approximately 33,000. This population growth includes changes in their service area due to annexation of properties not previously served by ENCSD. Water service is primarily domestic serving residential areas with some commercial operations. There still remain some agricultural lands within the District. Many such agricultural lands use District water for irrigation. Water demands are estimated to be 16,415 acre-feet per year in 2025. This equates to a per-capita demand of 352 gallons per person per day. Based on this use, demand in 2030 would be approximately 17,000 acre-feet per year.

The Greenfield County Water District (GCWD) is continually planning for accommodating growth which is occurring within its service boundaries, and is in discussions with Kern Delta Water District to participate in Kern Delta's water banking projects to ensure long-term water availability. As development occurs in the GCWD, the District requires land developers to convey their overlying groundwater rights appurtenant to the developed acreage to the District as a condition to providing service. The GCWD generally accomplishes this pursuant to an agreement between the GCWD and a landowner/developer. Greenfield supplies groundwater to a population of approximately 8,500 through 2,700 connections from its five wells. GCWD serves approximately 370 flat rate and 1,850 metered customers.

Vaughn Mutual Water Company operations have expanded as growth has continued within its service territory and they now have 9,359 connections. Most Vaughn's service area is in the unincorporated areas of the SOI, although over the last twelve years the City areas have developed at an increasing rate. The company issues "will-serve" letters, and expands facilities to accommodate growth and provide water service to existing and future customers. Vaughn Water Company's 2010 service area population was estimated to be 27,421. The Company

anticipates an average growth rate of 100 connections per year, although the long-term growth rate is a conservative 3.2 percent, which translates into an annual increase of about 390 connections per year.

Within Vaughn's service area, recent growth has mainly occurred within the Rosedale Rio Bravo Water Storage District. Very little development is occurring within ID4. Vaughn's distribution system is modeled and updated with new connections periodically. The effects of proposed developments are analyzed to determine the effects of the demands on the groundwater resource - which is communicated to Rio Bravo Water Storage District in accordance with the agreement between both parties.

## **PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OR DEFICIENCIES**

There are various types of facilities used to provide potable water to the residents of Bakersfield. As discussed above, each service provider has its own unique role and method for providing service that is reflective in the type of water facilities and related infrastructure that must be maintained. Pursuant to local, regional and state regulations, guidance and planning principals several measures are taken to ensure adequate services and that there is sufficient capacity and supply for their current service area and future growth areas. With local planning and implementation, each agency implement measures to make sure the water facilities are in place to support development and that they comply with health and safety standards or other adopted service level standards. Capital improvement programs and other infrastructure replacement programs are in place to address infrastructure needs and deficiencies.

### ***Overview of Regulatory Compliance***

Each domestic water service provider must comply with various State laws and regulations that require service levels standards in relation to public health, water quality and supply. All of the municipal service providers comply with drinking water permits, safety measures and water quality reporting requirements.

The California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act) is the primary state regulation governing water quality. The Porter-Cologne Act requires the development and periodic review of water quality control plans (basin plans) for the protection of water quality. A basin plan is unique to each region and must identify beneficial uses, establish water quality objectives for the reasonable protection of the beneficial uses, and establish a program of implementation for achieving the water quality objectives. Metropolitan Bakersfield is in the Tulare Lake Basin, within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB. The Tulare Lake Basin Plan gives water quality objectives to maintain the high level of water quality in streams in the basin and to protect the beneficial uses from constituents and contaminants.

The California Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Program (DWP) regulates public water systems. The DWP enforces the federal and California Safe Drinking Water Acts (SDWAs) and the regulatory oversight of public water systems to assure the delivery of safe drinking water to all Californians. In this capacity, they perform field inspections, issue operating permits, review plans and specifications for new facilities, take enforcement actions for non-compliance with laws and regulations, review water quality monitoring results, and support and promote water system security. In addition, they help fund infrastructure improvements, conduct source water assessments, evaluating projects utilizing recycled treated wastewater, and promoting and assisting public water systems in drought preparation and water conservation.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires community water systems to prepare annual drinking water quality reports (also known as consumer confidence reports) and mail or deliver a copy of that report to each customer.

The Kern County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) is a concurrent, ongoing collaborative planning process undertaken by water suppliers, public agencies, environmentalists, business groups and other interested community stakeholders. This State mandate requires all local agencies and communities with responsibilities that impact the management of local and imported water supplies to plan, develop and implement an integrated water management plan to improve the quality, quantity and reliability of those water supplies. Part of the impetus for joining and participating in the Kern IRWMP is to identify infrastructure issues and potential collaborative projects to address infrastructure needs. Objectives for the Kern Region are categorized into five resource categories: increase water supply, improve operational efficiency, improve water quality, promote land use planning and resource stewardship, and improve regional flood management.

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires preparation of a plan by agencies with over 3,000 service connections that:

- Accomplishes water supply planning over a 20-year period in five-year increments.
- Identifies and quantifies adequate water supplies, including recycled water, for existing and future demands, in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years; and
- Implements conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies.

According to the California Environmental Quality Act, before cities or counties approve certain classes of projects (e.g., residential developments over 500 units) as lead agencies under CEQA, they must request preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) by the public water supplier identified to serve the proposed development project. The WSA must assess the supplier's projected water availability and the projected water demand in its service area over a 20-year horizon, including supply and demand projections in normal water years, dry water years and multiple-dry water years (i.e., in droughts). The public water supplier's WSA must conclude whether projected supplies will be adequate to serve existing demand, demand from the proposed development project, and demand from planned future uses.

Senate Bills 610 and 221 are companion measures which seek to promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties. Both statutes require detailed information regarding water availability to be provided to the city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specified large development projects. Under SB 610, water assessments must be furnished to local governments for inclusion in any environmental documentation for certain projects (as defined in Water Code 10912 [a]) subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. Under SB 221, approval by a city or county of certain residential subdivisions requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply.

All water service providers are also regulated by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, which requires local water agencies to adopt groundwater management plans that are tailored to the resources and needs of their communities. Good groundwater management will provide a buffer against drought and climate change, and contribute to reliable water supplies regardless of weather patterns. Bakersfield depends on groundwater for a major portion of its annual water supply, and sustainable groundwater management is essential to a reliable and resilient water system.

### ***City of Bakersfield Facilities***

The City of Bakersfield water distribution system has 63 active ground water wells and six booster stations that pump water for residents. Production of water from groundwater wells accounts for approximately 70 percent of the water required to meet water demands. Well production is the total amount of water pumped from municipal, purveyor, commercial and individual wells within the City. And, although the City has the ability to pump over 100,000 acre-feet (63 active wells x

1,613 acre-feet per well per year) of water annually through these wells, it has never come close to using all of that pumping capacity.

The City also owns and operates the river channel throughout the City as well as 1,470 acres of groundwater recharge ponds along the Kern River (referred to as the City's 2,800 Acre Recharge Facility). The above-ground water storage also occurs in a series of water tanks located in the northeast and a future system planned in the northwest. In addition, the City Water Resources Department operates several canals through the City of Bakersfield. The City has six additional potable water supply wells planned in various stages of design, drilling and completion and future main line extensions are planned in growing areas. As State and Federal regulations change, the City may need to install additional groundwater treatment.

As development occurs, the City requires infrastructure to be installed by the developer that is adequate and has sufficient capacity to support the new development. As part of its annual budget process, the City adopts a Capital Improvement Program, which establishes a schedule of public facility construction over a five or six year period and details how they should be financed, the types and levels of service that are needed to permit new development.

The City (in conjunction with Cal Water) are always planning for the future with feasibility studies, which analyzes a series of alternatives to provide the most cost effective option for treatment, storage and distribution of water in developing areas. This forward planning will permit effective provision of water service. Forward planning includes implemented a Water Management Plan to increase flows in the river channel through the Kern River Parkway to complement Parkway activities and increase groundwater aquifer recharge and an enhanced Reclaimed Water Program with the acquisition of additional farm land for the use of recycled water for irrigation of crops, decreasing the reliance of those lands on the shared groundwater basin.

The Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan includes several policies that ensure the adequacy of water services and support programs which assure continuance or augmentation of Kern River surface water supplies.

In 2001, the City enumerated its basic policy designed to preserve, protect, and promote the efficient use of its water resources. The following policies are related to the proposed program:

- The City is concerned with potential contamination of its water supplies and will continue monitoring activities to prevent degradation of its water supply sources. Water quality for domestic and agricultural uses shall be maintained to meet all federal, state and local standards.
- The City of Bakersfield supports groundwater management including conjunctive management of surface water and groundwater under local programs that enhance and benefit the Kern County portion of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin.
- Pursuant to the Kern River Plan, it is the policy of the City to establish a minimum annual flow of water in the Kern River channel between Manor Street and Stockdale Highway Bridge.

The City has a phased program to upgrade and replace mechanical and electronic components of drinking water delivery systems to assure reliable water pressure and flows are available to customers under all conditions.

### ***California Water Service Company Facilities***

Cal Water provides water from their production, treatment, storage and distribution systems within their service territory. In the Cal Water service area, groundwater is extracted from 115 operational wells of the 136 wells that are available for use. Current design capacity for the operational wells is 127 mgd, equivalent to 142,000 acre-feet per year. Cal Water has sufficient groundwater production capacity to supply all of the current annual average day demand.

All portions of the distribution system can be served by groundwater; however, not all areas can be served with sufficient groundwater to meet maximum day demand. Because of the storage capacity limitations and distribution system restrictions, operation of these groundwater production facilities at design parameters is not always feasible. This design capacity is distinct from actual supply available to Cal Water. Nevertheless, Cal Water contends that it has sufficient groundwater production capacity to supply all of its current annual average day and maximum day demand.

Cal Water intends to expand its use of surface water and move away from using groundwater sources because of long-term potential decline in the reliability of groundwater. Cal Water uses two water treatment plants to treat Kern River Water and other surface water sources for delivery to its customers and is proposing two additional plants. All of these plants are described below:

- Northwest Bakersfield Water Treatment Plant (NEBWTP): In June 2003, the NEBWTP started operation with the first phase that treats a base load of 22,403 AFY (20 MGD) of pumped Kern River water. The plant has a current peak capacity of 23 MGD. Cal Water has a signed long-term supply agreement for 67,200 AFY with the City of Bakersfield for water supplied to the plant. The ultimate capacity, with the completion of two more phase, of the NEBWTP will be 60 MGD (67,200 AFY) with a peaking capacity of 69 MGD.
- North Garden Water Treatment Plant (NGWTP): Cal Water has constructed a micro-filtration plant in the North Garden WTP in northwest Bakersfield area that treats Kern River water and serves the area. The plant has a capacity of 8,960 AFY (8.0 MGD) base load (10.4 MGD peaking) capacity. Half of the total base load (4,480 AFY, 4.0 MGD) is supplied to the City of Bakersfield under contract.
- Southwest Bakersfield Water Treatment Plant (SWBWTP): The SWBWTP is expected to be online in 2016 and will provide up to 44,806 acre-feet per year (40 MGD) of base load capacity (peaking capacity will be 46 MGD). Half of the capacity will be contracted to the City of Bakersfield. As such, Cal Water's share will be 22,403 acre-feet per year (20 MGD) of base load capacity. The source of raw water is Kern River based on a long-term supply contract with the City. Availability of all 22,403 acre-feet per year to Cal Water will depend on the rate of growth in the southwest area but is assumed occur between 2020 and 2025.
- Rosedale Ranch and Seventh Standard Corridor Water Treatment Plant (RRSSWTP): The RRSSWTP will provide up to 7,840 acre-feet per year (7.0 MGD) of base load capacity (peaking capacity will be 8.0 MGD). A second phase will add another 5,040 AFY (4.5 MGD) of base load capacity. Implementation of the second phase will depend on the rate of growth in the Rosedale Ranch and the Seventh Standard Corridor, but is assumed to be 2045. The source of raw water is Kern River based on a long-term supply contract with the City.

The plants discussed above and related expansion projects are how Cal Water is working towards reducing its dependence on groundwater during normal water years. These projects are outlined below:

- Cal Water participated with ID-4 in the expansion of the Henry C. Garnett treatment plant along with construction of the North West Feeder Line.
- Cal Water's NEBWTP will add additional capacity during Phase 2 and 3 expansions. Cal Water has completed the North Garden WTP in Northwest Bakersfield

- A proposed South West Bakersfield WTP (SWBWTP) will provide a water source in two increments, initial and second phase.
- A proposed Rosedale Ranch and Seventh Standard Corridor WTP (RRSSWTP) will provide a water source in two increments, initial and second phase.
- A South Bakersfield Treatment Plant is underway to help augment supply in the southern portion of Bakersfield.

### ***Kern County Water Agency Facilities***

Although KCWA is not a direct water retailer, a large portion of Bakersfield and surrounding residents drink water from their treatment facilities. KCWA requires each retail water purveyor to provide its projected water demands to ID4 based on projects that are under evaluation, are in the planning process, or are the result of water planning efforts within each respective service area. For example, due to the large amount of growth and future growth expected in the late 1990s and early 2000s, all of the water purveyors in Metropolitan Bakersfield area took several measures for facility and infrastructure expansion to accommodate planned growth.

To meet these new demands, improvements to ID4's treatment, pumping and transmission facilities were required. A new project entitled the Treated Water Capacity Expansion Project was developed to expand the Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant, the North Feeder Pipeline, and the East Feeder Pipeline and to construct the Northwest Feeder Pipeline. According to the Kern County Water Agency, this plant has a 72 mgd peak capacity, and treated water is distributed to customers both inside and outside of the City boundaries. The Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant completed an expansion project that increased its peaking capacity of 38 million-gallons-per-day (mgd) to 72 mgd. ID4 also operates two transmission lines to convey treated water to the water retailers. In September 2005, ID4 executed new water supply agreements with their retail water agencies. The new agreements increased the total treated water deliveries to ID4's purveyors from 25,000 acre-feet per year in 2005 to 53,000 acre-feet per year in 2035.

### ***Oildale Mutual Water Company Facilities***

The Oildale Mutual Water Company provides groundwater from their eight water wells. Oildale can provide over 50 percent of current average daily water supply requirements from existing groundwater wells. Several wells have been impacted by water quality issues and reliance on groundwater for future development may require well head treatment processes. According to a 1996 hydrogeologic analysis, Oildale groundwater should continue to service as a supplemental supply. As future development is proposed, Oildale requires developers to install all infrastructure required to service the area. Most treated water is from Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant and with the capacity expansion Oildale received an additional 5,500 acre-feet of treated water.

Adjustments to service are made by the Oildale Mutual Water Company Board of Directors. If municipal water service is desired, landowners must request service from Oildale to provide domestic water. Oildale Mutual may need to conduct a feasibility study and prepare preliminary engineering and system designs to accommodate the landowner request. Oildale has several requirements for service. The Oildale engineers have determined that potable supplies are approximately 25 percent of any total typical household water demand (calculated at 1 acre-foot/year per household). If there is potential for Oildale Mutual to use additional supplies from the Garnett Purification Plant to furnish water to SOI Amendment Area, additional authorization may be required from the KCWA as well as amended delivery agreements with NORMWD. Pursuant to a 1994 agreement between NORMWD and Oildale, Oildale will be responsible for providing water service to most new developments within NORMWD's service area.

### ***North of the River Municipal Water District Facilities***

The North of the River Mutual Water District (NOR) uses one groundwater well – the Holson Well – for retail service in its area. In 2007, NOR provided 443 acre-feet from this well for residential uses. In 2007, NORMWD provided 2,135 acre-feet of treated surface water from the Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant for residential service connections in its service area. Other infrastructure includes two 4.5 million gallon reservoirs, two 1.9 million gallon reservoirs, and two 1.2 million gallon reservoirs at various elevations. In addition, there are many miles of pipelines, and other necessary facilities that include turnouts, pressure reducing stations and relief valves. The recent expansion of the Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant included other improvements that doubled the size of the transmission pipeline to the NOR's reservoirs and increased electrical power supply, in part, with the construction of a one million megawatt solar electrical generation facility, lowering costs to customers.

The NORMWD also has six storage tank facilities, along with miles of distribution lines. ID4's agreement with NORMWD provides them with 15,000 afy of treated water from the Henry C. Garnett Water Purification Plant by 2035. This water supply amount represents an increase of 6,500 acre-feet over the original (June 13, 1974) 8,500 acre-feet contract amount. The contract allows for NORMWD to request additional deliveries within those capacities, subject to Agency review and approval. NORMWD similarly has a contract with Oildale Mutual Water Company for a supply of 12,000 afy (up from 6,500 afy since 2005).

### ***Greenfield County Water District Facilities***

In the Greenfield County Water District, water is provided from five groundwater wells and above-ground storage facilities that accommodate up to 1.5 million gallons. To accommodate the increase in water service demand, the Greenfield County Water District constructed a new well and a 500,000-gallon storage tank.

### ***East Niles Community Services District Facilities***

The East Niles Community Services District's groundwater facilities include seven active wells, 13 reservoirs, and approximately 110 miles of water conveyance facilities. The District's wells have an overall capacity of approximately 9,300 acre-feet per year. Although the amount of water that is available to the District is limited by the capacity of the booster pump facility, which is currently approximately 8,550 AF/YR. In order to realize the full benefit of the District's existing and planned wells, the booster pump facility will need to be upgraded to exceed the well capacity with the ability to be expanded. It should be noted that the District has constructed the new Kern Citrus Pump Station to be expandable to a capacity of 7,840 gpm if a fourth pump is installed and the main transmission line to the ENCSD Pump Station is replaced.

ENCSD also has rights to treated surface water from KCWA ID4. In September 2005, ENCSD and KCWA ID4 signed a contract expanding ENCSD's ID4 allotment from 5,000 acre-feet per year to 11,000 acre-feet per year. ENCSD anticipates that the full 11,000 acre-feet will be available by 2015. ENCSD also participates in regional groundwater banking projects with KCWA ID4. These regional banking projects provide water supply reliability in dry and critically dry years.

The District has a 2 mgd capacity water filtration plant to treat water from Arvin-Edison Water Storage District. However, the Arvin-Edison contract has expired, and the water filtration plant is currently idle, as other water supplies utilized by the District do not require treatment (except for chlorination at the well head), or is already treated when it enters the District's distribution system.

The District is planning to construct a pipeline from the Kern County Water Agency's Corner Tank facility near Fairfax Road and Auburn Street to the District's freeway Tank site near the SR 178/Morning Drive interchange, a portion of which was recently constructed. A storage tank is also planned near the interchange at the District's existing tank site. The District has plans for

future wells, transmission mains and water storage facilities as development occurs in east Bakersfield. The District's 2008 Water Master Plan identified the need for multiple new wells to meet projected demands through 2030 as well as distribution pipelines, booster pumping facilities, and storage to meet operational and fire storage requirements. The District reviews development plans to determine what facilities will be needed to provide service.

ENCSD and Kern Delta Water District (KDWD) are currently working to negotiate the purchase by ENCSD of an annual surface water supply of between 2,000 and 6,000 AF. The water from KDWD would be Kern River water delivered either to KCWA's treatment plant, CWS treatment plant, or a future ENCSD treatment plant for treatment and delivery into the ENCSD distribution system. ENCSD has completed a conceptual level feasibility study to evaluate constructing a new District treatment plant as well as the raw water lines and treated water lines necessary to integrate a new plant into the existing system. As negotiations are ongoing this supply has not been included as one of the District's supplies. ENCSD has also been approached by the City of Bakersfield to purchase the City's Kern River water to be used within the City limits.

### ***Vaughn Water Company Facilities***

Vaughn Water provides water services from groundwater through a series of 12 wells and water treatment facilities. The Company's system is as follows:

- 12 Active Water Wells
- 3.80 Million Gallons of above ground storage
- 11 Booster Pumping Plants
- 9 Water Treatment Plants
- 4 Water Interties<sup>1</sup> with other systems

The system has a peak capacity of 27,450 GPM and a continuous capacity of 16,950 GPM with a maximum monthly output of over 740,560,000 gallons (2,280 acre-feet). The Company's total water production during 2010 was 11,104 Acre-Feet. All of these systems will require augmentation as demands grow within the service area.

Vaughn provides for growth by drilling water supply wells and building treatment plants. The Company brought on line a new well and plant (2,500 gpm) in late 2005 and added another (3,000 gpm) in 2009. The construction of future wells is driven by demand, which is dependent on the housing market. In 2005 Vaughn had commitments to over 5,000 connections through "will serve" letters. A significant number of lots were developed between 2005 and 2008. However the downturn in the housing market left many of these lots in bankruptcy. In many cases the water infrastructure needed to supply them was in place - but abandoned by the developer. Recently some of these lots have been purchased out of bankruptcy and houses are being built on them. The water infrastructure needed to serve them is gradually being reactivated and service is being extended to them.

### **FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES**

For all of the municipal water service providers in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area the main source of funding are water use service rates. Other revenues include property taxes, assessments, development fees (water availability fees and inspection fees) and other service fees such as connection fees, meter fees and wholesale water fees. New planned facilities are financed by developer projects that pay each agency the respective fees to connect and

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<sup>1</sup> "Interties" are interconnections between public water systems permitting exchange or delivery of water between those systems for other than emergency supply purposes. Interties include interconnections between public water systems permitting exchange or delivery of water to serve as primary or secondary sources of supply, but do not include development of new sources of supply to meet future demand.

serve their development. The different types of financing used by each agency are discussed in further detail below.

In the City of Bakersfield, no general funds such as property taxes are used for water services; like most of the service providers, water services are mainly funded by user fees and services rates as discussed above. However, additional funding for water distribution system upgrades, as well as supply and storage facilities, will come from a variety of sources. In addition to the types for fees listed above, the City has water stand-by charges, and could utilize assessment districts, bonds, low-interest loans and grants as funding sources for the new facilities.

The Kern County Water Agency receives funding from numerous sources including a portion of the general tax rate, water usage charges, bonds, grants, and state bond proceeds.

As a private company Cal Water revenues are from stand-by fees and customer service charges.

NOR funding primarily comes from user fees and a percentage of property taxes. According to NOR officials, only 25 percent of the connections are metered; others pay flat rate charges for water. As a municipal district, the NOR has the ability to raise additional revenues by issuing assessment bonds or applying for grants.

Kern County Water Agency whole sale water rates for the ID4 treated water have increased in the last four years, and increased costs have been passed along to customers. Revenue to operate the District and to meet the committed contract obligations is met with user charges, property tax revenue, and the wholesale contracts.

The Oildale Mutual Company formed the NORMWD to take advantage of municipal financing options not available to a Mutual Water Company. Many customers pay a flat rate water charge; however, all new connections to the system must be metered. It has been a policy of Oildale to require new developing areas to pay for all costs associated with securing, developing and delivering a water supply to the development.

Funding for East Niles Community Services District services comes from capital facilities charges, connection fees, user fees, connection fees and proceeds from assessment districts. Private bonds were utilized to fund Assessment Districts No. 4 and No. 6 for water improvements. Assessment Districts No. 7 and No. 8 are on-going.

The Greenfield County Water District is funded by connection fees and user fees.

Vaughn Water Company funds water services with connection fees and water rates. Vaughn participates in financing water banking programs through property taxes paid by company shareholders and by fees levied against each acre-foot of water pumped by the company within ID4 boundaries.

### **STATUS OF, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARED FACILITIES**

Do to the sources and the nature of how municipal water services are provided; there is ample sharing of water service facilities, especially water banking and treatment facilities. Several of the agencies use the ID4 water treatment facility and the City uses Cal Water's treatment facilities for treating surface water from the Kern River. Future opportunities come from increased service demands.

### **ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES**

There are several measures taken by the City of Bakersfield to ensure accountability and efficiency. Citywide, measures are taken in regards to financial resources, compliance or

adherence to legal requirements and administrative policies, government programs achieving their objectives and desired outcomes, and that economies of scale are achieved in City operations.

In providing domestic water service, the City meets all State and Federal requirements for potable water systems. With 100 percent of service connections metered water conservation and efficiency is provided regulating use. The Water Resources Department performs monthly tracking of all water production and consumption is recorded. With surface water supplies the City saves energy and aquifer levels with reduced groundwater pumping and groundwater recharge practices including the Kern River and 2800 acres of basins used to supplement the local aquifer. All City facilities are installed to American Water Works Association and City of Bakersfield Water Resources standards with treatment and operations by certified personnel.

American Water Works Association Standards are vital guidelines for all facets of the drinking water community. They provide the requirements for design, installation, performance, and manufacturing of products used in the water industry, including pipe, chemicals, storage facilities, valves, meters, and other appurtenances. Pipe installation, disinfection of facilities, lining application, and utility management practices are also covered.

The City Council meetings are open to the public and conducted by elected representatives, as a body. Council meetings are held in the Council Chambers of City Hall, generally every other Wednesday. Audio and video broadcasts of the meeting may be accessed through the Council Meeting Video webpage. Live video broadcast are also shown on a local government cable access channel. The City's Water Board meets bi-monthly on Wednesdays and are open to the public. Members are appointed by City Council.

As public agencies, East Niles Community Services District, Greenfield County Water District and North of the River Municipal Water District, are accountable to the public from elected boards. Their boards and staff administer several public outreach methods through newsletters and public events and posting public information on websites. NOR Municipal Water District uses various tools to stay on top of infrastructure needs with technology that helps keeps the water flowing, such as the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System, which is a high speed communications systems that helps the District ensure that tank levels, pumps and wells are activate to ensure a stable supply of water when needed.

As private companies, all accountability for community service needs, including operational efficiencies for California Water Service Company, Oildale Mutual Water Company and Vaughn Mutual Water Company is under the purview of their own board of directors and in the case of Cal Water also under the Public Utility Commission. Oildale and Vaughn are held accountable to shareholders and property owners in their service area. All of the private water purveyors are under the same State and Federal regulations in regards to water quality, supply and overall public safety in regards to providing water to the public.

## **GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE**

The following is a discussion of the government structure of all of the agencies that provide domestic water service. In cases, where the agency provides additional municipal services, like the City of Bakersfield and the East Niles Community Services District, we reference this section instead of repeating the discussion.

The City of Bakersfield was first incorporated in 1873. Three years later, the town decided to disincorporate. It was not until 1898 that the community incorporated again. In 1915, the citizens of the City of Bakersfield adopted a charter calling for the city to operate under the council-manager form of government which vests authority in an elected city council which, in turn, hires an appointed executive. This charter provides that the governing body of the City shall be

the city council composed of seven members, one to be elected from each of the seven wards of the city for four years, overlapping terms, with a mayor elected from the council. In 1957, the charter was amended to elect a mayor at large.

The Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) was created in 1961 by a special act of the State legislature and approved by County voters in 1963. The Kern County Water Agency is governed by a Board of Directors who is elected from each of seven divisions within Kern County.

The East Niles Community Services District (ENCSD) was formed in 1954, pursuant to California Government Code Section 61,000 et seq. (Community Services District Law). ENCSD is governed by an elected five-member Board of Directors who must be residents of the District.

The Greenfield County Water District (GCWD) was formed in 1955 in accordance with the provisions of the County Water District Law, Division 12, Section 30,000 et seq. of the CA Water Code. GCWD was formed to provide for the organization and management of water works and for the acquisition or construction of water facilities for distribution and sale of water. The District is governed by an elected five member Board of Directors that lives within the District boundaries.

The North of the River Municipal Water District (NOR) was formed in 1969 pursuant to the California Water Code Section 71000 et seq. The NOR is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, elected from each of the five divisions of the NOR. The board members serve four year staggered terms.

The California Water Service Company (Cal Water) is one of the largest private water companies operating in California, and is currently the largest municipal water supplier in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. Cal Water is an investor-owned public utility. Rates and operations for Cal Water are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. Cal Water incorporated in 1926 and has provided water service to the Bakersfield community since 1927.

Oildale Mutual Water Company (Oildale) was formed in 1919 to provide domestic water service to its service area, which is located in the northerly portion of the unincorporated Metropolitan Bakersfield area. The Oildale Mutual Water Company is a not-for-profit water company, and is operated under the auspices of the California Department of Corporations and the California Department of Health Services. Even though Oildale is a private company, it is exempt from Public Utility Commission regulation because they deliver water exclusively to its shareholders at cost. Property owners are shareholders in the Oildale Mutual Water Company. Oildale is governed by a Board of Directors, elected by shareholders, who must own land within the Oildale Mutual Water Company boundaries.

Vaughn Mutual Water Company was incorporated in 1928 and serves the Rosedale Area of Bakersfield and adjacent areas in Kern County. Vaughn is a mutual water company and is operated under the auspices of the California Department of Corporations and the California Department of Health Services. Even though Vaughn is a private company, it is exempt from Public Utility Commission regulation because they deliver water exclusively to its shareholders at cost. Property owners are shareholders in Vaughn Mutual Water Company. The Company operates under a water supply permit issued by the California State Department of Health Services.

## **4.0 WASTEWATER SERVICES**

### **4.1 Overview**

This section will review wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services provided by the City of Bakersfield (City), East Niles Community Services District (ENCSD), Kern County Service Area 71 (CSA 71), Kern Sanitation Authority (KSA) and North of River Sanitary District No. 1 (NORS). All of the wastewater service providers provide sewer collection. However, three of the five provide wastewater treatment and disposal; those include the City of Bakersfield, North of River Sanitary District No. 1 and Kern Sanitation Authority.

The City of Bakersfield provides wastewater services to most of the areas within its city limits. If not provided by the City they are either provided by one of the other service providers or private septic systems. A map of the wastewater service providers in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area can be seen in Figure 6. Two of the wastewater service providers, the City of Bakersfield and the East Niles Community Services District, have already been introduced in the water section and this section is a continuation of their municipal service review.

### **4.2 Service Review Analysis**

As discussed above, there are five municipal wastewater service providers in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. The following sections will include more specific information about wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services. In the final section, determinations will be made in regards to wastewater services in with the City of Bakersfield's Sphere of Influence. As stated in section 2, any annexation with the potential to include a disadvantaged unincorporated community will require a specific review and consideration in regards to sewer service.

#### ***City of Bakersfield***

Wastewater service for the City is performed by the Wastewater and Streets Divisions of the Public Works Department. The primary goal of the Wastewater division is to treat, reclaim, and utilize wastewater in accordance with federal, state and local regulatory requirements. The service area includes all of the incorporated area in the city limits and wastewater treatment to areas outside the City. The division consists of five sections: Plant 2 that serves the area east of Highway 99; Plant 3 that serves the area west of Highway 99; Pretreatment which is responsible for monitoring and regulating industrial/commercial wastewater discharges; Revenue which establishes and collects annual sewer fees for properties receiving City Sewer; and Wastewater Engineering, which plans and designs wastewater capital improvement projects. The Streets Maintenance Division handles sewer maintenance with routine cleaning and repairs of the City's main sewer lines, including sewer manholes, repair and maintenance of sewer lift stations, clearing sewer stoppages and maintains 1,061 miles of sewer lines. The City currently has 75 sewer and storm lift stations.

#### ***East Niles Community Services District***

The ENCSD provides sanitary sewer service to its service area which consists of territory in east Bakersfield that generally includes the area south of Highway 178, east of Oswell Street and as far south as Planz Road. Through a 1960 agreement with the City of Bakersfield wastewater collected is sent to the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 2 on Mt. Vernon Avenue south of Hwy 58. ENCSD is the only provider of sewer service within its boundary with the exception of one parcel served by the City of Bakersfield.

#### ***Kern County Service Area 71***

CSA 71 was formed in 1982 by the Kern County Board of Supervisors for the purpose of providing sewer service to the unincorporated Kern County portion of western Metropolitan Bakersfield, generally north of the Kern River to one-half mile north of Seventh Standard Road, and from the western City boundary east to one-half mile west of Enos Lane. The Kern County Public Works

Department performs operations and administration of CSA 71. CSA 71 encompasses approximately 73 square miles with approximately 16 square miles within the City of Bakersfield, 3 square miles within the City of Shafter, and the remaining balance of the area as unincorporated County territory. The northern portion of the area, approximately 34 square miles, is within the boundaries and designated to be served by NORSD, and 37 square miles of the southern portion to be served by the City of Bakersfield. Currently, from the 37 square miles, the City's service area consists of 16 square miles within the incorporated City limits plus 22 square miles within unincorporated County territory. Prior to the formation of CSA 71, the only means of treating sewage was on an individual basis, using private septic systems or privately-operated package wastewater treatment plants.

### ***Kern Sanitation Authority***

In the 1940's, East Bakersfield area residents petitioned the Board of Supervisors to form several Sanitation Districts to manage wastewater. In 1991, these districts joined and became the Kern Sanitation Authority (KSA). It encompasses approximately 6,770 acres and serves both County and City territory in the Casa Loma and Bakersfield College areas. The Waste Management Department (WMD) operates the Kern Sanitation Authority as well as plans, designs, constructs, operates and maintains KSA wastewater collection and treatment facilities. The KSA and the City of Bakersfield have agreements where services are provided to small areas on borders where sewer services otherwise would not be possible.

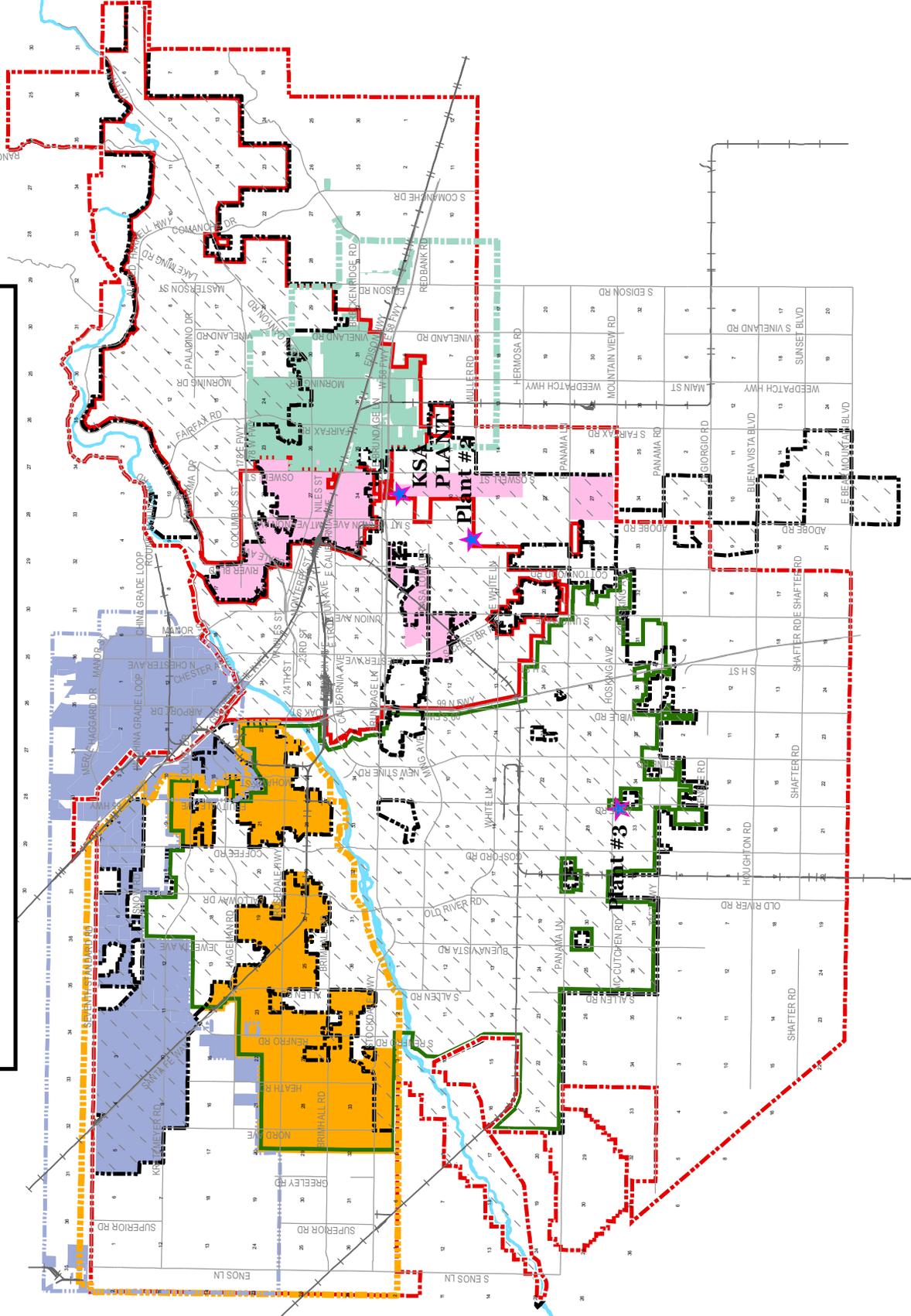
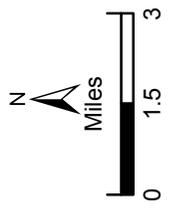
Sewer maintenance for KSA is provided by Public Works staff based at the KSA sewer plant. Public Works staff conducts sewer collection system cleaning, televising and vector control, as well as, pipeline maintenance and repair for the districts and wastewater facilities that the staff operates. The sewer maintenance crew is on-call 24-hours per day, responding to customer sewer stoppage calls and sewage overflow incidents.

### ***North of River Sanitary District No. 1***

NORSD formed in 1940 to convey, treat and dispose of wastewater from residential, commercial and industrial users in Oildale. Since its formation, the District has expanded its service area to include areas within the County of Kern and the City of Bakersfield. The NORSD provides wastewater services to an area generally described as north of the Kern River east of Highway 99. NORSD also treats wastewater from the service area within the boundaries of CSA 71, and the City of Shafter. In 2004, an agreement with the City of Bakersfield and the County of Kern was executed. The agreement sets forth the area to be provided sewer service by the City of Bakersfield and NORSD. As County areas served by NORSD are annexed into the City, NORSD continues to provide services per a joint powers agreement (JPA). The City also has a JPA with NORSD for sewage treatment services.

**FIGURE 6: METROPOLITAN  
BAKERSFIELD WASTEWATER SERVICE**

- Legend**
- CITY LIMITS
  - SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
  - NO. OF RIVER
  - SANITATION DISTRICT SOI
  - EAST NILES CSD - SOI
  - COUNTY SERVICE AREA 71 SOI
  - SEWER SERVICE AREAS
  - PLANT #2 SEWER SERVICE AREA
  - PLANT #3 SEWER SERVICE AREA
  - SANITATION DISTRICTS
  - EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT
  - COUNTY SERVICE AREA 71
  - KERN SANITATION AUTHORITY
  - NO. OF THE RIVER SANITATION DISTRICT



## **GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE AFFECTED AREA**

Growth in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area will require expansion of sewer service to serve the demands of additional urban development. Urban growth in the northern, industrializing areas of Oildale is dependent upon NORSD plant expansion and continued urban growth to the northeast will be dependent upon solutions to provide sewer either directly to the City's Plant No. 2 or through the East Niles system. Community growth to the southwest and south will not be constrained by sewage disposal assuming continued, appropriately timed expansion of city wastewater treatment facilities, including Treatment Plant No. 3. It may be desirable, depending upon the timing with which growth actually occurs within the planning area, to consider the siting and construction of a new Treatment Plant No. 4 at a site west of Plant No. 3. The most desirable location of such a site, if required, can only be determined after actual growth patterns become evident.

As of December 2013, the City of Bakersfield had approximately 120,577 (Single Family Dwelling Equivalent) sewer connections and serves a total of 93,807 parcels. Based on population growth and planned build out of land use, sewer flow is projected to increase in year 2030 by 33 percent in WWTP No. 2 service area and by 85 percent in WWTP No. 3 service area. These projections also include sewer collected and treated from other agencies through service agreements.

The ENCSD has approximately 6,500 sewer connections, and has the ability for additional connections with their ownership capacity available at Plant No. 2. In anticipation of the growth within the CSD's new service boundaries, the CSD can request additional capacity at the City's Plant No. 2. At this time no new agreements for additional capacity are in process.

NORSD has expanded its service area in the last 20 years and growth in the number of sewer connections served is anticipated. NORSD has 12,000 service connections and also receives wastewater from other jurisdictions to its treatment plant. The Oildale service area population was 28,203 in the 2010 and the estimated average flow was 2.8 MGD. Using an average household size of 2.4, there are an estimated 11,751 homes in Oildale. Sewage flow from CSA-71 includes 320 gpd. At build out per the land uses in the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan (MBGP), the sewage flow to the WWTP will increase from the current 5.8 MGD to about 30 MGD. At 2 percent annual growth rate, build-out will take about 83 years.

The Kern Sanitation Authority has 11,091 connections serving 15,925 single family dwelling units. Most of the growth will occur within its existing service area with infill development projects. KSA is surrounded by the City of Bakersfield and ENCSD to the east.

Within CSA 71, all projected growth in sewer service will either happen within the City of Bakersfield or NORSD. All new planned land use designation amendments to the MBGP and specific plans within the MBGP area are required to be served by public sewer. This revision to the MBGP and specific plans is intended to ensure that new General or Specific Plan amendment proposals are not being requested prematurely for areas where public sewer is not available.

## **PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OR DEFICIENCIES**

There are several types of facilities and infrastructure for the purpose of providing sewer collection and wastewater treatment and disposal in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. There are collector and interceptor sewers in the local neighborhood streets that are funded and constructed by developers in accordance with agency standards. Ownership of the completed sewers will be transferred to the wastewater providers for operation and maintenance. There are also the large trunk sewers which are normally constructed by the agencies to transport to the

wastewater treatment plants. Sometimes the sewer lines require lift stations to assist in the transport of the sewage.

Metropolitan Bakersfield is served by four wastewater treatment plants. All four facilities operate secondary treatment with trickling filters. The City of Bakersfield operates two of the treatment plants: Wastewater Treatment Plant 2 (WWTP 2) and Wastewater Treatment Plant 3 (WWTP 3). WWTP 2 serves the area east of State Route 99 and has a capacity of 25 million gallons per day (mgd), with a current average daily flow of 16.5 mgd. WWTP No. 3 serves the area west of State Route 99 and has recently completed an expansion to accommodate a capacity of 32 mgd. As part of the expansion, a project lead by a joint public/private partnership involving the City of Bakersfield, California Water Service Company and the County of Kern lead to additional water treatment that included tertiary treatment of wastewater water for use in agricultural and landscaping applications. All treated wastewater is currently used for irrigation on farmland and or parks surrounding the treatment plants. The upgrades also included the construction of a solar energy system to power the plant. The City of Bakersfield projects that demand will increase fastest at WWTP 3. With its new enhancements, this plant could accommodate the projected population growth through at least 2035.

Additionally, two smaller wastewater treatment plants serve the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. The Kern Sanitation Authority and the North of River Sanitary District No. 1 each operate plants. The NORSD treatment plant is currently flowing at approximately 5 mgd and has a design capacity of 7.5 mgd. The KSA treatment plant is currently flowing at approximately 4 mgd and has a design capacity of 7 mgd. Primary treatment and trickling filter secondary treatment technology are used to treat the wastewater. The treated effluent is stored in ponds and applied to adjacent irrigated farmland where it is used for the irrigation of fodder, fiber and seed crops for non-human consumption. Biosolids are treated in digesters, dewatered, stored and applied to farmland for soil conditioning or fertilizer.

Approximately 4 million gallons of industrial, commercial and domestic wastewater from nearly 40,000 people in East Bakersfield, is treated each day at the KSA Treatment Plant. Wastewater treatment is obtained via a screening unit; two primary clarifiers; an anaerobic digester; two trickling filters; two secondary clarifiers and recirculation pumps.

NORSD operates four lift stations for wastewater collection and plans to replace sewer mains due to age. The collection system consists of approximately 180 miles of sewers ranging from 6-inch to 54-inch and 4 lift stations. The lift stations pump wastewater from lower elevations to higher elevations within the system so the wastewater can flow to the treatment plant.

The ENCSD is part of the Subregional Wastewater Management Plan with the City of Bakersfield and Kern Sanitation Authority. All three agencies discharge wastewater to the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 2. ENCSD has an agreement with the City of Bakersfield to treat all of its sewage, and is currently contracted to treat up to 3.19 million gallons per day. The sewer collection system consists of about 70 miles of sewer mains ranging from 8 inches to 42 inches in diameter and two sewer lift stations. The District's sewer trunk line conveyance capacity is over 5 million gallons per day. ENCSD stated there is potential to improve operations by connecting to the City's Redbank Road Sewer Trunk Line so the sewage collected south of State Route 58 would not need to be pumped by lift station to the District's East Brundage Land sewer trunk line at Fairfax Road.

Within CSA-71 approximately 8 square miles are developed and served by a central system while another 7 square miles are developed and served by on-site septic systems. Most of the area has been developed with dry sewer systems. The homes are served by onsite septic systems as an interim treatment measure until the dry sewers can be connected to main trunk line sewers to transport the waste to a wastewater treatment plant.

There are several small, temporary treatment facilities in the Rosedale area north of the Kern River, and west of NORSD's service area boundaries. The unincorporated portion of Northwest Bakersfield is primarily served by private septic systems. Newer developments have dry sewer systems installed in addition to the private septic systems. Some areas with in close proximity to major sewer trunk lines are connected directly to a live sewer belonging to either the City of Bakersfield or North of River Sanitation District.

While adequate capacity exists at the plants to serve the existing population, the existing wastewater treatment facilities must be expanded to accommodate the projected growth. The provision of adequate wastewater collection, treatment and disposal for the Metro area is essential to protect the health of residents, permit planned urban densities, and protect the groundwater resource. Funding of these improvements will be essential for improvements to keep pace with development. Additional major trunk sewers will also be required to serve the projected urban growth.

#### **FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES**

In the City of Bakersfield, wastewater service is funded by sewer service charges and connection fees. The City establishes and collects annual sewer fees for properties receiving City sewer services. Sewer fees pay for the operating, maintenance and utility costs as well as capital costs of the City's wastewater treatment plants and collection system. Sewer fees for various user groups are based on average costs to treat. Annual sewer fees are collected on the property tax roll for single family homes, multiple family dwellings, mobile home, schools, hotels and RV parks. Costs to treat wastewater from commercial properties varies greatly; therefore, sewer fees for commercial users are based on each user's water consumption and average strength of wastewater for the user group. Sewer fees for commercial users consist of 1) a flat rate component, which is collected on the property tax bill by the Kern County Tax Assessor, and 2) sewer surcharge, which recovers costs that exceed the amount of water consumption allowed for in the flat rate. The minimum sewer charge for all properties is equal to the residential rate. A permit is required for all sewer connections from new development and other permits and related fees are required from industrial waste dischargers. New development also pay fees for defraying the actual or estimated costs of constructing planned sanitary sewers facilities for local sanitary sewer areas pursuant to sanitary sewer plans adopted by the council, or connection to sanitary sewer facilities.

Funding for ENCSD services comes from capital facilities charges, connection fees, user fees, and proceeds from assessment districts. The CSD customers pay sewer fees and charges on their tax bill. Sewer connection fees are reviewed and studied so that enough revenue can be generated to fund new infrastructure for new development. Revenue mainly comes from service charges but other revenue is collected from special assessment districts where new infrastructure was constructed. Connection fees are collected from new development projects.

KSA receives funding primarily from service connection fees and annual charges for sewer services. The service charge is billed to KSA customers on their tax bills. Fees are calculated based on Equivalent Single-Family Dwellings, meaning that a single-family residence is calculated at one times the rate, and larger structures and different types of business are calculated with a higher multiplier. Vacant property is charged a fee unless it is disconnected from the sewer.

The services provided by NORSD are funded with annual service charges and capacity fees for new development connections. The district also charges a sewer permit fee is to cover the costs to physically inspect and accept connections to the District's collection system and update the District's records. Charges for services are collected by the County on individual property tax bills. The sewer service charges raise the funds needed to meet anticipated operating and

maintenance expenses for: sewers; sewage treatment; treated effluent disposal; repairs/replacement of existing capital improvements; and administration.

In CSA 71, service assessments by the County are collected on individual tax bills. These assessments are eliminated once the area is annexed into the City. The CSA 71 Master Plan (2004) proposed the formation of seven “benefit areas” to address the funding for the construction of sanitary sewer infrastructure within CSA-71. Such funding should include consideration of the costs of pumped or gravity connections to existing sewer lines, capacity-related shared costs of existing trunk lines, costs of any required new gravity or pressure trunk lines and shared costs of treatment facilities. Funds for the County's share of the Allen Road trunk line were available from monies collected from the entire County Planned Sewer Area. These funds are nearly depleted and need to be replaced; additional funds are needed to construct connecting trunk lines. Trunk line fees, collected as future subdivisions are built, will provide funds for trunk line construction.

### **STATUS OF, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR, SHARED FACILITIES**

With the nature of how wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services are provided, there is several ways the agencies are sharing facilities. Facility sharing occurs through service agreements for sewage collected to be treated at the four wastewater treatment plants in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. There is an agreement between the City of Bakersfield, East Niles Community Services District and the Kern Sanitation Authority for shared use of the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 2. The Technical Advisory Committee consisting of the City of Bakersfield, Kern Sanitation Authority and East Niles Community Services District will determine if expansion of the plant is required in the future to accommodate growth. The City also uses treatment services at the KSA wastewater treatment for some of its service areas. In addition to wastewater treatment, ENCSD entered into a joint exercise of powers agreement with both the City of Bakersfield and County of Kern for joint use of sewer trunk lines.

On the west side of Metro Bakersfield, there is shared use of the City's WWTP No. 3 with CSA 71. The County's CSA 71 also uses the NORSD plant to provide service to development which occurs within County land through a JPA between Kern County, NORSD and City of Shafter. If the City of Bakersfield annexes previously developed land within the CSA 71 area, the NORSD and the City of Bakersfield also have an agreement, which requires the NORSD to amend their service boundaries to include the annexed area and continue to provide services. The NORSD and the City of Bakersfield agreement also defines boundaries within CSA 71 where NORSD will provide services for new development, and where the City of Bakersfield will provide sewage treatment with their facilities at Treatment Plant No. 3. The agreements between the County, the NORSD and the City of Bakersfield are designed to provide the most efficient and cost-effective service to residents, and to provide a guide to long-term facility planning for all entities.

### **ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES**

All five wastewater agencies comply with regulatory authorities, conduct long range planning to determine capital improvements for aging infrastructure and replacement, and sewer service charge studies. These documents are presented at public meetings and are available for public review.

To provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The Sanitary Sewer Systems WDR requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems to develop and implement sewer system management plans and report all SSOs to the State Water Board's online SSO database.

In addition to electronic SSO reporting, each sanitary sewer collection system agency is required to develop and implement a Sewer System Management Plan and submit annual SSO reports. A Sewer System Management Plan provides for proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of the sanitary sewer collection system. A Sewer System Management Plan also includes a spill response plan with standard procedures for responding to SSOs to protect public health and stop SSOs from occurring.

ENCSD has an adopted Sewer System Management Plan that has procured equipment for operational improvements and has prepared studies to determine appropriate service charges in order to provide services. These studies and plans are presented at public Board meetings and available to the public.

In 2014, the City developed a Sewer System Management Plan. In the plan the City establishes goals and creates a program for sewer maintenance and operations that is then implemented. The City of Bakersfield's goals for its wastewater collection system is to reduce and mitigate sanitary sewer overflows; ensure adequate capacity for peak flows; prevent public health hazards and unnecessary damage to public and private property; perform all operations in a safe manner to avoid personal injury; monitor and maintain the collection system by use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) equipment and hydro-jetter trucks on a regular basis; maintain proper documentation and records; and properly manage all parts of the wastewater collection system.

In 2004 and updated in 2010, a Master Sewer plan was developed for CSA 71 and included planned sewer areas and established associated fees. There exists a need for a Master Sewer Plan Update to connect the existing and future dry sewer systems to existing trunk lines and treatment facilities. This Plan will serve as a guide for alignment, elevations, pipe size, and lift station locations. It will also provide a cost analysis and basis for sewer impact fees to provide funding for the construction of required infrastructure.

The NORSD Sewer System Master Plan objectives are to prepare a conceptual plan for conveyance, treatment, and treated effluent disposal; and, prepare opinions of probable construction costs for the improvements that will be needed to meet future sewage flows.

The Kern County General Plan, the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan and the Western Rosedale Specific Plan all contain goals and policies related to the provision of public sewer collection and centralized treatment to accommodate new development. In the western Bakersfield area, major trunk lines are now within reasonable distance of the existing dry sewered neighborhoods. Kern County and the City of Bakersfield have built a major trunk line along Allen Road from Brimhall Road south to the City's Treatment Plant No. 3. North of the River Sanitation District is building a trunk line from just north of Hageman Road to their treatment plant. Existing dry-sewered neighborhoods and other planned future development now lie less than a mile from these two trunk lines making sewer service feasible.

Properties proposing land use changes within the Western Rosedale Specific Plan are required to connect to public sewerage. Where connection is not feasible at the time of development, policies need to be formed that require developer fees that prepay the cost of trunk line construction and connection costs so that assessment districts will not have to be formed after the homes are sold.

The recently adopted MBGP and specific plan text changes require all new commercial, industrial and residential developments and residential land divisions proposing parcels smaller than six gross acres to connect to public sewer. The requirement that new development within unincorporated Metropolitan Plan area connect to public sewer is intended to ensure that new Metropolitan growth occurs in a coordinated manner based upon the availability of the

extension of sewer infrastructure. Applications for new Metropolitan planning area land divisions (parcel maps, parcel map waivers, and tentative tracts), conditional use permits and precise development plans that require conformity with the General Plan or Specific Plan will be required to comply with the new sewer policy requirements. Building permits for existing legal parcels of record will not be subject to the requirement for public sewer unless the parcel is located within 200 feet of an existing public sewer system (existing sewer connection ordinance requirement).

A Technical Advisory Committee consisting of the City of Bakersfield, Kern Sanitation Authority and the East Niles Community Services District review the demand for wastewater services and determine the need for wastewater treatment facility expansion at the City's WWTP No. 2.

### **GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE**

The Kern Sanitation Authority is a dependent enterprise special district. The Kern Sanitation Authority (KSA) was created in 1991 and was a consolidation of four sanitation districts: Alta Verde, Mt. Vernon, Panorama and Union Avenue. The governing board consists of the County of Kern Board of Supervisors.

North of River Sanitary District No. 1 (NORSD) was formed in 1940 per the Sanitary District Act of 1923, Health and Safety Code Sec. 6400 et seq. The NORSD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large from within the NORSD service boundaries. The original service area was confined to the Oildale area north of the Kern River but has now expanded to the west of Hwy 99.

The Kern County Board of Supervisors serves as the CSA 71 Board of Directors. County Service Areas are formed by county supervisors to provide a wide variety of municipal services. A CSA may span all unincorporated areas of a county or only selected portions. The County Service Area Law (Government Code §25210.1 et seq.) was created in the 1950's to provide a means of providing expanded service levels in areas where residents are willing to pay for the extra service. Like municipalities, the formation and expansion of CSA boundaries must also be approved by LAFCO.

## 5.0 RECREATION AND PARKS

### 5.1 Overview

There are three park and recreation service providers within the City's SOI: City of Bakersfield, North of the River Recreation and Park District and County of Kern. Since the County of Kern is not under LAFCO authority, they will be addressed on a limited basis. The City of Bakersfield service area is all incorporated areas of the City except what is located north of the Kern River. Currently, the total number of square miles within the City of Bakersfield's city limits is approximately 150 and the City provides recreation and park services to most of the City limits. The Recreation and Parks Department also maintains over 150 linear miles of medians and streetscapes. The North of the River Recreation and Park District (NOR) services both unincorporated and Bakersfield residents north of the Kern River and the County serves the rest of the residents in unincorporated areas in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area and operates a few facilities within the city limits. Most county parks are regional and meant to serve all residents in Metropolitan Bakersfield area. The North of the River Recreation and Parks District encompasses approximately 215 square miles.

### 5.2 Service Review Analysis

The growth and population projections for the affected area and the disadvantaged unincorporated communities in the Bakersfield SOI area are discussed in section 2. This section will address the rest of the municipal service review determination factors as they pertain specifically to park and recreation services.

#### **PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OR DEFICIENCIES**

All of the City of Bakersfield's park facilities and infrastructure is operated and maintained by the Recreation and Parks Department. The City of Bakersfield's park system includes 60 parks (with 770 acres), which comprise of local, neighborhood, community, and specialty parks. The City of Bakersfield provides a variety of community recreation resources and park amenities such as pools, sports fields, children's playgrounds, picnic facilities, community centers and trails. Using park amenities, the City's Recreation and Parks Department provides community recreation programs, activities, and services. Concerts, movies, and other cultural events are held at the Bright House Network Amphitheatre in the Park at Riverwalk and at other city park locations. The City's Recreation and Parks Department also makes sure that all recreation and park facilities meet City standards and are adequately designed, landscaped, and maintained.

#### Outdoor Facilities & Playgrounds

For outdoor gatherings and activities, there are 46 picnic areas as well as 11 shade shelters or play areas, and 29 restroom buildings. Playground facilities include 54 different Tot Lot locations, all of which are American Disability Act (ADA) compliant.

#### Sport Facilities

The City provides approximately 44 different athletic ball fields, which include softball, soccer, football and other multipurpose uses. There are 42 basketball hard courts, 28 tennis courts, 18 volleyball sand/grass or hard courts and three handball walls or courts. Additionally, the City has one full size in line hockey rink that is also used for indoor soccer, basketball and volleyball.

#### Community Centers

There are two community centers provided by the City of Bakersfield's Recreation and Parks Department. The Silver Creek and the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Centers include indoor recreation amenities and programs. Other facilities in the City's park system include amphitheatre/stage structures, meeting rooms, equipment buildings or rooms, and one

gymnasium. The community centers provide a variety of classes for youth and adults ranging from after school or summer programs to sports classes, league, camps, or tournaments. Community centers also provide opportunity for special events.

#### Water Facilities

Aquatic and water splash facilities include four pools provided at different locations throughout Bakersfield, which include summer programming and nine different splash/spray area locations. Water areas such as sumps, fishing lakes, and ponds are located at five different park areas. The City offers opportunities from swimming lessons to a competitive swimming league and special camps or classes for diving, scuba diving, lifeguarding, water safety and junior lifeguarding. Water themed events are held for teens and families at different pool locations. McMurtrey Aquatic Center is centrally located downtown and is a year around aquatic facility offering lap swimming and other aquatic programs.

#### Other Outdoor Fitness

Alternative fitness activities are available in the City's park system. Bike paths or disc golf courses are located at three different parks. Equestrian facilities and extensive trails for hiking, biking and walking/rollerblading activities are located on the Kern River Parkway. Fitness courses are located in 5 different locations. Horseshoe pits are provided at nine different park areas. Six dog parks, two skate parks, and community garden for alternative recreation are located within the City. The park system maintains a large portion of the 32 mile Kern River Parkway paved trail.

The North of the River Recreation and Park District (NOR) constructs, operates and maintains the park facilities and infrastructure within its service area and homes within NOR have an estimated population of approximately 125,000 residents. NOR facilities include approximately 27 parks, which comprise of mini, neighborhood parks, and special facilities. NOR provides a number of community programs and recreational amenities at each park, such as sports fields and courts, children's playgrounds, picnic facilities, pools, and walking paths.

#### Outdoor Facilities & Playgrounds

Group picnic shelters and family picnic pads are available at 22 parks throughout the NOR district. All of these picnic areas include BBQ grills. Children's play areas are available at each location and the majority of parks include restroom facilities.

#### Sport Facilities

The NOR park district provides 13 locations for softball or baseball diamond fields. The majority of these athletic fields are lighted. There are 16 different locations for multiuse play fields, of which four parks also provide dedicated soccer fields. There are 24 parks with open turf, 18 of which include maturely shaded areas. There are approximately 19 basketball courts in the NOR district. Seventeen locations include volleyball courts, both grass and paved. Six tennis courts are included in various locations for residents. Some of these sports courts are located in NOR community centers.

#### Water Facilities

The NOR district also provides aquatic amenities for local residents. Two swimming pools, with wading pools, are currently operating. NOR has provides water spray pads at eight parks. Aquatic programs are offered during the summer months. The NOR Recreation and Parks Department offers swimming lesson courses for a variety of levels and age groups and special camps or classes for diving, junior lifeguarding, and water safety instruction. Water themed events are held for families and teens at the different pool locations.

#### Community Centers

Currently, there are five community center locations. These centers provide a variety of sports amenities, in addition to meeting or activity rooms for the public. A special gymnastics room is provided at the Riverview Community Center. Using the available park amenities, the

NOR district provides recreation programs, activities, and services. The various community centers provide a variety of classes for both youth and adults ranging from after school or summer programs and junior theater to sports classes, league, camps, or tournaments. The community centers provide opportunity for the district's special events and reservations for private event opportunities.

#### Other Outdoor Fitness

For specialty activities, paved walking/jogging paths are incorporated in 20 NOR parks. Disk golf courses are located at 3 different locations. Horseshoe game sets are within 5 parks. There is one dog park at San Lauren Park.

#### ***Planned Park Facilities and Service Adequacy***

Many of the City of Bakersfield's new parks, facilities, and recreational services come from evaluating the use of existing facilities and community requests. In order to meet future parkland needs and provide the community with adequate recreation facilities to meet the needs of residents, the City of Bakersfield has policy guidelines and implements citywide park standards. Many of these guidelines implement the construction of new park facilities as development occurs.

The acquisition of new park land and development of facilities can be accomplished by a number of methods including parkland dedication by future developers; joint-use agreements with schools, other agencies, and nonprofits; regional park development in coordination with the County or State; acquisition of additional parkland through the use of redevelopment, state grants, and fundraising; and acquisition and development of usable trail systems.

In order to make sure there are enough park facilities to meet the needs of residents and adequate services and facilities are provided; *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan* policies, Municipal Codes, State requirements and standard practices are implemented. The General Plan policies require the dedication of park land when development takes place and standards for the types of park land needed to service a new development. The City requires neighborhood parks at a minimum of 2.5 acres per 1,000 persons throughout the plan area and set four acres of recreation and park space for each 1,000 persons (based on the most recent census) for general regional recreation opportunity as a minimum standard.

The City sets a target that local parks and neighborhood parks within the City of Bakersfield jurisdiction is situated within three-quarters of a mile of residents they are intended to serve. The City also requires the following minimum site size standards in planning and acquiring of local parks and playgrounds:

- Local parks: 2.5 usable acres
- Neighborhood parks/playgrounds: 10 usable acres
- Community park/playfield: 20 usable acres

The above acreages are intended as guides for City parks and variations may be allowed based on constraints such as, land availability, natural obstacles, financing, funding and maintenance costs. The above acreage figures apply to "usable" acreage. "Usable" is defined as land that is capable of supporting active and passive recreation for individuals and groups. The land should be essentially flat land that can be developed for facilities and activity areas.

The City has further developed a number of policies which set more specific direction. These policies include further guidance in park location and acceptance; address community and neighborhood specific park programming; address existing park site enhancement, new park implementation, park financing, and operation and maintenance. These policies will help ensure

adequate services as more dense residential developments create a greater need for public spaces, including especially parks.

Overall, the City provides recreation facilities that meet the unique needs of neighborhoods and offer a diversity of programs and facilities to accommodate a full range of citizen groups, such as the elderly, physically disabled, and economically disadvantaged. The City of Bakersfield Recreation and Parks Department has been a nationally accredited agency since 2008 through the National Parks and Recreation Association. With accreditation the City uses accepted industry standards and practices to ensure all park and recreation facilities are adequately designed, landscaped, and maintained.

For currently planned facilities, the City will continue to monitor and coordinate the Phase 3 construction of the State Farm Sports Village and Mesa Marin Phase 2 and 3. The State Farm Sports Village is a 170 acre regional sports complex development project. The complex will include active and passive recreation activities, stadium field, indoor sports and meeting facilities, multi-purpose trails, parking, concession areas, picnic areas, restrooms, a lake, a city maintenance service yard, and commercial areas to support and compliment the sports village. The Mesa Marin Sports Complex is located on 84 acres and will include eight lighted softball fields, a restroom and concession building, spectator bleacher seating with shade structure, landscaping, soccer fields, a dog park, a skate park, a playground and a parking lot off of Highway 178 and eventually Highway 184.

Other recently opened or planned projects for the City include the new Sister City Garden in Central Park and Mill Creek. At Mill Creek, there is a small Mill House which generates its own electricity and is available for rentals.

#### ***NOR Planned Facilities & Service Adequacy***

NOR has key policy guidelines for meeting the needs of residents of varying ages and interests with adequate park facilities and an assortment of programs. Programs are developed through market analysis and public input to determine areas of emphasis. The following policy objectives are derived for recreation and parks in the NOR service area.

According to NOR, the development of all local parks should meet a total recommended park acreage standard of three acres per 1,000 people. The recommended standard includes two acres per 1,000 people for neighborhood parks and one acre per 1,000 people for community parks.

A neighborhood park has a recommend standard of two acres per 1,000 people, with a minimum standard size of 10 acres. The service area is a recommended at a maximum of one mile (3/4 mile radius is preferred). Neighborhood parks, preferred to be ten acres in size, are provided for close to home activities including mostly active recreational areas while preserving at least 25 percent of each site for more passive activities.

Community parks are recommended as one acre per 1,000 people with a minimum standard size of 20 usable acres. The service area for community parks is recommended at approximately 12 square miles (2 mile radius). Community parks, with a preferred minimum usable size of 20 acres, include recreational pursuits that require travel for most to participate in lighted field sports activities, aquatic facilities and community centers.

Conversely, mini parks are to be provided in areas with severe shortage of parks and low land availability. Mini park minimum standard size is recommended at 2.5 usable acres with a service area of one block to ¼ mile radius.

The Districts future park planning directly relates to population characteristics and statistics. Projected population growth help determine the adequacy and need for facilities and programs to meet proposed measured goals. The period between the year 2000 and 2015 has seen a major population increase from 79,249 to an estimated 125,000 with the NOR service boundaries. With the current economic down turn it is anticipated that growth will continue, however, at a slower pace.

The North of the River Recreation and Park District Master Plan has established facility standards to help determine the adequacy and timing for adding needed recreational programs and parks. The future development of recreational services have been evaluated through the use of existing facilities and community requests. Additionally, future demands for park facilities have been guided from local policy adopted to meet park standards.

NOR has one upcoming park project. The Austin Creek Park will feature group picnic shelters, family picnic pads, children's play areas, a basketball court and tennis court, multiuse play fields, and walking paths.

A special facility is the Field of Dreams Universal Ball Field located at Fruitvale-Norris Park. The League of Dreams is a youth sports league where children with all types of disabilities are placed on teams and have an opportunity join group sports activities.

### ***Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies***

During the annual review of the City's budget process, the City's Recreation and Parks Department recommends facility needs through the presentation of recreation deficiencies to ensure the City is meeting current and future recreational demands. To help in determining facility needs the Department monitors program needs through surveys of neighborhood residents or other participation mechanisms and through periodic reviews.

According to public feedback there is a need for future parks with sports fields and community centers as well as more swimming and splash pools. These facility improvements will support the City to meet the needs of the community with recreational programming. Areas such as soccer, softball and baseball fields need more attention than basketball courts or picnic areas. Community centers with gymnasiums are important to consider developing whenever possible.

The community expressed improving the deficiencies of the City's Recreation and Parks Department programming through maintenance or repair of existing facilities and better security. Increased tutoring and after school programs at community centers is also desired from the community. Public outreach during the Park Master Plan process also helped the City identify facilities needs and deficiencies. To help with addressing the needs and deficiencies of park and recreations, each year the City adopts a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) which includes five years of planned capital improvements.

For NOR to accommodate the current population, the following recreational improvements are needed: four children's play areas, two and one half basketball courts, four tennis courts, two baseball diamonds, one swimming pool, one skating/skateboard park and one dog park. Based on population estimates between 2010 and 2020, it is expected that, in addition to identified needed facilities defined above, additional facilities are required. They include: six children's play areas, the equivalent of twelve family eight- foot picnic tables, six basketball courts, five volleyball courts, four tennis courts, one lighted baseball diamond, three soccer fields, one swimming pool, one community center, one skating/skateboard facility, and one dog park. NOR may have future opportunity to access to the Kern River; this will provide open space opportunities to address community need for passive activities.

The District's future programming for activities is based on the analysis of current socio-economic trends and its comparison to the NOR service area. The projected aging population, smaller family size, the number of people living alone or children with working mothers, may influence the need for activities, which are variable and flexible for people of all age groups.

Future improvement for NOR parks relate to maintenance standards. Premium turf is to be used in areas of popular and prevalent use. These improvements will fulfill the community need for more sports activities and programs with the interest to maintain current park and recreation facilities.

### **FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES**

Each year, the City's Recreation and Parks Department allocates funding for future projects, programs, and improvements for the park facilities. The City of Bakersfield has various funding sources to help finance acquisition and construction of new parks, maintain existing parks and provide recreation services for residents.

The City's Recreation and Parks Department receives funding from the City's general fund which provides a majority of the funds for the operational costs of providing park and recreation services. The type of revenue within the general fund include property taxes, sales and other taxes, licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeits, and other miscellaneous revenue, such as grants and community sponsorships. The Recreation and Parks Department is successful in receiving program and improvement grants at an annual average of \$500,000.

The Bakersfield Municipal Code and the Kern County Land Division Ordinance, in accordance with the Quimby Act, has in place a requirement for the dedication of land, payment of fees, or both for the purposes of parks and recreation land. The Municipal Code and the County ordinance requires all residential development projects to dedicate, reserve land, pay an in-lieu fee, or a combination of these options for park and recreational purposes. The general standards according to the City's Municipal Code (15.80.050) and the County Code (18.50.080B), require two and one-half acres of usable property per each 1,000 persons (.0025 acres per person) of the proposed development be devoted to park and recreation purposes. When a fee is paid in-lieu of park land dedication, the amount of the fee is determined by the number of dwelling units. Fees will be collected into a separate trust account for payment of park development and improvement of parks and recreation facilities. The City also has an additional Park Development and Improvement Fee collected on each new dwelling unit built in the City and the funds are used for the development, improvement, and/or enhancement of public parks and related facilities.

The City of Bakersfield's Municipal Code has established the use of annual benefit assessments that are apportioned among several lots or parcels of property within the boundaries of the City's Consolidated Maintenance District (CMD). The Maintenance Districts Code (13.04) requires proposed development, subject to the Subdivision Map Act, be included in a maintenance district to provide for the future maintenance of landscaping in the public right-of-way and public parks.

The North of the River Recreation and Park District's main source of revenue is property taxes, approximately 55 percent. Other revenue sources include program fees, grants, sponsorships, interest and other miscellaneous revenues. The North of the River Recreation and Parks District has a number of funding strategies and opportunities to help finance acquisition of new parks and provide services for residents. The District also maintains a cash reserve for replacement and improvement of fixed assets.

In 2006, NOR approved a Park Maintenance District in order to provide continued maintenance revenue for increasing parkland need to serve residents. New residential development is

required to join the NOR Park Maintenance District and fees from the maintenance district help mitigate growing costs of maintaining recreational facilities.

As development occurs within the NOR boundaries, NOR also collects park land fees and dedications per agreements with both the City and County. If dedication of land is required, the amount of land to be provided to the NOR District is determined from the formula: average persons per dwelling unit by the number of dwelling units by .0025 population standard to equal the number of parkland dedicated acres.

Development fees are required from new residential growth and are used for park improvements. As a condition of approval for a tentative subdivision map or residential parcel map within the district, the subdivider must dedicate land, pay a fee in lieu of, or both, for park and recreational purposes. Park in lieu fees are collected throughout the NOR encompassing area to facilitate purchase of land, which will meet the park acreage standard. When a fee is to be paid in lieu, the formula is: average persons per dwelling unit by the number of dwelling units by .0025 by the fair market value per share to equal the amount of the in lieu fee.

For tracts over 50 lots, or a condominium over 50 dwelling units, the subdivider must dedicate parkland and pay a fee in lieu. However, if a private area for park or recreation purpose is provided in a development and is owned and maintained by the owners of that development, there may be up to 50 percent credit for required land dedication or fees payment.

#### **STATUS OF, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR, SHARED FACILITIES**

There are a variety of opportunities for shared facilities between the City of Bakersfield and other public and private organizations. The City of Bakersfield Recreation and Parks Department partners with various school districts; these public school sites provide gymnasiums, playground areas used for track, soccer, and baseball. Sports programs like football, volleyball, and basketball, occur at various school locations. Education programs like homework assistance are also provided. The California State University, Bakersfield campus also provides access to university sports facilities, particularly its soccer fields, for use by community groups.

There are opportunities for shared facilities between the NOR and other public and private organizations. NOR partners with public school districts located in the incorporating boundary area. Public school sites provide playgrounds and sports fields for track, soccer, football, and baseball. School gymnasiums are used for sports programs like volleyball and basketball.

Nonprofit, private organizations or volunteer groups offer programs or facilities for the City of Bakersfield and NOR community. Public and private partnerships are opportunities to further develop shared facilities for NOR and the City's recreation and park needs. Partnerships with commercial recreation companies or pre-school and day care centers may also provide recreation and educational programs in the community.

#### **ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES**

There are several measures taken by the City of Bakersfield to ensure accountability. As a provider of recreation and park services, the City of Bakersfield prepared a Recreation and Parks Master Plan in which community feedback was pursued with Bakersfield residents. The City Recreation and Parks Department publishes an activities brochure to inform the public of current events and recreational activities in the community.

The City of Bakersfield's Department of Recreation and Parks has also received recognition for its programs and activities. In 2008, the City of Bakersfield was accredited by the National Recreation and Park Association's Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA) for meeting standards on excellence in operation and service. The CAPRA accreditation demonstrates the City of Bakersfield's Recreation and Park Department's high

level of customer service and responsive staff with the best facilities and services within the Department's financial means. Through compliance with the standards of excellence, CAPRA accreditation assures Bakersfield policy makers and residents that the City of Bakersfield's Department of Recreation and Parks has been independently evaluated against established benchmarks as delivering a high level of quality, services and facilities. The Recreation and Parks was re-accredited in 2013 and became the first agency in California to achieve this distinction.

In 2009 and 2014, the City's Recreation and Parks Department was selected as a Class 1 (population 250,000 or over) finalist for the National Gold Medal Award for Excellence in Park and Recreation Management Program from the National Recreation and Park Association. The Gold Medal Awards honors communities demonstrating excellence in park and recreation long-range planning, resource management and agency recognition. The City has received the Tree City USA designation from the Arbor Day Foundation since 1998 and the National Recreation and Park Association Excellence in Aquatics for the "Make-A-Splash" program.

According to the NOR's Master Plan, surveys have been conducted over the years among NOR residents. Public outreach is expected to be an ongoing process for programs to remain current and inviting while providing services and recreational facilities expected by the changing NOR community. The NOR District publishes an activities brochure to inform the public of current events and activities in the community. The policy objectives to promote quality parks and follow NOR "Good Neighbor" park practices. "Good Neighbor" practices included lighting playing fields appropriately, being accessible, and integrating design and materials of the park into the neighborhoods to help protect adjacent properties from noise and light pollution. Parks should maximize recreation and park opportunities through community/developer involvement.

Reducing relative resource consumption by improving design and performance from the use of proven new products will provide energy efficiency and conservation in operation and maintenance of recreational facilities and natural park resources to help preserve the environment and character of North of the River. Through the development of maintenance standards, the District can establish a level of care for all park amenities.

For the development of the NOR Master Plan, surveys were conducted throughout the encompassing area to obtain opinions, attitudes, and interest in services provided by NOR. Resident responses identified the wants of future programming and park improvements.

## **GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE**

The government structure of the City of Bakersfield has been addressed in previous sections. The North of the River Recreation and Park District was originally established in 1955, pursuant to Article 2 of Chapter 3 of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code and was reorganized in 1960, pursuant to Section 5780 of the Public Resources Code. There are five members of the Board of Directors. Three members are appointed by the Kern County Board of Supervisors and two members are appointed by the City of Bakersfield. Board members must reside within the district boundaries.

The district was originally formed to provide recreation and park facilities and programs in the unincorporated area of the County. The district operates numerous park facilities, as well as year-round recreational programs. As areas have annexed into the City, NOR has continued to provide services and has amended its service boundaries as part of an "after-annexation" agreement with the City of Bakersfield. As the City annexes areas north of the Kern River, particularly west of Highway 99, the City anticipates NOR will continue to expand its boundaries and to provide recreation and park services to future residents.

## **COUNTY OF KERN PARK SERVICES WITHIN THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD SOI**

The Kern County Parks and Recreation Department owns approximately 1,718 acres of parkland in the Bakersfield Metropolitan area at two regional parks, 13 neighborhood/community park sites, two golf courses, and seven public buildings. One of the regional parks, Kern River County Park, is actually several parks in one, including Hart Memorial Park, Kern County Soccer Park, Camp Okihi, Kern River Campground & Park, Lake Ming and Kern River Golf Course. Metropolitan Recreation Center is another regional park, which also includes Stramler Park, Sam Lynn Ball Park, the Junior Baseball Association Complex, two regular softball diamonds, BMX track, the Kern County Museum, and public restrooms.

The County's Parks and Recreation Department has 13 neighborhood/community parks within the City of Bakersfield Metropolitan area, with the size range from 0.1 to 25 acres in size. Throughout these 13 parks are a variety of park amenities that include baseball or softball fields, soccer fields, multipurpose fields for a variety of ball sports, basketball courts and one volleyball court location. There are approximately 13 different County park picnic and BBQ facilities throughout the Bakersfield Metropolitan area, with accompanying tot lots and restroom facilities.

The County maintains various Community buildings in the Bakersfield Metropolitan area which contain facilities such as dining, living, recreation rooms, kitchens, and meeting rooms or classrooms. Overall, senior centers with various programs and services are provided by Kern County, in conjunction with the Aging and Adult Services Department. Two senior centers, three veterans centers, one veterans/senior center, and one children's center, are provided by Kern County and located in the Bakersfield Metropolitan area.

The County Parks and Recreation Department is currently not involved in the delivery of recreational programming. Most programs available to County residents are through local government organizations. There are also private non-profit organizations, sports leagues, and clubs, which utilize access to the County's sports facilities.

The County of Kern developed a Parks and Recreation Master Plan in 2008, to address community priorities for parks and recreation services in Kern County. The plan includes an assessment and evaluation of all parks and facilities owned by the county, as well as an inventory of parks owned by cities, park districts and State and Federal agencies. Through the development of the Master Plan, the needs and deficiencies of the park system were identified by the community. The Master Plan includes recommendations to address the current deficiency of parks in the County, primarily at the local level in unincorporated areas of the county that are not served by park districts.

The County does not currently have a park development impact fee in place. Kern County has not developed benefit assessment districts for park maintenance, however, the Kern County Parks and Recreation Master Plan recommends implementation of benefit assessment districts in areas of new growth for funding local park maintenance.

In the Metropolitan Bakersfield area there are 121,379 residents living in the unincorporated areas of the county that are served by 150.75 acres of local parks. The current level of service for these residents is 1.24 acres of park land per 1,000 residents. The current standard in both the Kern County General Plan and the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan is 2.5 acres per thousand. The level of service is low in unincorporated areas in and near the Bakersfield metropolitan area, which have experienced the most growth but no new parks have been developed to serve these neighborhoods. The population in these unincorporated neighborhoods is expected to increase to 240,000 residents by 2030 and will further compound the deficiency. Even if the rate of population growth is slower than anticipated due to the recent economic downturn, the bulk of the park land deficiency will remain unless remedied.

## **6.0 PUBLIC WORKS: SOLID WASTE, STREETS, STREET LIGHTS & FLOOD CONTROL**

This section includes the review of municipal services that generally fall under the purview of public works departments. Under the City's Public Works Department, the municipal services that require a municipal service review include: solid waste, streets, street lights and flood control. There are currently three agencies that provide public works services in Metropolitan Bakersfield. The City of Bakersfield provides all four public works services and also provides additional flood control services as the Kern River Levee District, a subsidiary district of the City. In the unincorporated areas, public works services are provided by County of Kern through County Service Areas and Kern County Water Agency provides some flood control services in the Rosedale area. County Service Areas within the City of Bakersfield SOI are listed in appendix E, which includes there service area and type of service provided.

### **6.1 Overview**

Within the City of Bakersfield's Public Works Department, there are three divisions that provide solid waste, streets, street lights and flood control services. The General Services Division is responsible for the maintenance of City owned facilities, traffic control devices, street lights, street signs and markings, and the removal of graffiti from City owned facilities and private property. The Street Maintenance Division provides maintenance to streets and alleys and maintains the sanitary sewer and storm drain systems. The Solid Waste Division provides the solid waste collection services within the City. The County of Kern provides the solid waste, streets, street lights and flood control services in the unincorporated areas of Metropolitan Bakersfield. The County Service Areas are administered by the Kern County Engineering, Surveying and Permit Services Department. County Service Areas provide a wide range of services to county residents, such as streetlights, street and landscape maintenance, street sweeping, sewer services, drainage/flood control, fire and police protection, solid waste disposal, etc. County Service Areas are required for most new development in the County.

### **6.2 Service Review Analysis**

The growth and population projections for the Bakersfield area and the disadvantaged unincorporated communities in the Bakersfield SOI area are discussed in section 2. The demand for public works services is based on population, housing and other urban development growth, therefore will not be repeated. The government structure has also been addressed in previous sections and will not be repeated. This section will address the rest of the municipal service review determination factors as they pertain specifically to public works services.

#### **STREETS**

##### ***Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities, Adequacy of Public Services, and Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies***

The City of Bakersfield maintains 1,508 miles of streets and 402 traffic signals in the City limits. Street Maintenance handles the patching potholes on streets and alleys, street resurfacing, repairs on curb, gutter and cross-gutters, repairs and installation of wheelchair ramps, and sidewalk repairs.

The street system in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area has been developed in a grid pattern with arterials spaced at one-mile intervals, except in the central Bakersfield area where spacing is closer and where topographical or other physical obstructions occur such as the Kern River. Collector streets are spaced at half-mile intervals between arterials, also in a grid pattern.

In some newer areas, collector streets have been built in non-grid patterns to discourage through traffic. These irregular alignment patterns—as well as limited crossings over the Kern River, freeways, and railways within the Metropolitan Bakersfield area—decrease connectivity and options for trips, overloading some streets while others have very low traffic levels. To

determine how well the street system is presently operating, traffic volume can be compared to roadway capacity.

The City of Bakersfield's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a multi-year planning instrument that drives the evaluation and identification of capital infrastructure projects in need of renovation, repair, and/or construction. Capital projects include road maintenance. The CIP relates these projected capital needs to the financial resources that will support their realization and the timeframe in which both the financing and work will take place.

Within the County, road improvements are identified through the Transportation Impact Fee (TIF) program. The County Roads Department is responsible for the preservation, upkeep, and restoration of County roads and appurtenant facilities as nearly as possible in the condition to which they have been constructed, as well as daily road maintenance, seasonal maintenance, and equipment service and maintenance. This includes roads within County Service Areas.

#### ***Financial ability of agencies to provide services***

Financing for streets services for routine maintenance comes from a variety of sources including the City's general fund, state gas tax, transient occupancy tax, occasional State and Federal funds and grants. New street infrastructure is funded by transportation impact fees and Federal grants. As new development occurs it must bear a proportionate share of the cost of capital expenditures necessary to provide a regional transportation system consistent with the Circulation Element of the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan. Funds collected from transportation impact fees shall be used for the purpose of capital improvements to transportation facilities associated with the "Regional Transportation Facilities List." Such improvements shall be of the type as are made necessary by the new development. Funds shall be used exclusively for capital improvements within the city or for projects outside the city but within the Bakersfield Metropolitan General Plan area which are a direct benefit to the city. In the event that bonds or similar debt instruments are issued for advanced provision of road capital improvements for which transportation impact fee may be expended, impact fees may be used to pay debt service on such bonds or similar debt instruments.

The County Service Areas are financed with the property owner taxes and fees collected with the service area of the CSA. CSAs collect general property taxes, "ad valorem taxes", based on assessed value. Special taxes may be levied for specific purposes. These taxes must be approved by a 2/3rds vote of CSA residents. Benefit assessments may be levied for specific purposes and are based on the direct benefit each parcel receives from the improvements or services financed. These charges are subject to annual approval at a public hearing. Additionally, the CSA may charge these fees and taxes according to zones to more accurately bill residents for the particular services provided to their individual property.

#### ***Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities***

Given the nature of streets services, there is no shared or opportunities for shared facilities. Streets are necessary rights-of-ways that must be constructed to serve the entire community as well as local neighborhoods. The streets within unincorporated areas are maintained by the County of Kern and the City maintains streets within its limits.

#### ***Accountability for community service needs and operational efficiencies***

In the City, each fiscal year, the City Council approves an update to the capital improvement plan for road construction projects. The plan shall indicate the approximate location, size, time of availability and estimates of cost for all improvements to be financed with transportation impact fees. Such plan shall be updated by the city council at a noticed public hearing. Citizens may request or report the repair of streets, alley potholes, hazardous sidewalk conditions, gutter drainage problems, bike paths and catch basin stoppages by calling a 24 hour hotline or via the

Internet. In addition to its phone hotline, the City has set up a mobile device app for residents to report potholes or other street or street lighting problem.

California Government Code Section 66006(b)(1) sets forth the annual compliance reporting guidelines for fees collected as a condition of approval of a development project by a local agency. The local agency receiving the fee shall deposit it with the other fees for the improvement in a separate capital facilities account or fund in a manner to avoid any commingling of the fees with other revenues and funds of the local agency, except for temporary investments, and expend those fees solely for the purpose for which the fee was collected. Any interest income earned by moneys in the capital facilities account or fund shall also be deposited in that account or fund and shall be expended only for the purpose for which the fee was originally collected.

## **STREET LIGHTS**

### ***Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies***

Street lighting is provided in nearly all developed areas within the City of Bakersfield. The City's General Services Electrical Signals and Street Lights Section maintains and repairs malfunctioning or damaged traffic signals, pedestrian crossing buttons, WALK/DON'T WALK indicator lights, RED/YELLOW/GREEN lights at signalized intersections within the city limits. The Electrical Signals and Street Lights Section also repairs city maintained non-working or malfunctioning street lights. The City currently maintains approximately 16,602 street lights. Lighting which is not provided by the City is provided either by other governmental agencies or private ownership. As an example of the former, Caltrans provides lighting along state highways, freeways, and associated facilities. Other agencies, such as school districts and airport districts, provide lighting for their facilities.

Lighting in the planning area outside of the incorporated City is similarly provided, with the County being the principal operating agency instead of the City. The County provides these services through a number of County Service Areas (CSAs) and Public Utility Districts. The CSAs range in size from a few blocks to areas of several square miles.

Lighting in Metropolitan Bakersfield which is privately owned includes subdivisions, mobile home parks, and private businesses with the provider being a homeowners association, landlord, or business. Privately owned lighting represents a small fraction of the lighting within the planning area.

### ***Financial ability of agencies to provide services***

Street lights are required on all new development projects that also include public rights-of-way. The street lights are financed by the developer and are required to be constructed per City standards. Financing for street light maintenance is financed from City general funds. In areas that do not have adequate street lights, the City uses capital outlay funds to install lights. These projects are evaluated individually and may require funding over multiple years within the City's 5 year Capital Budget. In other areas that have existing street lights, staff uses an on-bill, zero percent interest financing program through PG&E, which allows the City to upgrade certain fixtures to LED – providing enhanced and longer lasting lighting.

The County Service Areas are financed with the property owner taxes and fees collected with the service area of the CSA. CSAs collect general property taxes, "ad valorem taxes", based on assessed value. Special taxes may be levied for specific purposes. These taxes must be approved by a 2/3rds vote of CSA residents. Benefit assessments may be levied for specific purposes and are based on the direct benefit each parcel receives from the improvements or

services financed. These charges are subject to annual approval at a public hearing. Additionally, the CSA may charge these fees and taxes according to zones to more accurately bill residents for the particular services provided to their individual property.

### ***Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities***

Given the nature of street light services, there is no shared or opportunities for shared facilities. Street lights are necessary for public safety and are constructed on public rights-of-way through the entire community as well as local neighborhoods.

### ***Accountability for community service needs and operational efficiencies***

In the City, each fiscal year, the City Council approves an update to the capital improvement plan. The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which consists of a variety of projects to construct, maintain, repair, and rehabilitate the City's infrastructure and facilities including street lighting. Each year the CIP is updated by the city council at a noticed public hearing. Citizens may request or report the repair of streets, alley potholes, hazardous sidewalk conditions, gutter drainage problems, bike paths and catch basin stoppages by calling a 24 hour hotline or via the Internet. In addition to its phone hotline, the City has set up a mobile device app for residents to report a street lighting problem.

## **SOLID WASTE**

Solid waste collection services (residential and commercial) are provided in the planning area by the City's Solid Waste Division and contracted private haulers and in the unincorporated area by a County franchise hauler. Solid waste generated in the area is disposed of in County-operated landfills. Solid Waste provides general automated refuse and recycling container pick-up services, which accept both regular household trash and green waste. Curbside recycling collection is available to all residents in Bakersfield.

Bulky items removal is a free service available to city residents. Bulky item service is limited to two items every three months per home. Construction and demolition materials are available to recycle at certain Kern County disposal site locations. Hazardous waste disposal is a free service to all city residents at the Kern County Special Waste Facility.

The Mt. Vernon Recycling & Composting site, located within city limits, provides special recycling services for green waste and wood materials. The facility also offers green waste products for sale including landscape compost and large walk-on ground covering.

Solid Waste also provides motor oil and oil filter recycling for city residents. The motor oil and filter pick-up is scheduled on collection day, after notifying Solid Waste of the special recycling request. The city will collect used motor oil and provide a reusable oil container for future recycling.

Large businesses, which produce most of the city's trash and recycling, are also provided "big box" recycling services from the city. In partnership with B.A.R.C., large business recyclable materials are picked up and diverted from landfill waste contribution. There are over 70 outlets included in the program.

### ***Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies***

The Bena Landfill is the primary landfill serving the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. The Bena landfill is located approximately 18 miles east of Bakersfield and has a projected 65-75 year lifespan with a capacity of 70 million cubic yards. This landfill is owned and operated by the County of Kern.

The Mount Vernon Greenwaste Recycling Facility acts as a secondary facility and helps to divert greenwaste from the Bena Landfill and recycle it into compost and mulch. There are plans to convert this facility into a full-service transfer station. The facility was opened to divert recyclable yard and wood material from landfills, creating compost and mulch, and providing needed space at outside area landfills. The Mt. Vernon Recycling and Composting Facility is on 97 acres and is operated by approximately 38 City of Bakersfield employees.

It is expected that, despite efforts to reduce waste through recycling and reuse, future growth will generate an increased volume of solid waste. While the Bena Landfill is the primary landfill serving the Metropolitan Bakersfield area, the Mount Vernon Greenwaste Recycling Facility acts as a secondary facility for green waste.

Annually, the County updates and calculates municipal landfill capacity to assess the permitted disposal capacity in Kern County. Since 1990, the County, together with the cities, landfill operators and haulers, have taken a number of steps to extend the capacity at Kern County landfills. As a result, many landfills have been able to operate up to 15 years longer than originally anticipated, maximizing the investment in existing facilities and postponing the need for replacement facilities.

The City is part of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and Countywide Siting Element, which includes the County and all cities in the County. The Countywide Siting Element must prove a countywide minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity through existing or planned solid waste facilities.

The County's 2013 Infrastructure Plan projects what facilities will be required in the future to ensure that Kern County residents and businesses have sufficient long-term disposal capacity. Utilizing the 2013 Capacity Study, current countywide permitted capacity is estimated to provide Kern County with approximately 37 years of disposal capacity. The full countywide master-planned capacity approved in California Environmental Quality Act documents is estimated to provide Kern County approximately 127 years of disposal capacity.

#### ***Financial ability of agencies to provide services***

The following revenue sources currently available to the City for solid waste services include rates charged by the City to cover operations and maintenance costs associated with refuse service and street sweeping. Refuse collection rates include a standard monthly solid waste collection rate for residential customers in the City of Bakersfield. Commercial standard monthly solid waste collection rate is dependent on the cubic yard size of the bin and the number of collections per week. Commercial waste fees include the City Hauling Fee and the County Gate Fee.

Scheduling and financing the myriad of capital projects, as well as ongoing solid waste operations, is necessary to assure adequate funding and stable rates. The County invests in developing and maintaining a minimum 10-year financial forecast and modeling various scenarios to optimize capital investment and operational efficiency. As a result of this extensive financial forecast and modeling tool, the County was able to demonstrate to the Board of Supervisors in 2011 that significant savings could be realized by avoiding debt financing of future capital projects. The Board of Supervisors approved fee increases over two fiscal years to provide the additional revenue necessary to fully fund future capital projects.

The County Service Areas are financed with the property owner taxes and fees collected with the service area of the CSA. CSAs collect general property taxes, "ad valorem taxes", based on assessed value. Special taxes may be levied for specific purposes. These taxes must be approved by a 2/3rds vote of CSA residents. Benefit assessments may be levied for specific purposes and are based on the direct benefit each parcel receives from the improvements or

services financed. These charges are subject to annual approval at a public hearing. Additionally, the CSA may charge these fees and taxes according to zones to more accurately bill residents for the particular services provided to their individual property.

### ***Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities***

Several facilities related to solid waste services are used and shared by other jurisdictions. The Bena Landfill is the primary landfill for the Metropolitan Bakersfield area and is operated by Kern County Waste Management.

The Mt. Vernon Recycling and Composting Facility is co-sponsored by the County of Kern. The facility also shares its location to the Metropolitan Recycling Corporation, a construction and demolition recycling operation.

For household hazardous wastes, Kern County operates a household hazardous waste collection and reuse facility. The Metro Kern County Special Waste Facility is located at 4951 Standard Street in Bakersfield. Drop-off is free to all Kern County and City residents.

Electronic Waste is a shared collection service within the City. Electronic waste may be donated to the Bakersfield Association of Retardation (BARC), Goodwill Industries, and Salvation Army. Many participating non-profit organizations accept electronic waste free of charge.

### ***Accountability for Community Service Needs, Including Operational Efficiencies***

Several steps have been taken by the City and County to address service needs and efficiencies. The City's Solid Waste Division's goal is to provide quality and cost-effective solid waste and recycling services citywide, through a balanced combination of services by contract and municipal forces; while development and implementation of waste reduction and recycling programs will comply with state mandates.

According to the California Department of Resources, Recycle and Recovery, in 2013, the City of Bakersfield diverted 82 percent of residential waste collected; that means only 18 percent of waste collected was disposed in landfills.

A universal curbside recycling program has been created through combination of cost saving efforts and cooperation with contract haulers. Implementation of the service began phasing without a refuse fee increase, which continued during the first few year of the program.

The Solid Waste Division implemented a school food waste composting program citywide, saving thousands of dollars per month for school districts. Twenty tons of waste per day is saved from landfills. Schools are eligible for Greenhouse Gas credits. The program is expected to expand to high schools.

Future standards for Solid Waste are often indicated from the service demand of homes, participants, and amount of processed waste. Annually the City produces over 200,000 tons of green waste processed materials.

In 1992, the Kern County Waste Management Department developed the original Solid Waste Infrastructure Plan in which regulatory trends from the previous 30 years were evaluated and related to the County's experience in owning and operating landfills. The purpose of the Infrastructure Plan is to thoughtfully develop a comprehensive facility plan to handle the current and future solid waste needs of Kern County while attempting to anticipate and minimize future liabilities. The Department concluded that the economies of scale resulting from fewer, but larger, disposal sites would result in more cost effective disposal operations and limit future liability. The original Infrastructure Plan networked the overall system of transfer stations and regional disposal sites to realize the efficiency, stability and security of an integrated waste

management system. The primary goal of the Kern County Solid Waste Infrastructure Plan is to project the future solid waste facility needs of Kern County. Kern County must accomplish this while responsibly addressing environmental, social, political and economic issues associated with developing, operating, and maintaining solid waste facilities. Specific objectives updated and addressed in the 2013 Infrastructure Plan include:

- Provide disposal capacity for at least 15 years for municipal solid waste;
- Respond to growth and waste generation spatial distribution;
- Assess facility options to achieve and maintain mandated source reduction and recycling goals;
- Assess facility options to provide adequate Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection and processing countywide;
- Balance level of service with economic and environmental constraints; and
- Develop a facility implementation schedule.

Solid Waste provides public information to Bakersfield residents on its website. There are numerous online documents, including recycling locations, rebate programs, and recycling preparation info to help divert waste from landfills. In addition, the Solid Waste website also provides additional links to Kern County Solid Waste Management, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, Healthy Air Living, and Kern Commuter Connection to provide additional resources and public health information to Bakersfield residents.

## **FLOOD CONTROL**

Flood Control services are provided by the City of Bakersfield, the County of Kern and a limited amount by the Kern County Water Agency. The City's Storm Line Maintenance handles cleaning, repairing catch basins/syphons, repair and maintenance of storm lines, and flood control. The City also provides services through the Kern River Levee District, a subsidiary district. Key responsibility is local flood control management of the Kern River. Bakersfield City Council sits as the board of directors for the Kern River Levee District and assumes all rights, duties and obligations of said board as required by law. The City of Bakersfield Water Resources Department is involved in local flood control and management within the city and oversees the Kern River Levee District and stormwater basin maintenance. The Kern River Levee consists of approximately 7.5 miles. It runs through Bakersfield's downtown between 24th Street and Heath Road. The watershed converging into the levee system is approximately 2,400 square miles. Duties of the City water resource manager must supervise the activities of the Kern River Levee District and report on the activities thereof to the city water board and the city council.

The City Council for the City delegates to the water board for the City the power to maintain and keep in repair all things reasonable or convenient for the protection of the lands of the Kern River Levee District from overflow and for the purpose of conserving or adding water to the sloughs and drains in the district.

### ***Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies***

Both the City of Bakersfield and Kern County have adopted several planned drainage areas for which master storm drain system plans have been developed. For each area benefit-related development fees are charged to fund construction of major drainage facilities. Adequate flood protection is essential to the safety and welfare of area residents and necessary for the ultimate development of the General Plan.

Kern County typically requires developing sites to provide for their own on-site retention or show that existing off-site facilities have sufficient capacity to carry the additional runoff. This policy applies to all new development, including individual, single-family lots. One result of this policy is the proliferation of isolated drainage basins.

City of Bakersfield policy is to accept runoff into the City's drainage facilities as long as adequate facilities are in place. Where off-site facilities are not in place, on-site retention is allowed. However, on-site retention basins must be designed to integrate into future off-site facilities once constructed as the City discourages the proliferation of multiple, isolated basins.

The Water Board's responsibilities of the Kern River Levee District include maintaining and keeping in repair all things reasonable or convenient for the protection of lands of the Kern River Levee District from overflow. It has the purpose of conserving or adding water to the sloughs and drains in the District. The Water Board, on behalf of the Kern River Levee District and City Council, will cooperate with the United States, State of California, or any department or agency of either, to accomplish any purposes of the district. In FY 2011-2012, the Kern River Levee District, raised a one-mile section of the South Kern River Levee west of Allen Road at Ming Avenue intersection to meet freeboard requirements for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) levee re-certification.

#### ***Financial ability of agencies to provide services***

As development occurs in the City, developers pay fees for constructing planned drainage facilities for the removal of surface and storm waters from the following local and neighborhood drainage areas pursuant to drainage plans adopted by City Council. There are currently nine planned drainage areas within the metropolitan Bakersfield area. Maintenance is financed through general funds and from fees collected through the City's water enterprise. As a special district, the Kern River Levee District can still collect its proportional share of property taxes.

The County Service Areas are financed with the property owner taxes and fees collected with the service area of the CSA. CSAs collect general property taxes, "ad valorem taxes", based on assessed value. Special taxes may be levied for specific purposes. These taxes must be approved by a 2/3rds vote of CSA residents. Benefit assessments may be levied for specific purposes and are based on the direct benefit each parcel receives from the improvements or services financed. These charges are subject to annual approval at a public hearing. Additionally, the CSA may charge these fees and taxes according to zones to more accurately bill residents for the particular services provided to their individual property.

#### ***Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities***

Given the nature of flood control services, there is no shared or opportunities for shared facilities. Flood control facilities are constructed as the community grows and determined by service need. Facilities exist throughout the City in order to service the needs of each neighborhood.

#### ***Accountability for community service needs and operational efficiencies***

The Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan has policies and implementation measures regarding affective drainage control:

- Develop drainage programs which will serve all currently developed portions of the planning area that are not now served by adequate storm drainage systems.
- The city and county should pursue individual drainage plans where they are most needed.
- Investigate the preparation of a Master Drainage Plan based on the proposed growth in the planning area.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers works with the City of Bakersfield and its Kern River Levee District, when determining construction standards and certification of flood control guidelines. The USACOE provides an annual inspection and maintenance report to the evaluation of the Kern River Levee.

The Lake Isabella Dam was constructed to minimize potential flooding and hazards from a 100-year flood on the Kern River have been substantially reduced for the Metropolitan Bakersfield

area. The USACOE began a dam safety modification study (DSMS) in 2006 to address seismic, hydrologic (potential overtopping during an extreme flood event) and seepage issues at the dam. An operating restriction is currently in place, limiting the lake's normal storage capacity, to reduce the risk of the seepage and seismic concerns while a permanent solution is investigated. In 2013, the Corps entered the Pre-Construction Engineering and Design phase of the project. A number of procedural tasks must still be completed in preparation of physical construction, which is scheduled to begin in 2017.

The Central Valley Flood Protection Board, which has adopted the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan as directed from SB 5, provides system wide flood management and flood risk reduction in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins. The Board works with various agencies to establish planning, constructing, operating and maintaining of flood control, through the issuing of permits for encroachments. The Central Valley Flood Protection Board issues encroachment permits related to the Kern River Designated Floodway.

The City of Bakersfield is a participant in the state-mandated Kern River Designated Floodway Program. The program, administered by the California Department of Water Resources Reclamation Board, provides development standards and issues permits for development within the Kern River Designated Floodway.

FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, encompasses flood control and disaster recovery services. According to the Kern County Hazard Mitigation plan, the City of Bakersfield entered in the Regular Phase of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), administered by FEMA on May 1, 1985. The NFIP regulates special flood hazard area development through adopted flood damages prevention ordinances, which allows private property owners to purchase flood insurance and yet allows the City to retain eligibility for federal funds.

### **KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY**

The Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) has limited flood control responsibilities through Improvement District No. 1 (ID1). ID1 was established in 1969 to provide specific flood control structures to the Rosedale area of Bakersfield for controlling flows into Goose Lake Slough ("Jerry Slough") and increasing the recharge capacity. Revenue is derived from a portion of the county-wide one percent general property tax.

Expenditures are typically used for maintenance to those portions of the Cross Valley Canal that are adjacent to Improvement District No. 1 (ID1) levees and a short stretch of the levee above the Rosedale-Rio Bravo Kern River intake structure. Even though ID1 is generally associated with flood control, it also has benefited the Rosedale area by providing storage and control of water for groundwater replenishment and reduction of flood flows in the Kern River.

Other flood control projects include the Kern River-California Aqueduct Intertie which is a structure connecting the two bodies of water near Tupman. Sponsored by the Agency and built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in 1977, its purpose is to convey Kern River flood water into the Aqueduct to avoid damages to lands downstream of the Intertie. The Agency acts as the superintendent of the project and works in cooperation with the California Department of Water Resources, the Corps and the Kern River Watermaster, along with several water districts which receive benefits from reduced flooding in Buena Vista Lake and Tulare Lake.

## **7.0 PUBLIC SAFETY: POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE**

### **7.1 Overview**

There are two police and fire service providers within the City's SOI, the City of Bakersfield and County of Kern. Since the County of Kern is not under LAFCO authority, they will be addressed on a limited basis. The City of Bakersfield service area for police services is all incorporated areas of the City; the services are provided by the City of Bakersfield Police Department. Currently, the total number of square miles within the City of Bakersfield's city limits is approximately 150. However, fire service is provided within the city limits by both the City of Bakersfield Fire Department and the County of Kern Fire Department. The City and County work under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) that determines who is available for first response. No matter which jurisdiction, each fire station has a service response area that allows for quick response during emergency situations. Therefore, the response areas include both City and County jurisdictions. This section will focus on public safety services provided by the City of Bakersfield within the City's SOI. The fire and police services provided by the County of Kern are summarized at the end of this public safety section.

Unlike more infrastructure based services like water and wastewater, the main focus of police and fire service is providing service with personnel and related equipment and tools, given the nature of the services to protect people and property. The City of Bakersfield Police Department is divided into four divisions. The Support Services Division includes training, records, communications center, crime prevention and reserves. The Investigations Division handles follow-up investigation of crimes, crime lab, warrants and property. Operation Division encompasses patrol, traffic, and animal control. Administration Division incorporates Internal Affairs, Homeland Security, business manager, Public Information Officer and Community Relations Specialist. The Police Department is commanded by one police chief, who oversees the entire department and is supported by one assistant chief. The Department consists of three division captains with approximately 404 sworn officers and 147 civilian personnel. The K-9 Unit has expanded to 8 cross trained patrol dogs and 1 narcotics detection trained dog. The Bakersfield Police Department Reserve Unit is comprised of approximately 23 volunteer reserve police officers.

The City of Bakersfield Fire Department administrative command staff includes one (1) Fire Chief and two (2) Deputy Fire Chiefs that provide oversight to three (3) operational branches. The Fire Suppression Services Branch includes two (2) Fire Battalions, Fire Training Division, and Arson Division. The Fire Administrative Services Branch includes the Community Services Office, Personnel Services, Special Responses, and Fire Support Staff. The Fire Safety Services Branch includes Fire Maintenance Division, Emergency Communications Center, Fire Prevention Division, and Emergency Medical Services. The Fire Department employs 225 fulltime and volunteer employees.

### **7.2 Service Review Analysis**

The growth and population projections for the affected area and the disadvantaged unincorporated communities in the Bakersfield SOI area are discussed in section 2. This section will address the rest of the municipal service review determination factors as they pertain specifically to fire and police services.

Structural fire protection is mainly a requirement of building and public safety codes to identify any facility needs or deficiencies existing in any area of the City's SOI in regards to structural fire protection and analysis must be done on a case by case basis. The City SOI includes buildings that were constructed under various building requirements depending on when they were originally constructed and if any remodeling has been completed. As stated in section 2, any

annexation with the potential to include a disadvantaged unincorporated community will require specific review and consideration.

### **PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OR DEFICIENCIES**

The City of Bakersfield Police Department operates six patrol zones, maintains one headquarters office, two substations, and one satellite office. To maintain logical and even distribution of crime and traffic related calls for service, the City is divided into smaller geographical areas, called beats. The City is divided into six zones. The Bakersfield Police Department uses various resources including marked and unmarked vehicles, fire arms, and various types of gear for personal protection. The only infrastructure includes office buildings, vehicles and other specialized equipment.

The overall Department goal is to provide public safety and effective law enforcement services to the City of Bakersfield. In order to adequately provide services and address needs, the Department has numerous department crime prevention programs for the Bakersfield Community including but not limited to Neighborhood & Business Watch, Crime Analysis, Domestic Violence Awareness, Personal Safety, Robbery Prevention, Fraud, Forgery and Counterfeit Currency, Shoplifting, Frauds, and Identity Theft. Children's crime prevention and education programs include a 9-1-1 Simulator Program, McGruff Puppet Program, Safe Escape, Missing, Child Safety Seats, and Social Networking Sites. Crime prevention senior citizen programs include Senior Citizen Safety and Elder Abuse.

Under the General Plan polices within the Public Safety Element, there are key public safety policies related to the City's Police Department that includes the identity of future facility locations, projected facility expansions, projected site acquisition costs, construction costs, and operational costs that should be conducted in a manner to maximize efficiency of new public safety services. A Land Use policy from the General Plan recognizes the City of Bakersfield should coordinate with appropriate agencies so adequate land and facilities are set aside for police to serve the community. The potential impacts on police services and facilities are assessed with all discretionary projects. As needs and conditions in the planning area change, emergency plans are updated. The Department has continued crime prevention and public education programs.

The Police Department staff continues to investigate Headquarter building needs and off-site locations to compensate future growth. In 1996, 13,000 square feet was added to the police building to accommodate overcrowding of personnel and officers. The Police Department Headquarters, the oldest police building, has future facility improvements for building efficiency and safety. The City recently completed construction of a new 12,000 square foot state of the art property/evidence building and is expected to meet department needs for a projected 20 years. The City is also actively working with a consultant on site plan for tactical facility needs for shooting range, training grounds, etc.

#### ***Bakersfield Fire Service Facilities***

Within the City of Bakersfield, the Fire Department operates a Fire Department Headquarters and Administrative Offices complex, two Fire Battalions, 14 fire stations, one joint training facility, one live-fire training facility, one Arson Division, one Fire Prevention Division, one joint Emergency Communications Center (ECC), one Fire Maintenance Division, one Fire Department Operations Center (DOC) and one Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Bakersfield Fire Department's inventory of fire apparatus includes 20 Fire Engines, including one OES Type I Fire Engine, four Aerial Ladder Trucks, four Type III Fire Engines, two FWD Type VI Brush Patrols, one Public Education Patrol, one Light & Air Unit, one Hazardous Materials Unit, one Type I "heavy" Urban Search & Rescue Unit, one Heavy Utility Unit, one OES Type II "medium" Urban Search and Rescue Trailer, one Type II "medium" Technical Rescue Trailer, one Decontamination Unit, four Battalion Command Vehicles, three Safety Officer Command Vehicles, three Command Staff

Vehicles, one UASI Command/Communications Unit, and other support units. The Fire Department also provides special operations divisions for the City including a Swiftwater Rescue Team, a Type I Technical and Heavy Rescue Team, a Regional Urban Search and Rescue Task Force (RTF 11), a Type I Hazardous Materials Team and 20 Paramedics.

In order to adequately provide services and address needs, the Fire Department continues to work on future services for the community through emergency response planning and the development of various task forces; a Department Operations Planning Task Force for emergency response preparedness and enhancing citywide disaster preparedness through continued compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS); the Accountability and Rapid Intervention Task Force for firefighter safety and accountability, the Master Mutual Aid Task Force for the State Master Mutual Aid response system, the Emergency Medical Services Task Force for advanced life support intervention; the Firefighting Operations Task Force for department operational procedures; the Urban Search and Rescue Task Force for technical rescue; the Hazardous Materials Task Force for hazardous materials response; and the Communications Planning Task Force for communications. As the Metropolitan Bakersfield area grows, the existing adopted Emergency Operations Plan, emergency preparedness exercises, and evacuation plans will become more complex and will require the need for more training and oversight. The control of production, usage, transport, and disposal of hazardous substances also need to be analyzed for both state-wide and local concern.

Growth projections for the metropolitan area indicate the need to expand fire facilities and services. The City and County will continue to address services for fire protection in growing areas of the Metropolitan area, with regard to the Joint Powers Agreement.

The Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan's Public Safety Element provides key policies related to the City's Fire Department including the identification of future fire station locations, projected facility expansions, projected site acquisition costs, construction costs, and operational costs, conducted in a manner to maximize efficiency of new public safety services. Within the City, discretionary projects are assessed for impacts on fire services and facilities. Land Use Policy from the General Plan recognizes the City of Bakersfield to coordinate with agencies so adequate land and facilities are set aside for fire to serve the community.

To address future facility needs, there is continued focus on facility maintenance. The Department continues analysis and research on residential/commercial build-out, population, and funding for future Fire Station #12 and Fire Station #18. According to the City's Capital Improvement Plan, the Fire Department is expected to receive funding for facility improvements. Fire Station No. 8 is currently undergoing \$2.3 million in rehabilitation to ensure continued level of services provided to response area in northeast Bakersfield.

An indicator of a community's fire-protection services is their ISO rating. The City's Fire Department rating is Class 2, which is a prestigious rating and what many communities aspire too. The Bakersfield Fire Department is the highest ISO rated Fire Department in Kern County. ISO classifies a communities' ability to suppress fires and helps the communities evaluate their public fire-protection services. The program provides an objective, countrywide standard that helps fire departments in planning and budgeting for facilities, equipment, and training. A community's rating depends on:

- emergency communications systems, including facilities for the public to report fires, staffing, training, certification of telecommunicators, and facilities for dispatching fire departments
- the fire department, including equipment, staffing, training, and geographic deployment of fire companies

- the water supply system, including the inspection and flow testing of hydrants and a careful evaluation of the amount of available water compared with the amount needed to suppress fires
- community efforts to reduce the risk of fire, including fire prevention codes and enforcement, public fire safety education, and fire investigation programs

There are several factors that increase the need for fire protection infrastructure. The Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan identifies major concerns for the department. There is conflagration potential within residential areas constructed with wood shingle roofs and exterior combustible siding. Multiple story commercial structures may be without proper sprinkler systems. High-rise building fire protection is an identified concern. Various developed areas, particularly older developments in the County, are lacking fire hydrants. There are hazardous material risks within the City. Pre-hospital emergency medical care and disaster preparedness should be evaluated.

### **FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES**

The Police Department provides services using a variety of available financing sources. The following section identifies revenue sources currently available to the Department:

#### General Fund

The primary financing for police services and law enforcement cost is through the general fund reserves. The general fund revenue includes taxes and assessments, licenses and permits, inter-governmental revenue, charges for service, fines and forfeits, and other miscellaneous revenue.

#### Traffic Safety Fund

The Traffic Safety Fund supports financing police services primarily through city fines and forfeits with charges for service and miscellaneous revenue.

#### Supplemental Law Enforcement Fund

This fund supports financing of police services through City of Bakersfield inter-governmental revenue in addition to supplemental amounts of miscellaneous revenue.

#### Grant Funds

The City has received grant funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Federal Stimulus Program for police services. The Department is currently pending other Federal Grant Applications for police services. The JAG/BYRNE is a formula grant for the Law Enforcement Citizen Volunteer Unit. The BJA/OJJDP is a federal grant for the Community Based Violence Prevention Program and the Bakersfield Safe Streets Partnership. The COPS CHP is a federal grant application towards the COPS hiring program of 11 police officers. Some Federal Grants, including the COPS CHP grant require a match of funding. Often this expense is payable over a period of time. The pending match for the COPS CHP will draw from Asset Forfeiture of the Supplemental Law Enforcement Fund.

Other Grants for police services include the OTS-AVOID state grant is for multi-agency DUI enforcement, overtime, and equipment. The OTS-STEP state grant will be directed to DUI checkpoints, warrant service patrols, and saturation patrols. The OTS-ALI state grant is for A Life Interrupted Program through the Department. The ABC state grant is funding for overtime, minor decoy and shoulder tap operations, and ABC training. The CalEMA/PSN state grant will be directed towards Safe Streets community partnership.

### ***Bakersfield Fire Department***

The Fire Department provides services using a variety of available financing sources. The following section identifies revenue sources currently available to the Department:

### General Fund

The primary financing for fire service costs is through the general fund. The general fund revenue includes taxes and assessments, licenses and permits, inter-governmental revenue, charges for service, fines and forfeits, and other miscellaneous revenue. An additional general fund revenue source is the annual Fire Fund payment from the County, pursuant to the Fire JPA the payment provides a net dollar amount to the department which protects areas in other jurisdictions.

### Capital Outlay Fund

For capital improvement, the City can look towards Capital Outlay Funding as a source of revenue for one time capital projects. Capital Outlay Funding is sourced primarily from general and Transient Occupancy Taxes from the City.

### CUPA

The Certified Union Program Agency (CUPA) is used to account for fire prevention activities. City businesses pay fees for activities such as hazardous materials, fuel storage tanks, fire alarms, sprinklers, etc. CUPA is categorized under the City's Special Revenue Funds. It is allocated as a source of revenue for the city's operating budget. Estimated revenue from this fund is through licenses and permit fees, charges for service, and intergovernmental revenue.

### Grant Funds

The UASI – Cal EMA is an available program for fire services. The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) is used to account for program funds directed at improving homeland security capabilities within high-risk, high density urban areas. The Cal EMA grants funds for homeland security, emergency management, justice programs and victim services. The Fire Department was designated the single point of contact as per the UASI grant guidelines.

The State Homeland Security (SHSGP) is a FEMA grant program which supports the implementation of State Homeland Security Strategies to address identified planning, organization equipment, training, and exercise needs to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover from acts of terrorism or other catastrophic events. The SHSGP also provides funding to implement initiatives from the State Preparedness Report.

## **STATUS OF, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR, SHARED FACILITIES**

The Westside Police Department Substation facility is currently shared with the Bakersfield City Fire Department Station 15. The Westside Substation's calls for service boundaries are City incorporated areas west of Highway 99. The joint fire and police sub-station on White Lane in southeast Bakersfield is another shared facility.

The City Police Department plans to continue efforts for opportunities to implement a system of technology for technological interoperability and data sharing with other Criminal Justice System agencies and partners throughout Kern County. Shared technology will enhance detecting and preventing crime and improve communication with other agencies in event of critical incidents. There is currently an enhanced communications system which enables direct communications with the Kern High School District Police Department, Cal State University Police and the Kern Community College District safety offices to provide effective communication and response to campus incidents. The Department also works with State and Federal law enforcement agencies and has officers stationed and working with the DEA.

The Police Department's Safe Streets Program Partnership is example collaboration among government agencies and the community dedicated to reducing gang and gun violence in Bakersfield. Partners include Kern County Superintendent of schools/Project 180, Kern County

Network for Children, Stop the Violence, Kern Ministers Conference, Kern County District Attorney, Garden Pathways, Kern County Bar Association, National Brotherhood Association, NAACP, Code 10, California Department of Corrections, United States Attorney's Office, Stay Focused Ministries, Kern County Probation Department, Kern County Sheriff's Office and more. Opportunities for other governmental agencies and community partnerships are encouraged and effective methods of crime prevention.

The City of Bakersfield Police Department cooperates with the County of Kern Sheriff's Department for servicing the Bakersfield urban area. There is often partnership for specific units of programs including Kern County child protective services and DUI enforcement.

The Emergency Communications Center (ECC) is a joint dispatch center for the Bakersfield Fire Department and the Kern County Fire Department. The ECC dispatch responsibilities cover more than 8,000 square miles, which include more than 65 fire stations. The ECC receives calls from nine separate public safety agencies. The dispatch center is located in the City of Bakersfield.

The Training Division of Fire Department has established the Olive Drive Fire Training Facility as a joint venture between the Bakersfield Fire Department, the Kern County Fire Department, and Bakersfield Community College. The Olive Drive Fire Training Facility provides training and continuous development for all firefighters. It is a designated regional training site by the State Fire Marshal, State Office of Emergency Services and the California Wildland Fire Training Group.

The Bakersfield Fire Department also works with Homeland Security, Cal-EMA, and the American Red Cross to provide training, current information, and practices into the Department and its services.

#### **ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES**

Both City Fire and Police Departments offer various programs that demonstrate accountability to the community and operate various ventures that help provide services efficiently. Of all City staff, Police and Fire personnel have the most direct interaction with the public and community involvement given their work is out in the community and neighborhoods. They are out patrolling and responding to resident needs on a daily basis. The successful and efficient daily operation of each department is demonstrated by implementing the various plans, policies, goals and community programs as discussed in other parts of the public safety section.

For the Police Department, assessing community service needs, come from the service demand of crimes, arrests, and calls for service. The crime rate per 1,000 persons was 47.50 in 2011. This number was down from previous years. In fiscal year 2012-2013, Police Department operations received 274, 423 calls for services, issued 17,966 traffic citations and received 16,457 animal control calls. In 2014, there were 1,436 arrests and 955 patrol call responses.

In January 2014, the City of Bakersfield, conducted a comprehensive study of the management and operations of the Bakersfield Police Department. Overall, the study found the BPD to have characteristics of an effective law enforcement agency. This report contains 34 separate recommendations for the BPD to further improve its operations. The City is already seeing improved results in service with the implementation of recommendations on level of service, policing style, accountability, community engagement, organization, patrol operations, professional standards, personnel management, etc.

According to the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan, to meet the increased demand the City has an established standard to maintain police staffing levels. The present standard for staffing levels is approximately 1.32 officers per 1,000 persons. For each proposed annual budget, the Police Department reviews service demand for any necessary increases in both sworn and

civilian personnel. In the last adopted budget, the Department was approved for an increase of 11 police officers. Additional Bakersfield Police Academy Classes are planned for the future.

The Police Department identified an average 5.5 minute response time in 2015 for emergency priority one calls within patrol zones manned on a 24-hour basis. Priority two calls have an average response time of 45.5 minutes. According to the California Department of Justice, the clearance rate for violent crimes in Bakersfield in 2009 was 45.2 percent. In FY 2014-2015, the Homicide Detectives achieved a 66.7 percent clearance rate, which is higher than the national average.

Newly hired police trainees must attend a State of California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Basic Course, known as an "academy". The Bakersfield Police Department is a certified P.O.S.T. Basic Course presenter and operates the Bakersfield Law Enforcement Training Academy. All officers are required to attend firearms qualification once a quarter or four times per year. P.O.S.T. requires all peace officers to attend 24 hours of continuing professional training every two years.

The 2008 Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan Update identifies police service problems existing in the unincorporated portions of Bakersfield. Certain calls for police service must be transferred from the receiving agency to the agency with jurisdiction over the called incident. Improvements in cellular telephone technology have reduced the occurrence of these issues, yet the city patrol units encountering a public safety problem within an unincorporated area will take necessary action to stabilize a situation prior to an arrival of Sheriff or Highway Patrol Officers. Although both agencies can meet public safety needs, there is difficulty when encountering jurisdictional boundaries to determine which agency will respond. This is due to irregular municipal boundaries and is resolved through continued coordination of police services to improve efficiency.

The Crime Prevention staff provides a variety of safety awareness programs for local residents of all ages. The Crime Prevention staff also works to provide safety and awareness or crime prevention programs, workshops and presentations for local schools and businesses.

The Bakersfield Police Activities League (BPAL) is a crime prevention program formed on community oriented policing strategy. The BPAL continues to offer partnership between police officers, community members, and private organizations to provide educational, recreational, athletic, and social development programs for children.

In the Fiscal Year 2011- 2012, the Chief of Police began submitting a regular article to the local newspaper, which is published the first Monday of the month covering topics of interest and department related topics. The website [www.bpdinsider.us](http://www.bpdinsider.us) provides crime prevention information and webcasts to the public.

The Police Department presents a number of events for the Bakersfield Community throughout the year. Well known events include the Bakersfield Police Department K-9 Unit Howlin' at the Moon Fun Run, American's National Night Out Against Crime, Boots and Badges Blood Drive, Safe Halloween, Christmas for Seniors, Responsible Dog Ownership Day, and the Annual Bakersfield Police Department Memorial Run. The Department has held community forum meetings to educate residents about the Bakersfield Police Department and officer daily activities, and to receive feedback on how it's providing services to the community. Between 75 and 400 residents attended the meetings. The Police Department also maintains a Facebook page for community feedback, with more than 14,000 "likes" and lots of interaction and feedback from residents.

The Bakersfield Police Department's traffic operations received the award for 1st place agency and 1st place technology in the California Law Enforcement Challenge for 2010. The Department also received recognition as a MADD Agency of the Year in 2011.

### ***Bakersfield Fire Service***

The Fire Department's Community Services Office reaches out to the community in various forms to educate on fire safety. The Office provides presentations on a variety of safety issues including: home and workplace fire safety, earthquake preparedness, proper use of fire extinguishers, and traffic & bicycle safety. Public safety topics include information on air bags or child safety seats. Other education programs provided for the community include station tours, online videos, safety information events, safety presentations, and school visits are also activities for public outreach. The Bakersfield Fire Department provides interactive mapping on its public website. The mapping system provides up-to-date fire station locators and contact information.

The City of Bakersfield and Kern County have a Joint Powers Agreement to provide fire service coverage in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. The agreement states the closest agency responds to fires and emergencies. Under the JPA, each fire station has primary responsibility for individual area and emergency services provided without regard to jurisdiction. The Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan's Public Safety Element discloses fire stations inside the city are positioned to meet an emergency response time of 7 minutes or less, 90 percent of the time, for the first arriving unit.

The Bakersfield Fire Department's Mission is to protect life, property, and the environment from harm through education and prevention, emergency response, planning and training, interagency collaboration, and community alliance. Future service and operational standards are often indicated from the service demand required of the Bakersfield Fire Department. In 2014, the Fire Department had a total of 33,578 emergency responses. Structure fires and fire related responses were 2,087 and emergency medical responses were 18,485. Fire Prevention inspections in 2013 were 4,587.

According to the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan, fire suppression personnel shall be provided at a ratio of 0.79 per 1,000 persons. The figure does not include areas of Bakersfield protected by the County. As new growth and development occur, increased personal and facilities will be required to meet new demands for service. For each proposed annual budget, the Fire Department reviews service demand to determine any necessary increases in fire personnel and necessary resources for fire protection and prevention.

The Bakersfield Fire Department works with a private ambulance provider to serve the public with appropriate, cost effective level of Emergency Medical Services. The private ambulance provider maintains facilities within the City of Bakersfield. The emergency medical service skills are maintained by training curriculums coordinated by the Kern County EMS Department.

Training standards for the Bakersfield Fire Department includes requiring performance evaluations. The performance target is a minimum of two hours per shift. Performance tracking is monthly with annually consolidated reports. Multi-company drills are required monthly.

Fire Prevention standards for the Bakersfield Fire Department includes a performance target of new construction inspections completed within 72 hours. The Department promotes fire prevention methods to reduce service protection costs and costs to the taxpayer.

Fire Safety is accredited as the Certified Unified Program Agency which is administered by the California EPA. The Unified Program evaluates agencies to ensure their programs are consistent statewide, conform to standards, and deliver quality environmental protection at the local level. The Unified Program consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative

requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities of six environmental and emergency response programs.

### **COUNTY OF KERN POLICE (SHERIFF) SERVICES WITHIN CITY OF BAKERSFIELD SOI**

Law enforcement services in the unincorporated area is provided by the Kern County Sheriff's Office. Unlike the City Police, the Sheriff's Office provides additional services beyond community law enforcement that will not be addressed in the MSR; those include detention and court services.

The Sheriff's Office includes services of Law Enforcement, Crime Investigation, Coroner, Jail Facilities, Court Security, Civil Process Service, and Licensing & Permits. The Sheriff's Office encompasses additional divisions in its organization, including the Office of the Undersheriff and Volunteer Services, which comprises of citizen volunteers, explorers, reserves, and search & rescue sections. The Sheriff's Office has 1,353 sworn and civilian employees and 1,197 is currently staffed. There are 546 authorized deputy sheriff positions from Chief to deputy rank deployed in patrol, substations, detectives, court services, and special investigation units.

The Metropolitan Patrol services for unincorporated Bakersfield operates from the headquarter facility and includes community policing offices in East Bakersfield, Rosedale, and Lamont. Metro Patrol is composed of 8 Sergeants, 8 Senior Deputies and 80 allocated Deputies for patrol, five K-9 Deputies and 7 civilian support staff under one Sheriff Lieutenant and one Sheriff Commander. Two Bike Patrol Deputies' patrol once a week and are assigned to zone areas based on calls for service. There are 2 Deputy Sheriffs assigned to Metro Patrol's School Unit, which encompass the Greenfield and Oildale School Districts.

Metro Patrol is comprised of four zones. Zone one refers to north, two refers to east, three refers to south and four refers to west. Each Zone is approximately 600 square miles and contains smaller Emergency Service Zone identification numbers. Service to unincorporated areas outside of Bakersfield's metropolitan patrol is provided from 14 substation locations.

Staffing levels are primarily tied to population. According to the *Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan* Public Safety Element, the Sheriff's Department uses a target staffing standard of one officer per 1,000 persons (excluding officers assigned to the Civil Division, Detentions Division, and Administrative Staff). Newly hired Sheriff and Reserve Deputies must attend a State of California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) academy.

According to the Sheriff's Office Crime Analysis Unit for the period from July 2014 through June 2015, there were 293,449 calls for service, a 7.57% decrease from July 2013 through June 2014 (317,487). For July 2014 through June 2015 there were 142,930 Investigations for Part 1 Crimes, a 4.29% decrease from the prior year's 13,509 investigations. The Department recorded 37,711 arrests a 10.45% decrease (42,177). The Communications Center records indicate for the fiscal year July 2014 to June 2015, the average response time for priority one calls was 7 minutes and 53 seconds, priority two calls was 14 minutes and 22 seconds, priority three calls was 18 minutes and 23 seconds. Homicide clearance rate was 46% and overall clearance rate for part 1 crimes was 34.4%

The Kern County Capital Plan has developed a plan summary for Sheriff Patrol and Investigation through the Fiscal Year 2026-30. There are eight planned Sheriff facilities (Buttonwillow, Frazier Park, Rosedale West, Rosamond, Metro South, Tehachapi, Tejon Ranch, Kernville), which total 46,504 square feet of new space. All projects are funded through Development Impact Fees and General Fund resources. The net increase of building square feet will represent about 119 percent of the new square footage needed to maintain existing facility standards as the service population increase.

Sources of Revenue funding include general funds, license and permits, fines and forfeitures, charges for service, grants and miscellaneous sources.

The Sheriff's Department will cooperate with the Bakersfield Police Department in patrolling of the Metropolitan Bakersfield urban area and collaborating with specific units or programs including DUI enforcement or the Safe Streets Partnership. In case of observed public safety problems, Sheriff Patrol units traveling in Bakersfield will respond and call City Police to follow up.

The Sheriff's Department Crime Prevention is an important link to the Kern County Community. Partnerships between law officers, government agencies, and members of the community, work together to solve problems related to crime. There are approximately 12 different crime prevention programs aimed for different age groups, specific crimes, business security, and neighborhood watch.

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) also provides law enforcement and traffic control services to Kern County. The CHP Central Division has 667 Uniformed Officers, 226 Non-Uniformed Personnel. There is one Bakersfield Communications Center. The Bakersfield Area Boundaries encompass part of Kern County north to the Tulare County line, south to State Road 166, west to State Road 43, and east to Hart Flat on State Road 58.

#### **COUNTY OF KERN FIRE SERVICES WITHIN CITY OF BAKERSFIELD SOI**

The majority of Fire Services for the unincorporated areas outside the City of Bakersfield is provided by the Kern County Fire Department. In Kern County, the Fire Department operates seven battalions with a total of 46 fire stations. Within the Metropolitan Bakersfield area, the County has established 13 stations located at Meadows Field Airport, Rosedale, Oildale, East and South Bakersfield areas.

The County Fire Department has year round, seasonal and professional support staff. The Department has approximately 625 employees, of which 546 are uniformed firefighters. In 2005, there were approximately 130 Station on-duty Personnel comprised of Captains, Engineers, and Firefighters. Further personnel include approximately two Fire Heavy Equipment Operators and Battalion Chiefs. There is also an additional Deputy Chief and two Pilot Captains.

The Kern County Fire Department has various vehicles and equipment, which comprise the Department's Fleet Resources. There are approximately 55 Engines, 4 Ladder Trucks, and 41 Patrols. There are also 25 Command Vehicles, 21 Reserve Engines & Patrols with 3 Light/Air Vans and an Oil Fire Foam Tender. The Department has heavy equipment including 12 Used and Reserved Dozers, 5 Water Tenders, 2 Mass Decon Trailers and 2 Fire Education Trailers. The Fire Department also comprises 3 Hand Crews, 5 Crash Rescue Teams, one Type 2 Haz Mat Response Team, a technical rescue crew, and a Hotshot Crew. For air response, the Department has one helicopter and a fixed wing airplane plus other miscellaneous heavy equipment to support fire services.

The Kern County Fire Department management organization is overseen by one Fire Chief, the Director of Emergency Services. The Commanding Staff of Deputy Chiefs support the Fire Chief and Department. The Deputy Chief responsibilities for "A" Shift Operations include Fire Investigation, Fleet Services, F/F Recruitment & Selection. The Deputy Chief responsibilities for "B" Shift Operations include Fire Plan, Air Operations, Engineer Testing, and Seasonal Fire Fighter Selection. The Deputy Chief responsibilities for "C" Shift Operations include Training & Safety, Support Services, Haz Mat/Rescue, and Captain Testing. The Deputy Chief responsibilities for Administrative Operations include Fire Prevention, Emergency Services, ECC – Dispatch, Reserve firefighters, and B/C Testing.

According to the Kern County Revised Capital Improvement Plan, the Kern County Fire Department is planning 28 new facilities. Twenty-three new fire stations, three training facilities, and three helicopter hangers have been proposed for accommodating future Kern County population growth.

In 2007, the County had 0.62 square feet of fire building space per capita of the service population. According to the projected 2030 population, future facility standards will rise to 0.76 square feet per capita. According to the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan, Kern County Fire Department staffing levels are addressed by the number of fire suppression personnel per 1,000 persons, which results in a 1.05 per 1000 people ratio. Fire Stations, within the Bakersfield metropolitan area, are to be situated to meet emergency response time of 7 minutes or less as an incident goal. Additional dispatch & communication standards include processing time (non-EMS) of one minute and processing time (EMS) is per EMD protocols.

The Fire Department's list of unmet facility needs contains replacement plans for aging or outdated stations or apparatus. Other challenges include a rapidly increasing population with increasing demands for services, lack of fire department growth in resources and staffing, and inadequate long-term fiscal support.

The Kern County Capital Improvement Plan has developed a project summary for the Fire Department through Fiscal Years 2026-30. The total fire capital improvement has planned for new construction and new furnishings or equipment. Capital Improvements for years 2016 - 2020 include locations at Meadows Field and North Bakersfield- Hwy 65. Capital improvements for years 2021- 2025 include locations at Meadows Field Helicopter Hanger and Arvin Area/White Wolf. All projects are expected to be funded through development impact fees, General Fund, and Fire Fund resources.

Sources of Revenue funding include general funds, license and permits, fines and forfeitures, use of property, charges for service, County Service Area assessments, and miscellaneous sources. The Department may have revenue opportunities in the future through State and Federal grant aid, such as FEMA Direct Aid, SBA Loans, and other forms of assistance.

The Kern County Fire Department shares fire service responsibilities through Mutual Aid Agreements with 14 neighboring fire suppression organizations and cities to further strengthen emergency services. The City of Bakersfield and Kern County have a Joint Powers Agreement to provide coverage for fire services in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. The agreement provides joint dispatching and training facilities. Under the JPA, each fire station has the primary responsibility for individual area and emergency services provided without regard to City or County Limits. The Fire Department also works with the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), CAL Fire, and the American Red Cross to create and implement local and national emergency and hazard mitigation plans.

The Fire Department has established public outreach efforts for community education. The Fire Department's public website provides information on "Learn about Smoke Alarms" and carbon monoxide awareness, Using 9-1-1, Fire Safety, Wildlife Preparedness, "Ready Set Go!" wildfire evacuation, and the Ready Kern Emergency Alert Program. The Department provides emergency preparedness information through home safety and escape plans.

## 8.0 WRITTEN DETERMINATIONS

The following are the written statements or determinations for the six MSR analysis factors. Determinations are not findings of fact, rather, they are "... declaratory statements that make a conclusion, based on all the information and evidence presented to the Commission."<sup>2</sup> The determinations are based on the municipal service review analysis of local agency service information. The Kern County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), other agencies, or the public may use determinations to provide guidance for future decisions; however, the determinations themselves do not represent recommendations for action. LAFCO policy does not require any other areas of analysis related to effective or efficient service delivery, therefore, only the six State required factors are included in this MSR document. Each analysis of the six categories includes a review of the public services provided by the City and affected districts and local agencies whose boundaries include territory within the existing City limits and existing and proposed SOI area.

### 8.1 Growth and Population Projections

Growth and population projections for the affected area:

- The affected area is the territory within the City of Bakersfield's existing SOI and proposed SOI expansion area. There is currently no urban development proposed in the SOI expansion area, the existing and proposed land use and zoning will allow open space and agricultural use. Any future urban development in the SOI amendment area would require a discretionary land use change.
- Based on the current growth trends discussed in Section 2.4, Bakersfield has experienced a population growth rate of about 2.9 percent per year. The City's annual growth rate was about 1.4 percent rate in 2010 and 2014 and future growth projections for the City continue with a conservative 3 percent annual growth rate.
- In 2014, population estimates include 367,315 persons within the city limits and 523,900 in the greater metropolitan area. By 2020, the City projects 405,365 in the city limits and 562,200 in Metropolitan Bakersfield.
- According to the California Department of Finance, there are currently 124,533 housing units, an increase of 18 percent since 2005. The City increased an average of 950 housing units a year since 2010, while increasing its land area from 114.80 square miles to 150.13 square miles. Recent residential building permit history from the City indicates approximately 170 building permits for residential units are being issued monthly.

### 8.2 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUC) within or contiguous to the existing SOI:

- SB 244 defines a DUC as a fringe, island, or legacy community inhabited by (12 or more registered voters), comprised of no less than 10 dwellings, with a median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide median household income. The statewide median income was \$61,094 in 2013 and 80 percent of that is \$48,875.
- There is approximately 183 square miles of unincorporated area in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area, of that, approximately 90 square miles (total area of identified census block groups) are 80 or below the statewide median income. Each proposed annexation located

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<sup>2</sup> Final Local Agency Formation Commission Municipal Service Review Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, August 2003, pg. 44

within these areas will need to be evaluated on a case by case basis if it is contiguous to a disadvantaged unincorporated community.

- In the Metropolitan Bakersfield SOI area there are ten unincorporated fringe, island, or legacy communities that are considered disadvantaged. Each annexation proposed in these areas would need to be evaluated on a case by case basis.
- According to the provisions set by SB 244, there are no DUCs located within or adjacent to the currently proposed SOI amendment area.

### **8.3 Public Facilities, Service Adequacy and Infrastructure**

Present and planned capacity of public facilities, adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies:

These determinations also include needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or contiguous to the City's sphere of influence.

#### ***Water***

- Each water agency has reliable water supplies and means for acquiring additional supplies to accommodate increasing demand and growth.
- Each water agency have taken water reduction measures to reduce demand based on drought conditions and have adopted water shortage contingency and conservation plans to meet reduction targets.
- The agencies that rely on imported water from the Kern County Water Agency: Cal Water, City of Bakersfield, East Niles, NORMWD, and OMWC all coordinate water deliveries, maintain and exchange data, as well as work closely with property owners and developers in their service areas, to ensure they have an adequate water supply and the necessary infrastructure to provide water service.
- With projected future growth, each water agency plans for additional facility capacity and infrastructure to meet demand.
- All of the water agencies comply with state and federal regulations, guidance and planning principles, as well as their on local policies to ensure adequate services and sufficient capacity exists to service both current and future growth areas.
- All water infrastructure is adequately maintained; this includes an area that may be considered an unincorporated disadvantaged community.

#### ***Wastewater***

- Wastewater sewer and treatment facilities have adequate capacity to provide services to existing and new residents.
- With planning and multiple agency committees, facility capacity is examined and expansion plans are made to accommodate future growth.
- While adequate capacity exists at the wastewater treatment facilities to serve the existing population, the facilities must be expanded to accommodate projected growth.
- Sewer infrastructure is put in place as development occurs and capital improvements are made on existing infrastructure as needed.

- Wastewater agencies conduct long range planning for the replacement of aging infrastructure.

#### ***Recreation and Parks***

- The City and NOR have adopted plans and policies to sure adequate parks and recreation services.
- Metropolitan Bakersfield area parks are adequately designed, landscaped and maintained.
- Recreational service needs are evaluated by examining the use of existing services and community requests.
- There are guidelines and standards implemented by park service agencies in order to meet future parkland needs and provide the community with adequate recreation facilities to meet the needs of residents.
- Minimum standards have been established to ensure an adequate amount of park acreage and are in close proximity to the neighborhoods they serve.

#### ***Public Works: Streets, Street Lighting, Flood Control & Solid Waste***

- The City and various County Service Areas provide public works services based on local and professional engineering standards to ensure adequate services.
- Capital Improvement Programs and other multi-year planning efforts, such as the Transportation Impact Fee program, are undertaken by both the City and County for them to evaluate and identify infrastructure needs.
- Community landfill and recycling facilities provide adequate capacity for solid waste services and infrastructure planning ensure there is enough capacity for the future.
- Adopted master storm drain plans are implemented, with development requirements, for adequate flood protection and the safety and welfare of City and County residents.

#### ***Public Safety: Fire and Police***

- The City and the County provide Fire and Police services based on service level standards adopted by their government officials and governing boards in order to accommodate increasing demands for services.
- Personnel, facilities and resources used to provide service are increase based on population growth and service demand.
- Policies have been adopted for public safety that identify facility locations, planned expansions, and projected costs to ensure adequate services and uniform service standards.
- In order to adequately provide services and address needs, emergency response planning and task force development ensure the correct personnel and resources are in place for an efficient response.
- Fire protection infrastructure is put in place based on building and public safety codes. There are aging homes, structures and neighborhoods in various places throughout the Bakersfield SOI, that will need to be evaluated if annexation is proposed.

## 8.4 Financial Ability

Financial ability of agencies to provide services:

### *Water*

- As new development occurs, various fees are collected to from developers in order to fund the necessary infrastructure required to provide water service.
- All municipal water service providers are funded and have the financial ability to provide services through various funding sources that include but not limited to service rates, property taxes, assessments, development fees and other service fees.

### *Wastewater*

- The financial ability for wastewater agencies to provide service includes funding from service charges, connection fees, assessments, development fees, and capacity fees.

### *Recreation and Parks*

- There are funding sources to help finance acquisition and construction of new parks, maintain existing parks and provide recreation services for residents.
- The City's Recreation and Parks Department has sufficient funding for parks and recreation services from the City's general fund which includes property taxes, sales and other taxes, licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeits, and other miscellaneous revenue.
- To fund the acquisition of park land, construction of new parks and future maintenance costs, the City charges development fees and annual benefit assessments.
- NOR has sufficient funding for parks and recreation services from property taxes, program fees, grants, sponsorships, interest, maintenance assessments, park land fees, development fees and other miscellaneous revenues.

### *Public Works: Streets, Street Lighting, Flood Control & Solid Waste*

- Financing for streets services of periodic or routine maintenance comes from the City's general fund and state gas tax. New street infrastructure is funded by transportation impact fees.
- Street lights are required on all new development projects that also include public rights-of-way. The street lights are financed by the developer and are required to be constructed per City standards. Financing for street light maintenance is financed from City general funds.
- The County Service Areas are financed with the property owner taxes and fees collected with the service area of the CSA. CSAs collect general property taxes, "ad valorem taxes", based on assessed value. Special taxes may be levied for specific purposes.
- The revenue sources available to the City for solid waste services include rates charged by the City to cover operations and maintenance costs associated with refuse service, hauling and disposal, and street sweeping.
- Developers pay storm drainage fees for the storm water runoff generated from their development pursuant to adopted neighborhood drainage plans.

### ***Public Safety: Fire and Police***

- Fire and police services are funded by the City's general fund, fines and forfeits, grants, capital improvement funds, service and inspection fees; these sources adequately fund public safety services.
- The County Service Areas are financed with the property owner taxes and fees collected with the service area of the CSA. CSAs collect general property taxes, "ad valorem taxes", based on assessed value. Special taxes may be levied for specific purposes.

## **8.5 Shared Facilities**

Status of, and opportunities for, shared facilities:

### ***Water***

- The water agencies in the City's SOI share water banking and treatment facilities and future opportunities for shared facilities depends on the need for it created by future development.

### ***Wastewater***

- The SOI area's wastewater treatment plants are shared among service providers and investments are made by each service provider for adequate capacity. Future opportunities exist with infrastructure and facility expansion as the community grows.

### ***Recreation and Parks***

- There are a variety of opportunities for shared facilities between the City, NOR and other public and private organizations. The City and NOR partners with various school districts to provide facilities.
- Nonprofits, local colleges, private organizations or volunteer groups offer programs or facilities for the City of Bakersfield and NOR community. Public and private partnerships are opportunities to further develop shared facilities for NOR and the City's recreation and park needs.

### ***Public Works: Streets, Street Lighting, Flood Control & Solid Waste***

- Given the nature of streets services, there is no shared or opportunities for shared facilities. Streets are necessary rights-of-ways that must be constructed to serve the entire community as well as local neighborhoods.
- Given the nature of street light services, there is no shared or opportunities for shared facilities. Street lights are necessary for public safety and are constructed on public rights-of-way through the entire community as well as local neighborhoods.
- Several facilities related to solid waste services are used and shared by other jurisdictions and can be used by both City and County residents.
- Given the nature of flood control services, there is no shared or opportunities for shared facilities. Flood control facilities are constructed as the community grows and determined by service need.

### ***Public Safety: Fire and Police***

- The City's fire and police departments share facilities and resources and there is also shared resources and facilities with County and other public safety departments.
- There is also joint efforts as well as future opportunities with public safety programs, law enforcement, public education and shared technology.

## 8.6 Accountability, Governmental Structure and Operational Efficiencies

Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies:

- The government structure of the various public agencies that provide municipal services in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area are established by State law or a local charter in the case of the City of Bakersfield.
- Public agencies are accountable to the public from elected boards or Council that hold public meetings and have various public reporting requirements.
- Accountability comes from being accessible to the public and reporting information to the public and customers about the services provided to you. All of the agencies regularly inform their residents through newsletters, billing pamphlets, public events, websites, public hearings and press releases.
- For each agency there are several measures taken to ensure accountability and operational efficiency in regards to reviewing current services capacity, planning for the future, securing financial resources, compliance or adherence to legal requirements and administrative policies, that service related programs are achieving their objectives and desired outcomes.
- Private companies are accountability for community service needs, including operational efficiencies, is under the purview of their own board of directors and shareholders. In the case of Cal Water, also under the Public Utility Commission.
- As far as public safety and other environmental impacts, both public and private water service providers comply with state and federal regulations.
- The successful and efficient daily operation of each department is demonstrated by implementing the various plans, polices, goals and community programs.
- Development of planning documents often include a public outreach component that include several methods such as surveys, public workshops, and going out into neighborhoods by responding to service calls or attending community events.

## **9.0 APPENDICES**

### **A. Agricultural Water Service Providers**

Agricultural water is provided to customers within the City, and in the existing and proposed SOI area by several water purveyors. Until such time as development proposals approved and the change from agricultural water use to domestic water use occurs, the City and the agricultural water purveyors will continue providing agriculture water to properties within the City's SOI. These purveyors have service boundaries and spheres of influence governed by LAFCO, and information about their individual operations are discussed below.

#### **ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT**

The Arvin–Edison Water Storage District was established in accordance with the California Water Storage District Law (Water Code Section 39000 et seq.) in 1943. The District is governed by a nine member Board of Directors elected by qualified voters within the District. The District is divided into nine divisions and a board member is elected from each division. In addition to its general powers provided by California Water Law, the District also has powers to operate the storage and distribution of water, and any drainage or reclamation works; sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of water and water rights; and generate and distribute hydroelectric energy incidental to water storage and distribution.

The Arvin–Edison Water Storage District's boundaries are generally located on the eastern portion of the City limits within the Metropolitan Bakersfield area, and extend southward to include portions of Lamont and Arvin.

The Arvin–Edison Water Storage District has wholesaled water to the East Niles Community Service District in the past; however, the water delivery contract between the two entities has expired.

The Arvin–Edison Water Storage District receives funding from water purchase contracts and stand-by charges. The District also collects per acre assessment charges. Charges for properties within the District appear on individual tax bills.

#### **CAWELO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT**

The Cawelo County Water District was formed in 1965 pursuant to California Water District Law (Division 13 California Water Code). The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors that consists of landowners within the District boundaries. The District was formed to provide water to agricultural, commercial and residential customers. It also participates in underground recharge activities when water supplies are available.

The District covers approximately 46,000 acres and the service area is north of the cities of Bakersfield and Shafter and is on the east side of Highway 99. A small portion of the District is in the City's SOI.

The Cawelo County Water District is only a purveyor of agricultural water and funded solely by an annual landowner assessment. Once land is subdivided to parcels of less than one acre (generally as it is converted from agriculture to residential uses) the assessments on the land cease. District revenues decline as agriculture land is removed from agricultural to other uses.

#### **KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT**

The Kern Delta Water District (KDWD) was formed in 1965 pursuant to California Water District Law (Division 13 California Water Code). The KDWD's purpose was to provide a public entity that could contract with the Kern County Water Agency to receive State Water Project water for agriculture purposes, and to protect the area's Kern River water rights. The District formation also

included a provision which would allow the District to become a purveyor of Municipal and Industrial water to properties within its boundaries. The KDWD is governed by a nine-member Board of Directors, elected from each of the nine divisions within the KDWD.

The KDWD is approximately 129,000 acres and is located in the southern portion of the Metropolitan Bakersfield area, although the boundaries also extend outside the Metropolitan Bakersfield planning area. KDWD encompasses the service areas of the Buena Vista, Stein, Farmers and Kern Island Canals, each of which had an appropriative right to Kern River water. In 1967, these service areas were combined into the Kern Island Water Company, and in 1976, all the assets of the Kern Island Water Company were acquired by KDWD. District revenues are collected from property taxes and water sales for irrigation. In 1976, the City went into agreement with KDWD agreement for the Sale of Kern River Water Rights and Canals by and between the City of Bakersfield and KDWD (Agreement 76-70). A practical application of that agreement is that as irrigated land in Kern Delta Water District's boundary is annexed to the City, and as that land becomes urbanized, the water supply for that land is the same water that formerly irrigated that said land.

Urban areas that serve municipal and industrial water supply have expanded into KDWD over time (mostly from the north) and currently cover about 16,880 acres within KDWD boundaries, or 13 percent of the area. Urban areas within or adjacent to KDWD include a portion of the City of Bakersfield, the communities of Lamont, Greenfield and Weedpatch, and other unincorporated areas and communities such as the small community of Pumpkin Center. Service areas of the City overlap District areas while the KDWD boundary circumnavigates around some of the smaller communities. Some private domestic wells also pump within District boundaries but net consumption of this water is judged small compared to agricultural and municipal consumption.

#### **NORTH KERN WATER STORAGE DISTRICT**

North Kern Water Storage District (NKWSD) is primarily an agricultural water district with a limited number of water customers and landowners. The North Kern Water Storage District was formed in 1935 under Division 14 of the California Water Code, Section 39000 et seq. The District works with the Kern County Water Agency and other water districts on water exchanges, water banking and other water projects. The NKWSD is a landowner based district, and is governed by a five-member Board of Directors. The voting is based on acreage owned, so voting is generally described as "one acre, one vote."

The NKWSD covers approximately 75,000 acres located both north and south of Seventh Standard Road. At the time of District formation, the boundaries were located north of Seventh Standard Road. In 1967, the boundaries were expanded as the District annexed a 10,400 acre area known as Rosedale Ranch located south of Seventh Standard Road.

The District is responsible for operation and maintenance of District facilities, including canals which traverse the District boundaries. The District has Kern River water rights which is spread in ponds or directed to canals for agricultural use. The District also stores water for groundwater replenishment or in the Isabella Reservoir. As urban development occurs, it is the responsibility of the District to ensure continued operations and usefulness of the canals and facilities. To accomplish this, the District requires landowners and developers to fence facilities, or to identify places where canals can be relocated and, in some cases, to enclose the canal facilities in pipelines.

The North Kern Water Storage District also operates and manages the Rosedale Ranch Improvement District. This Improvement District, which is approximately 10,400 acres, was created as an Improvement District within the NKWSD in 1980 for the purpose of purchasing surface water supplies and assuming the ownership and operation of the existing surface water distribution facilities. The NKWSD provides for the on-going operation and maintenance of

facilities within the Rosedale Ranch Improvement District. Water for agriculture use within the original boundaries of North Kern (north of Seventh Standard Road) was purchased, when available by contract, from the City of Bakersfield. However, that contract agreement for these water supplies expired 2012. The contract with the City was for 20,000 acre-feet of water per year.

The North Kern Water Storage District is funded by assessments and water sales. Within the original boundaries of the District (the area north of Seventh Standard Road), the District receives an annual assessment, plus water tolls. Annual assessments for landowners within the Rosedale Ranch Improvement District portion are based on the cost and availability of water. Assessments for parcels less than 5 acres in size appear on each landowner's property tax bill. Assessments for parcels larger than 5 acres are billed directly by NKWSD. Urban development reduces the amount of acreage available for assessments, but also reduces water requirements for agricultural uses.

### **OLCESE WATER DISTRICT**

The Olcese Water District was formed in late 1968 and covers approximately 9,300 acres in the eastern portion of the City of Bakersfield. The District is a landowner based district, and is governed by a five-member Board of Directors who must own land within the District. The Directors are either elected at large, or are landowner-designated. The District was formed to provide water for both agricultural and domestic uses.

The Olcese Water District previously provided both agricultural water and domestic water to customers within its district boundaries (primarily in the northeastern portion of Metropolitan Bakersfield). The District's responsibility for domestic water service was transferred to the California Water Service Company in 2001. The Olcese Water District is still in operation and provides Kern River water to agricultural users within the District. The District does not charge for water, since the District is pumping Kern River Water, or utilizing "second point" water rights, which are owned by the District.

### **ROSEDALE-RIO BRAVO WATER STORAGE DISTRICT**

The Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District was formed in 1959 in accordance with Division 14 of the California Water Code. The District is comprised of a 44,000-acre area of agricultural land in the western portion of Bakersfield. RRBWSD is governed by an elected five-member Board of Directors. The District was formed by landowners for the purpose of construction and operation of a groundwater recharge project. Historically, surface water from the Kern River overflowed into the Goose Lake Slough Channel, which traverses the District, an average of once every three years. Landowners were aware that these Kern River flows had a beneficial recharge effect on their wells and built the facilities necessary to capture such overflows. Water for the District's project is obtained principally from the Kern River and the State Water Project.

The District owns about 1,200 acres of land and currently utilizes about 750 acres of ponds and channels to recharge water into the groundwater basin. RRBWSD has some of the best soils that are conducive to groundwater recharge. This soil composition is critical for the rapid percolation of water from the surface to the underlying aquifer.

Water from both the Kern River and the Friant-Kern Canal is brought in by gravity, which minimizes the cost for pumping. The California Aqueduct water is brought in through the District's share of the Cross Valley Canal. RRBWSD is 13 percent owner of the Cross Valley Canal.

Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District Assessments of the 7,000 landowners within the District cover approximately 60 percent of the annual budget. The other 40 percent is derived from various water banking and extraction projects with other districts. Annual assessments are billed on individual property tax bills.

## **B. Non-Municipal Service Providers**

There are various other jurisdictions, described below, under LAFCO authority that do not provide municipal services and are not affected or changed by boundary growth of the City of Bakersfield. Therefore a comprehensive municipal service review will not be prepared.

### **GREATER BAKERSFIELD SEPARATION OF GRADE DISTRICT**

The Greater Bakersfield Separation of Grade District was established by the Kern County Board of Supervisors in June 1954 pursuant to Section 8130 et seq. of the Streets and Highways Code. The Separation of Grade District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors. Three members are appointed by the Bakersfield City Council, and two are appointed by the Kern County Board of Supervisors. The Directors are appointed for four year staggered terms.

The Separation of Grade District was formed to address dangerous at-grade crossings of streets and railroads, and to make improvements to and increase safety of those facilities by means of underpasses or overpasses. The boundaries of the Separation of Grade District generally encompass the City of Bakersfield (and County islands within the City boundaries); however, the Separation of Grade's sphere of influence is the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan boundary. The District receives funding for general operations by a percentage allocation to Special Districts of the one percent property tax from the Board of Supervisors. Special projects may be funded through the State Grade Separation Program which is codified at Streets and Highways Code sections 2450 et seq.

The District studies roadway/railroad crossings for potential separation by overpass or underpass projects and nominates various crossings to the Public Utilities Commission for consideration and funding through the State Grade Separation Program. The District is allocated a portion of the property taxes generated by properties with the District boundaries. Facility planning is from the District's annual budget, and construction dollars are from Streets and Highways Sec. 190 funds and City, County or Federal funds, depending on the location of the project.

### **PUBLIC CEMETERY DISTRICT NO. 1 OF KERN COUNTY**

The Public Cemetery District No. 1 of Kern County was formed in July 1928, pursuant to Chapter 6, Paragraph 8950 of the California Health and Safety Code. The District is governed by a three-member Board of Trustees. The members are appointed for 4-year staggered terms by the Kern County Board of Supervisors. A Trustee must reside within District boundaries.

The Cemetery District receives funding from a percentage of property taxes, although the service boundaries are larger than the area from which property taxes are received due to the limitations of Proposition 13. The District also receives funding from service fees.

The Public Cemetery District is approximately 450 square miles, and covers the Cities of Shafter and Wasco, and the unincorporated areas of Buttonwillow, Lost Hills and Rosedale.

The Cemetery District operates a cemetery in Wasco and one in Shafter. The Wasco Cemetery is 40 acres, although only 7 acres are developed. The Shafter Cemetery is 33 acres, with 13 acres developed. The Cemetery District added acreage to their facilities approximately 10 years ago in anticipation of development occurring around the cemeteries and the District wanted to protect their ability to expand. The District has capacity to accommodate anticipated demand based on the growth in their service territory.

### **SOUTH KERN CEMETERY DISTRICT**

The South Kern Cemetery District (which was originally formed as the Arvin Public Cemetery District) was established in 1959 in accordance with the provisions of Section 8890 of the Health and Safety Code. The District is governed by a three-member Board of Trustees who must reside

within the District, and are appointed by the Kern County Board of Supervisors for a term of four years.

The responsibilities of the Cemetery District are to: maintain cemeteries, including establishing and collecting rates to be charged for burials; contract with the County to bury nonresident indigents; sell or lease burial plots, including the responsibility for management of permanent markers; establish and create an endowment care fund, if needed; and request ad valorem tax upon property within the District from the Board of Supervisors, especially for acquisition of cemetery property. The District receives funding from a percentage of the County property tax, plus charges for services.

The South Kern Cemetery District covers a portion of the southeastern Metropolitan Bakersfield area south to the Kern County line and east to include Lamont, Arvin, and the Tejon Ranch. The Cemetery District operates one 14.26 acre cemetery in Arvin.

### **MCALLISTER RANCH IRRIGATION DISTRICT**

The Local Agency Formation Commission approved the formation of the McAllister Ranch Irrigation District (MRID), effective June 30, 1999. The MRID was formed in accordance with the Irrigation District Law (Water Code sections 20500 et seq.) and with the Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act of 1985. The Board of Directors consists of three landowners within MRID. The Board of Supervisors appointed the initial three directors of MRID, and has subsequently appointed several Board member replacements. Until such time as there are fifteen registered voters who are also freeholders (landowners), should vacancies occur on the MRID Board, the Board of Supervisors will continue to appoint members to serve on the MRID Board, per Water Code Section 21285 and Elections Code Section 10515.

McAllister Ranch Irrigation District is a Special District formed to provide park, street maintenance, lighting, wastewater and water services (not police, fire and libraries) to the 2,070 acre McAllister Ranch Master Planned Community, located within Metropolitan Bakersfield.

In December 2006, McAllister Ranch was annexed into the City of Bakersfield, per annexation agreement 05-283. Upon annexation the City became the future service provider of all municipal services. Since its formation the Irrigation District has only exercised the authority to provide electrical service. According to the California Energy Commission, McAllister Ranch Irrigation District began electric service in February 2007. However, electric service operations stopped before the end of 2007. The Irrigation District's operations were funded by contributions by the major landowner.

As of May 2011, the property ownership of McAllister Ranch has now changed to the Buena Vista Water Storage District and the Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District whom intends to develop portions of the property into groundwater banking facilities. Planned urban development for McAllister Ranch may not commence as long as the property remains in ownership by the water storage districts.

### **KERN COUNTY CITRUS PEST CONTROL DISTRICT**

The Kern County Citrus Pest Control District (KCCPCD) was formed in January 1960, pursuant to sections 8501 et seq. of the Agricultural Code. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors appointed by the Kern County Board of Supervisors. The board members must be owners of land which is devoted in whole or in part to growing citrus crops. The KCCPCD was formed to assist citrus growers fight diseases and viruses which are harmful to the citrus crops. The jurisdictional boundaries of the KCCPCD covers the entire County, but only acreage which supports citrus production is subject to KCCPCD tax assessments. Currently, there are 40,000 acres of citrus production in Kern County, and only those 40,000 acres are subject to the tax assessments.

Assessments are determined annually. There are limited citrus producing acres within the existing City limits, the existing SOI Area and the proposed SOI Amendment Areas. The SOI Amendment will have no impact on the on-going operations of the KCCPCD.

### **KERN MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT**

The Kern Mosquito and Vector Control District was originally formed in 1916 as the Dr. Morris Mosquito Abatement District, pursuant to Section 2240 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code. The name and boundaries were changed in 1947 to the Kern Mosquito Abatement District. In October 1990, the Vector Control District and Mosquito Abatement District consolidated and are now operating as one special district. The Mosquito and Vector Control District encompasses the majority of the valley portion of Kern County, with the exception of the Delano and McFarland areas, and the western portion of the County.

The Kern Mosquito and Vector Control District is governed by an eight-member Board of Trustees: four are appointed by the Kern County Board of Supervisors, and one each by the City Councils of Bakersfield, Shafter, Arvin and Wasco. Each trustee must be a resident of that portion of the city which is within the Mosquito and Vector Control District. The County appointees must be a resident of that portion of the County which is within the boundaries of the District. The individual trustees are appointed for a two year staggered term.

The District is responsible for mosquito control, encephalitis virus surveillance, and also conducts a roof rat control program, per Division 3, Cpt. 5, Sec. 2270 of the California Health and Safety Code. The District receives funding from a per parcel assessment, which is collected by Kern County on individual property tax bills.

### **ROSEDALE-RIO BRAVO RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

The Rosedale-Rio Bravo Resource Conservation District (RCD) is a legal subdivision of State Government established by State law in 1938 to assist in the conservation and improvement of soil, water, vegetation, wildlife and related resources, as well as to reduce damage by floods and sedimentation. The Resource Conservation Districts are governed by locally-elected or appointed boards. The Rosedale-Rio Bravo RCD was formed in early 1963.

Upon request, or upon its own initiative, the District will consult with and make recommendations to agencies carrying on conservation work within the District with respect to the development and administration of conservation activities and the overall conservation problems and work plans of the District, to best effectuate the purpose of those activities.

Although the Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (WSD) provides some management services on behalf of the RCD, this RCD is essentially dormant. The WSD Board has acted as de-facto management of the RCD, although there is no evidence this was a formal arrangement approved by the RCD Board. According to the current WSD manager, there have been three requests by the Pond-Shafter-Wasco RCD to have the Rosedale-Rio Bravo RCD consolidate with their RCD. Each time the consolidation request has been rejected by the WSD Board.

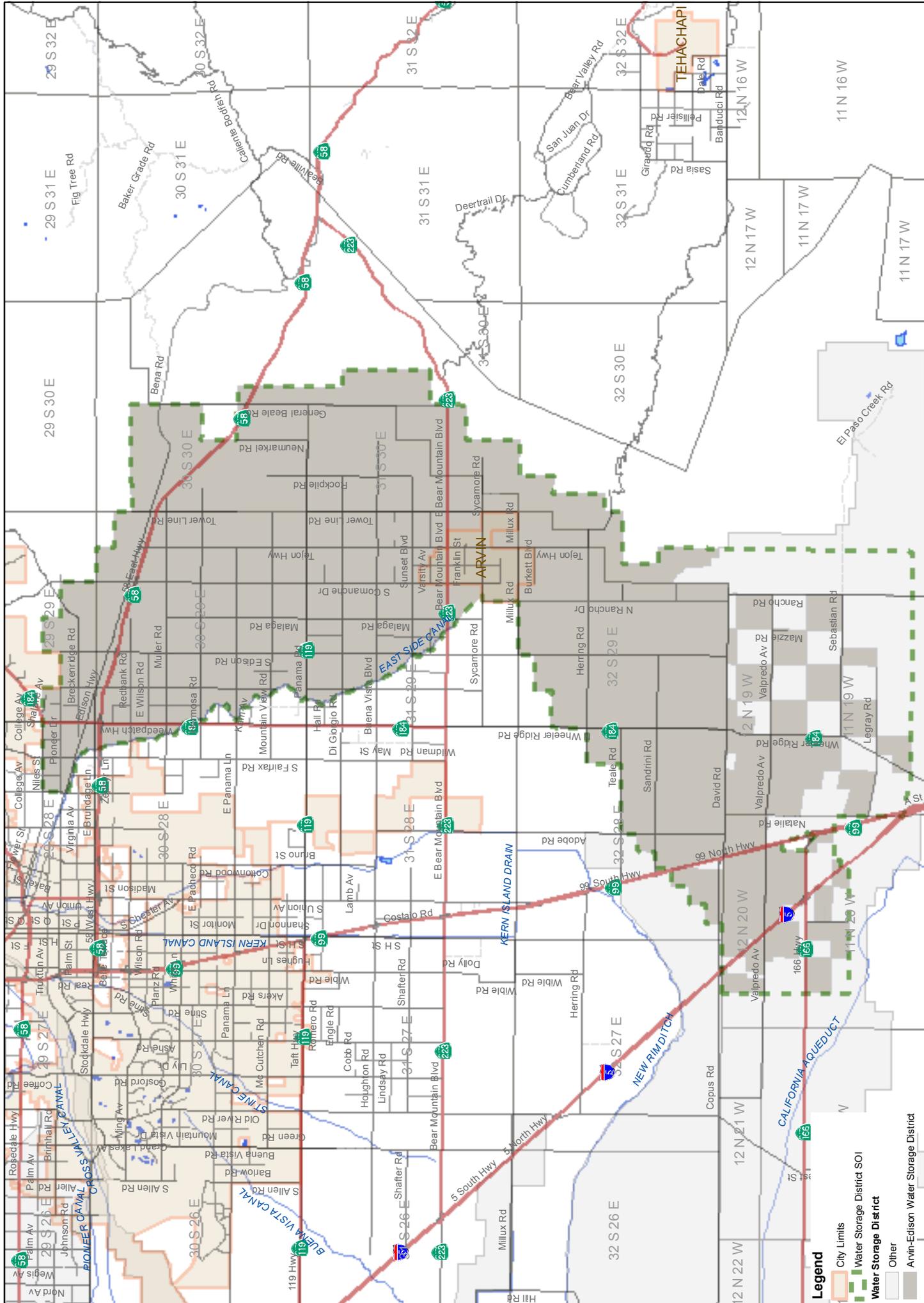
The RCD could receive funding from tax revenues, as well as from grants. The Rosedale-Rio Bravo RCD is not currently collecting operating revenues, has no independently elected Board of Directors, and many RCD functions (such as flood prevention activities) are being, or could be performed by the WSD.

### C. Annexation History

Year	Acres per Year	Sq.Mi. per Year	Total Acres in City	Total Sq.Mi. in City	Est. Pop. Annexed
<b>1898-1944</b>	4,469.53	6.98	4,469.53	6.98	*
<b>1945</b>	1.64	0.00	4,471.17	6.99	*
<b>1946</b>	45.38	0.07	4,516.55	7.06	*
<b>1947</b>	38.30	0.06	4,554.85	7.12	*
<b>1948</b>	68.12	0.11	4,622.97	7.22	*
<b>1949</b>	54.41	0.09	4,677.38	7.31	*
<b>1950</b>	317.45	0.50	4,994.83	7.80	*
<b>1951</b>	654.93	1.02	5,649.76	8.83	*
<b>1952</b>	2,650.68	4.14	8,300.44	12.97	*
<b>1953</b>	650.71	1.02	8,951.15	13.99	*
<b>1954</b>	91.28	0.14	9,042.43	14.13	*
<b>1955</b>	130.78	0.20	9,173.21	14.33	*
<b>1956</b>	394.75	0.62	9,567.96	14.95	*
<b>1957</b>	379.34	0.59	9,947.30	15.54	*
<b>1958</b>	141.41	0.22	10,088.71	15.76	*
<b>1959</b>	86.83	0.14	10,175.54	15.90	*
<b>1960</b>	202.71	0.32	10,378.25	16.22	*
<b>1961</b>	545.67	0.85	10,923.92	17.07	*
<b>1962</b>	85.50	0.13	11,009.42	17.20	*
<b>1963</b>	902.22	1.41	11,911.64	18.61	*
<b>1964</b>	33.16	0.05	11,944.80	18.66	*
<b>1965</b>	32.70	0.05	11,977.50	18.71	*
<b>1966</b>	1,123.18	1.75	13,100.68	20.47	*
<b>1967</b>	433.11	0.68	13,533.79	21.15	*
<b>1968</b>	532.59	0.83	14,066.38	21.98	*
<b>1969</b>	2,483.44	3.88	16,549.82	25.86	*
<b>1970</b>	170.06	0.27	16,719.88	26.12	*
<b>1971</b>	1,339.52	2.09	18,059.40	28.22	*
<b>1972</b>	527.96	0.82	18,587.36	29.04	*
<b>1973</b>	1,866.58	2.92	20,453.94	31.96	*
<b>1974</b>	140.89	0.22	20,594.83	32.18	*
<b>1975</b>	2.69	0.00	20,597.52	32.18	*
<b>1976</b>	1,488.41	2.33	22,085.93	34.51	*
<b>1977</b>	14,075.14	21.99	36,161.07	56.50	*
<b>1978</b>	11,331.98	17.71	47,493.05	74.21	*
<b>1979</b>	525.50	0.82	48,018.55	75.03	*
<b>1980</b>	604.71	0.94	48,623.26	75.97	*
<b>1981</b>	577.24	0.90	49,200.50	76.88	*
<b>1982</b>	0.00	0.00	49,200.50	76.88	*
<b>1983</b>	664.83	1.04	49,865.33	77.91	*
<b>1984</b>	96.37	0.15	49,961.70	78.07	*
<b>1985</b>	1,159.85	1.81	51,121.55	79.88	3,612
<b>1986</b>	3,336.75	5.21	54,458.30	85.09	934
<b>1987</b>	649.90	1.02	55,108.20	86.11	288
<b>1988</b>	2,324.81	3.63	57,433.01	89.74	338

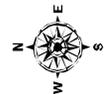
<b>Year</b>	<b>Acres per Year</b>	<b>Sq.Mi. per Year</b>	<b>Total Acres in City</b>	<b>Total Sq.Mi. in City</b>	<b>Est. Pop. Annexed</b>
<b>1989</b>	2,254.48	3.52	59,687.49	93.26	206
<b>1990</b>	1,556.50	2.43	61,243.99	95.69	0
<b>1991</b>	2,835.06	4.43	64,079.05	100.12	300
<b>1992</b>	4,240.08	6.63	68,319.13	106.75	333
<b>1993</b>	396.70	0.62	68,715.83	107.37	22
<b>1994</b>	720.57	1.13	69,436.40	108.49	5,649
<b>1995</b>	1,563.82	2.44	71,000.22	110.94	216
<b>1996</b>	83.00	0.13	71,083.22	111.07	45
<b>1997</b>	792.00	1.24	71,875.22	112.31	2,581
<b>1998</b>	921.00	1.44	72,796.22	113.74	4,335
<b>1999</b>	234.83	0.37	73,031.05	114.11	0
<b>2000</b>	442.76	0.69	73,473.81	114.80	-3,931
<b>2001</b>	214.23	0.33	73,688.04	115.14	6
<b>2002</b>	835.04	1.30	74,523.08	116.44	460
<b>2003</b>	626.15	0.98	75,149.23	117.42	3
<b>2004</b>	700.12	1.09	75,849.35	118.51	19
<b>2005</b>	1,496.12	2.34	77,345.47	120.85	280
<b>2006</b>	6,505.66	10.17	83,851.13	131.02	50
<b>2007</b>	3,429.22	5.36	87,280.35	136.38	261
<b>2008</b>	2,659.54	4.16	89,939.89	140.53	274
<b>2009</b>	1,965.21	3.07	91,905.10	143.60	163
<b>2010</b>	626.26	0.98	92,531.36	144.58	12
<b>2011</b>	3,395.05	5.30	95,926.41	149.89	38
<b>2012</b>	71.82	0.11	95,998.23	150.00	279
<b>2013</b>	82.58	0.13	96,080.81	150.13	24

**D. Service Territory Maps**

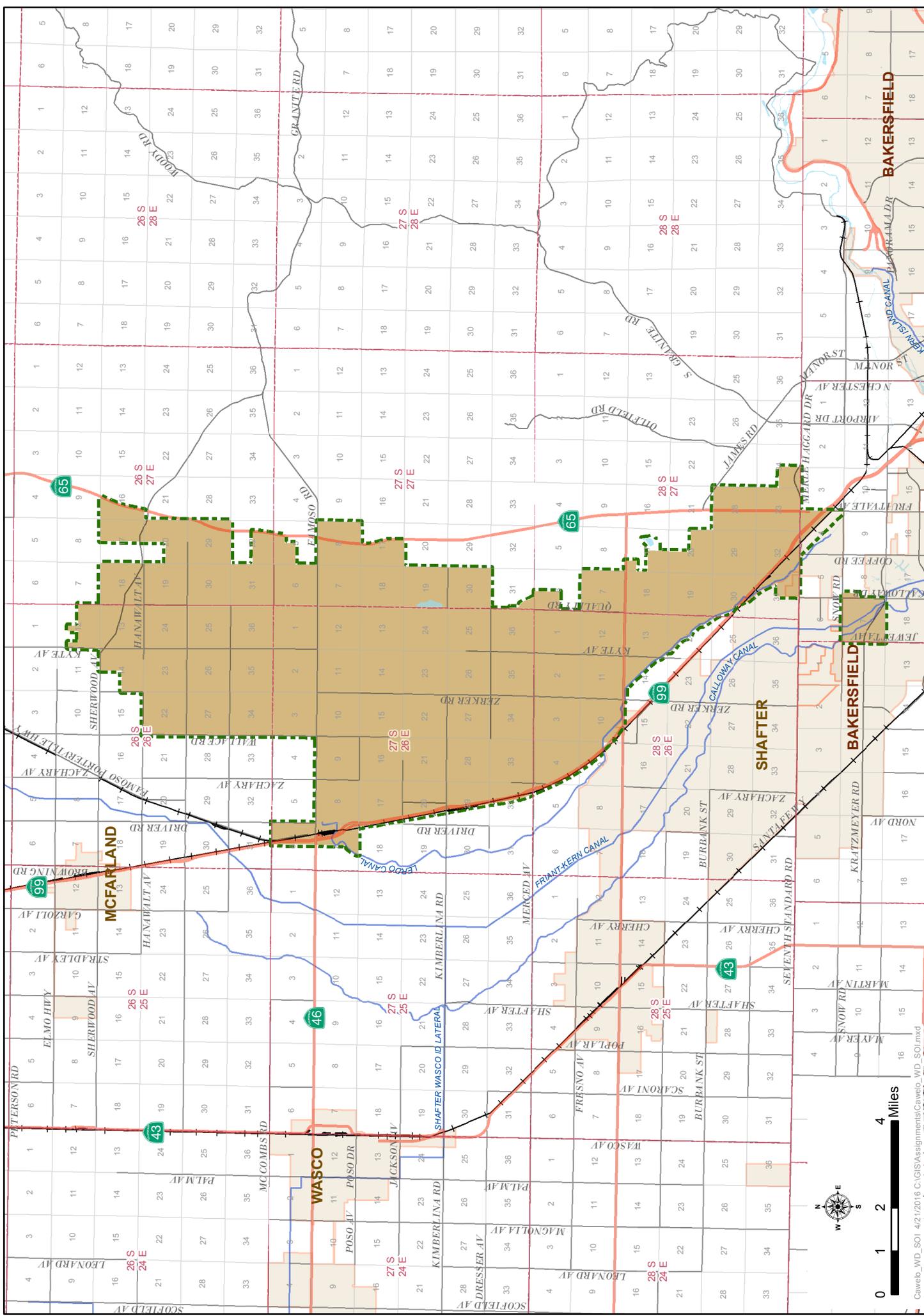


# Arvin Edison Water Storage District Sphere of Influence

C:\GIS\Projects\WaterStorage\DistrictSOI\ArvinEdisonWD\_SOI.mxd 05/25/2009



- Legend**
- City Limits
  - Water Storage District SOI
  - Water Storage District
  - Other
  - Arvin-Edison Water Storage District



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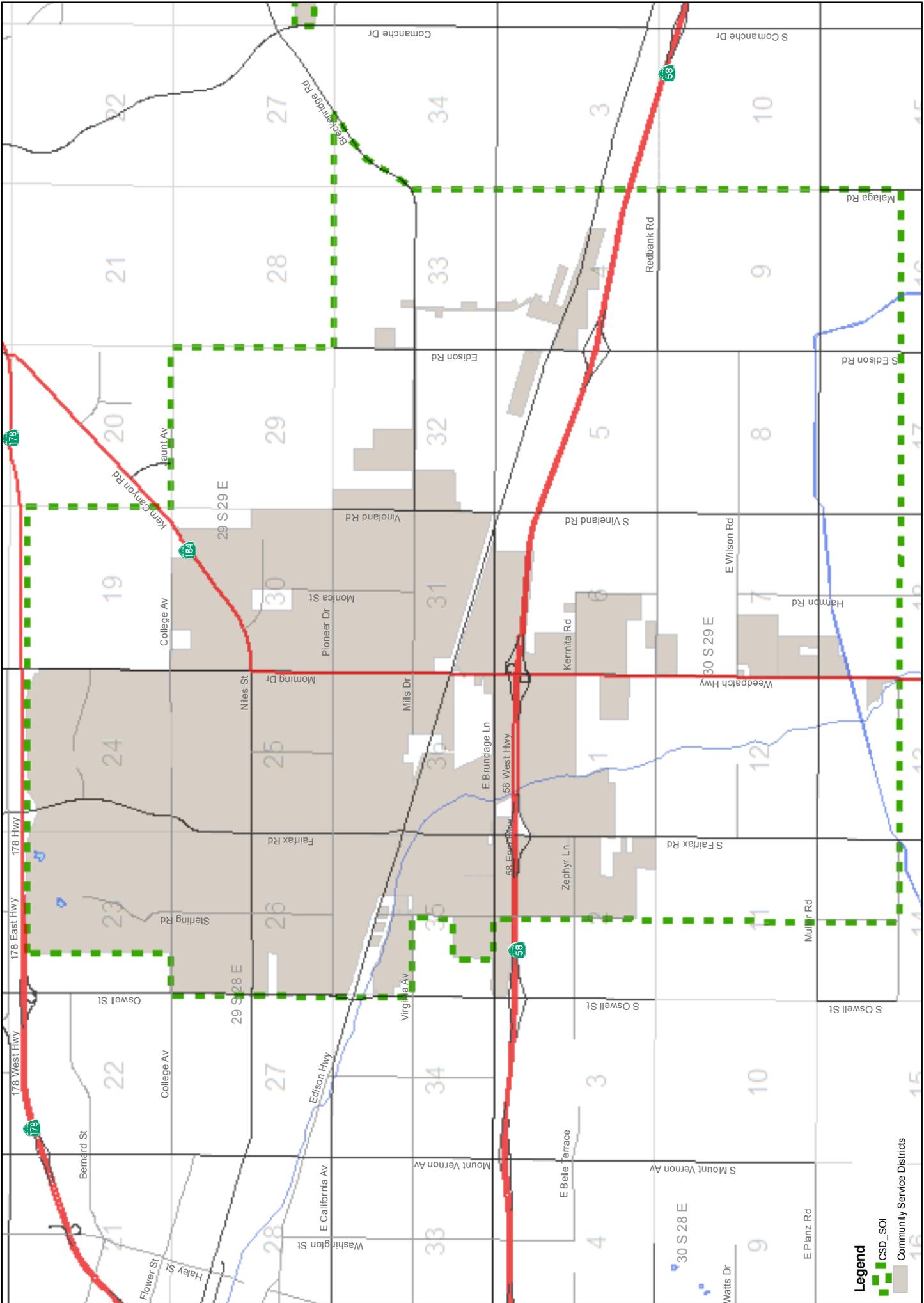
# Cawelo Water District Sphere of Influence

**Legend**

- SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
- CURRENT BOUNDARY

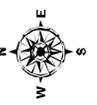


Cawelo\_WD\_SOI\_4/21/2016 C:\GIS\Assignments\Cawelo\_WD\_SOI.mxd

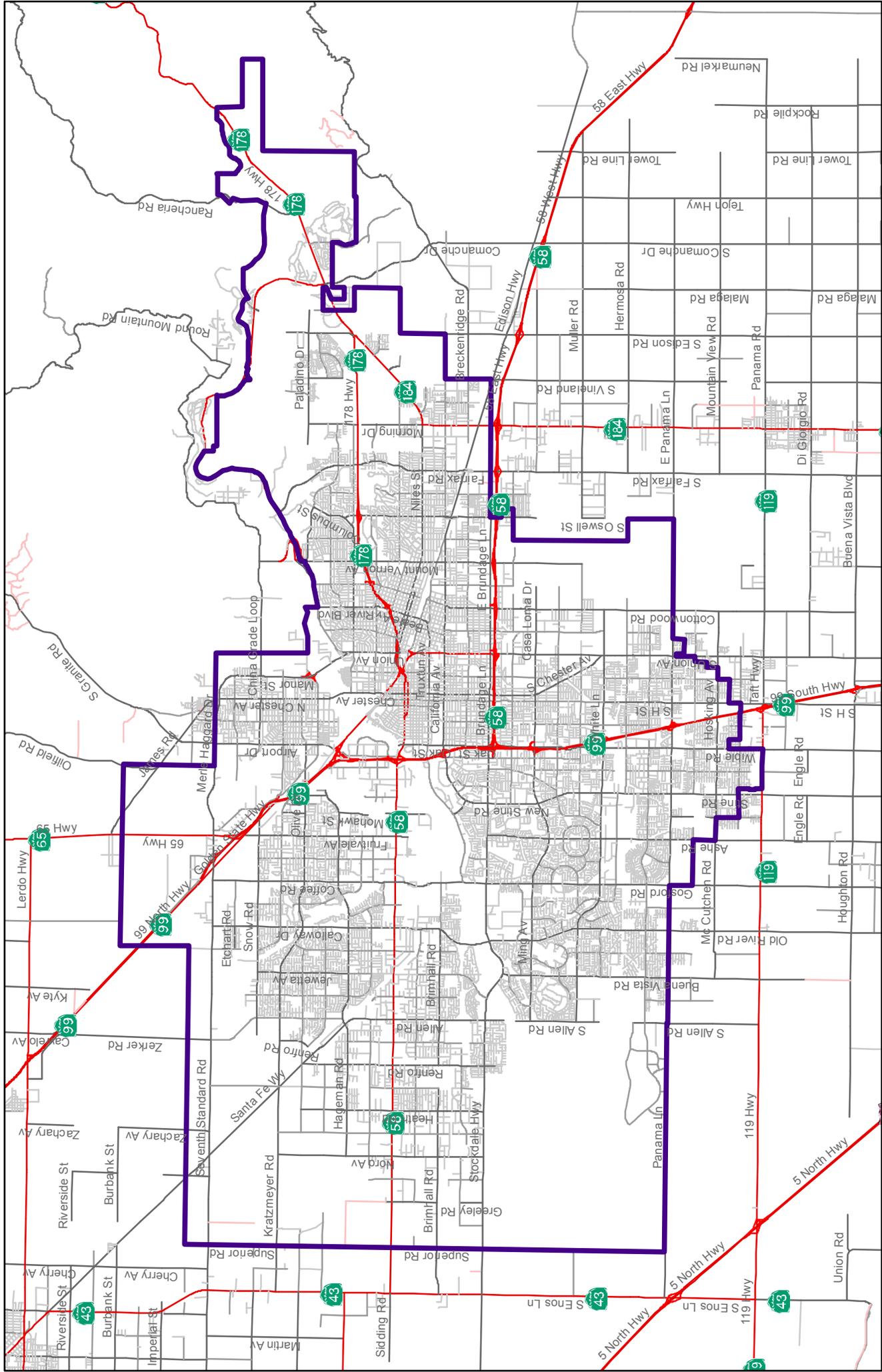


C:\GIS\Projects\CommunityServiceDistricts\EastNilesCSD.mxd 6/2/2009

# East Niles Community Services District Sphere of Influence



**Legend**  
 ■ CSD\_SOI  
 ■ Community Service Districts



c:\gis\projects\separationofgrades\ri\IGBSOGD.MXD

# Greater Bakersfield Separation of Grade District

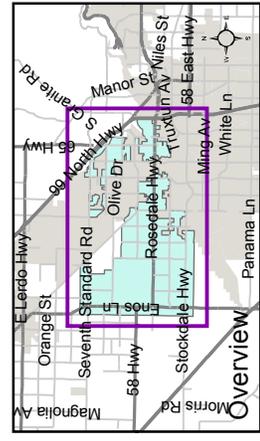
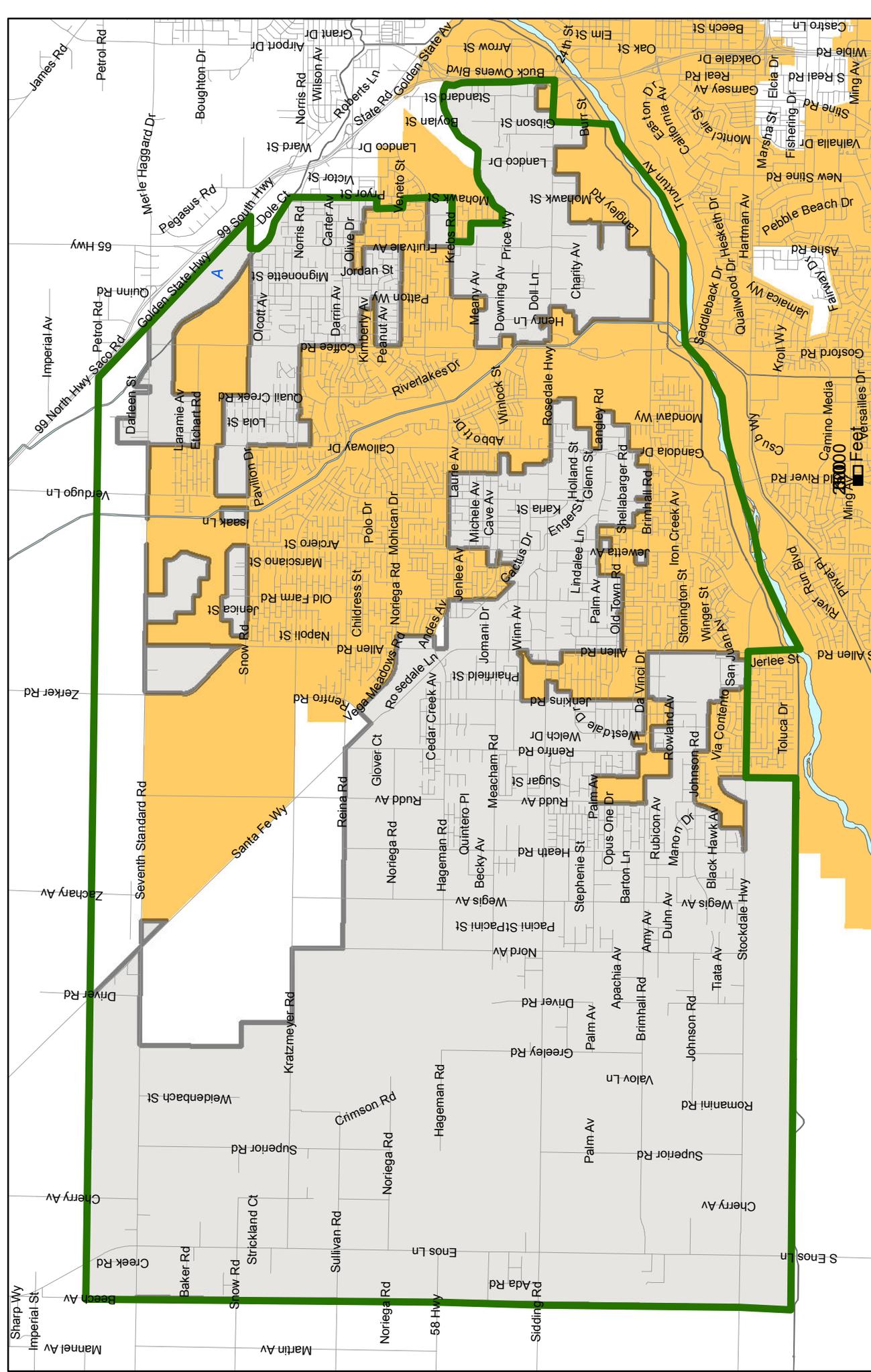


**Legend**  
— district boundary







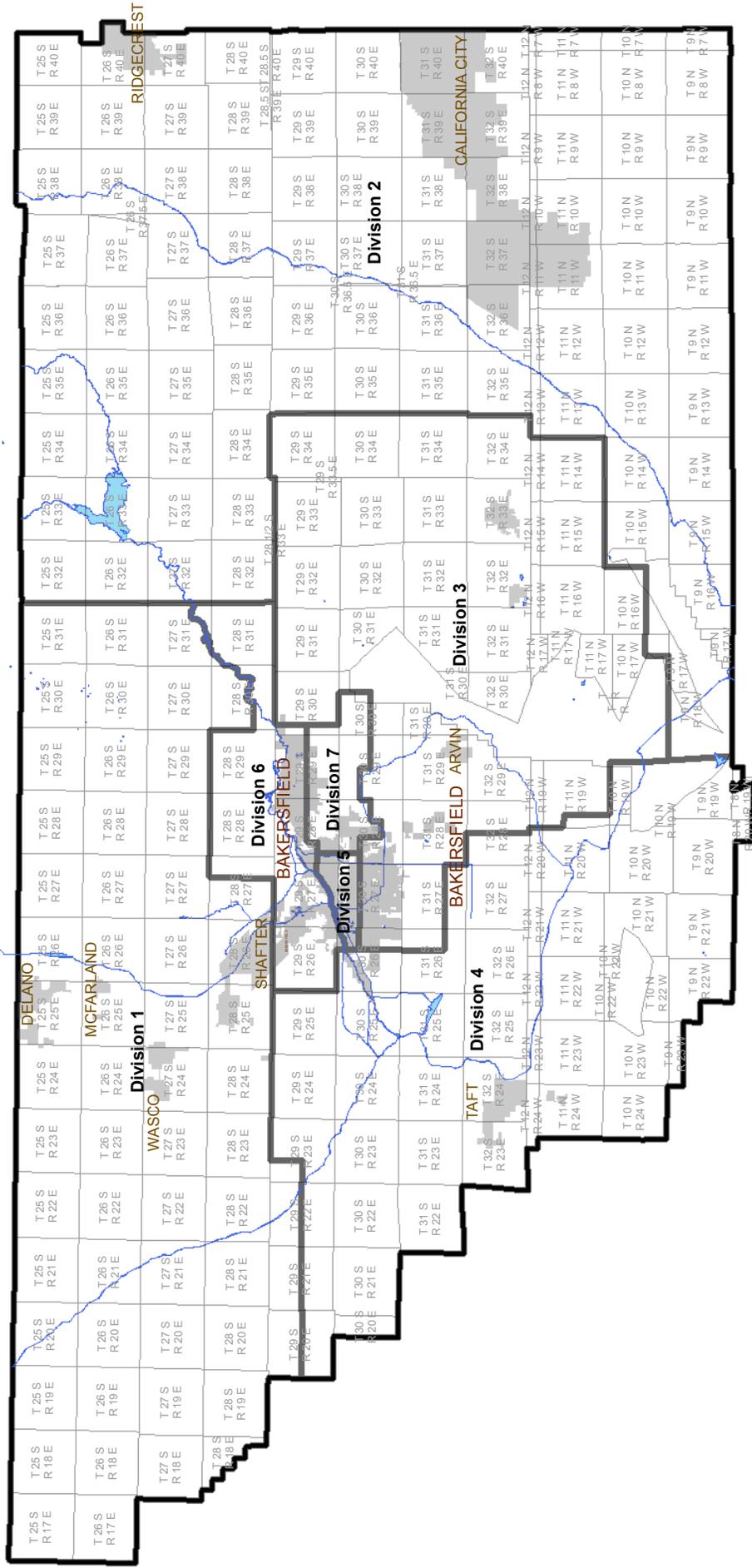


# County Service Area No. 71

**Legend Zoning**

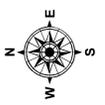
- csa71\_bdry
- water\_course
- CSA71
- City Limits





# Kern County Water Agency Sphere of Influence

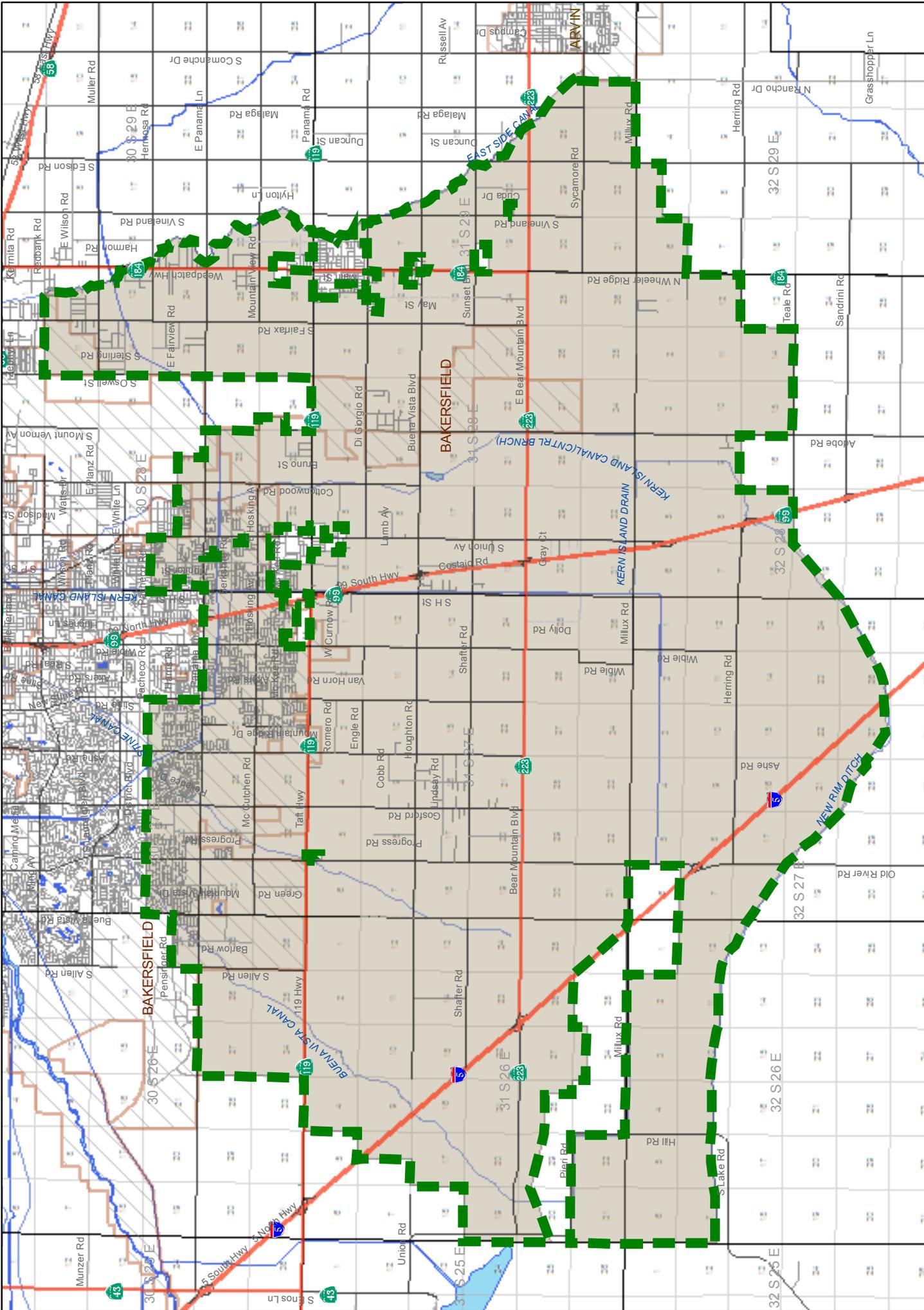
C:\GIS\Projects\Water\Districts\SOIKCWA.mxd 2/28/2009



**Legend**

- City Limits (represented by a grey square)
- KCWA (represented by a black outline)





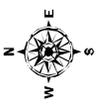
C:\GIS\Projects\WaterDistricts\SOIKernDelta\_WD\_SOI.mxd 2/28/2009

# Kern Delta Water District Sphere of Influence

**Legend**

- Water District SOI
- Water District
- City Limits

Kern County LAFCO



Tulare County

Kings County

San Luis Obispo County

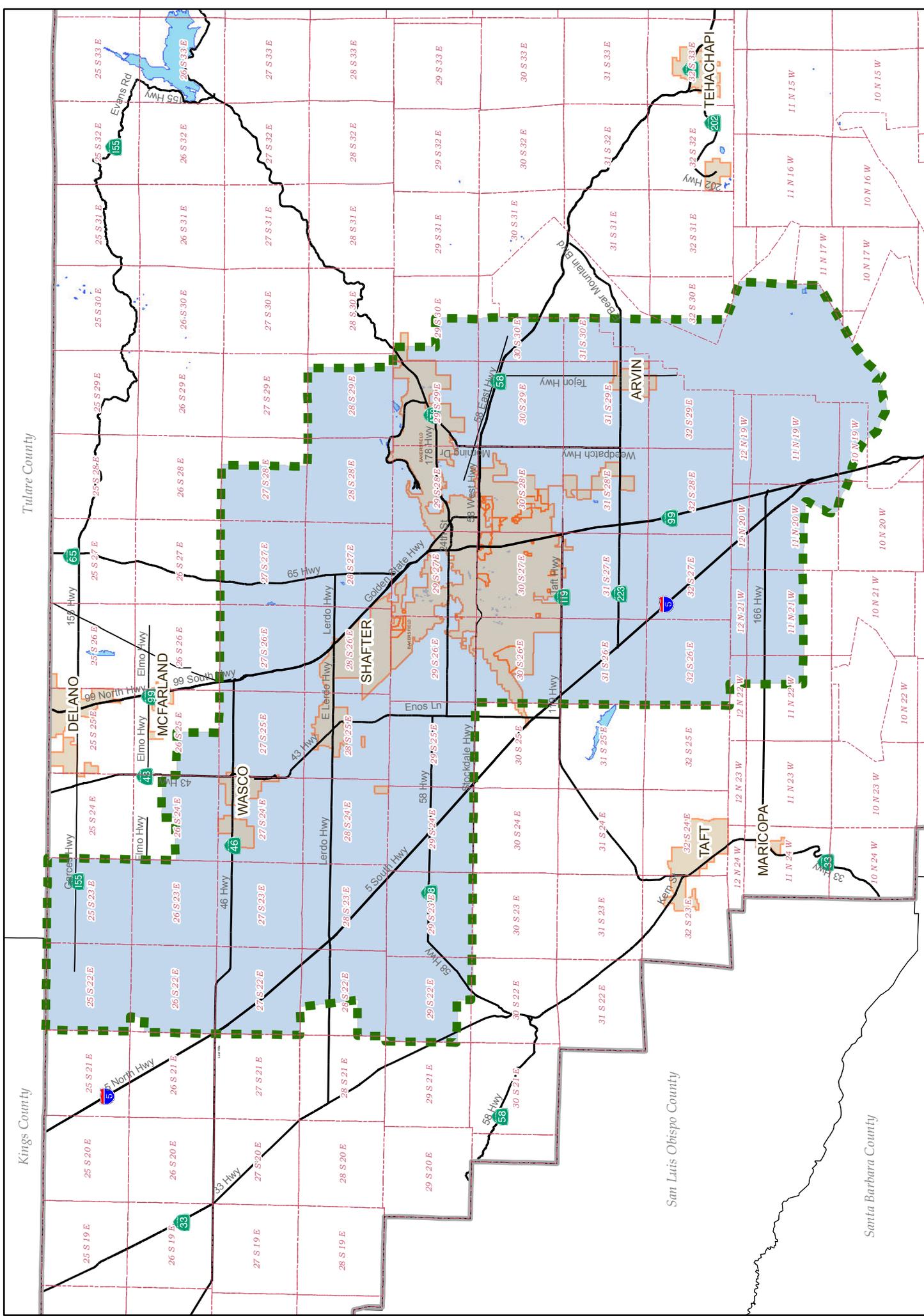
Santa Barbara County

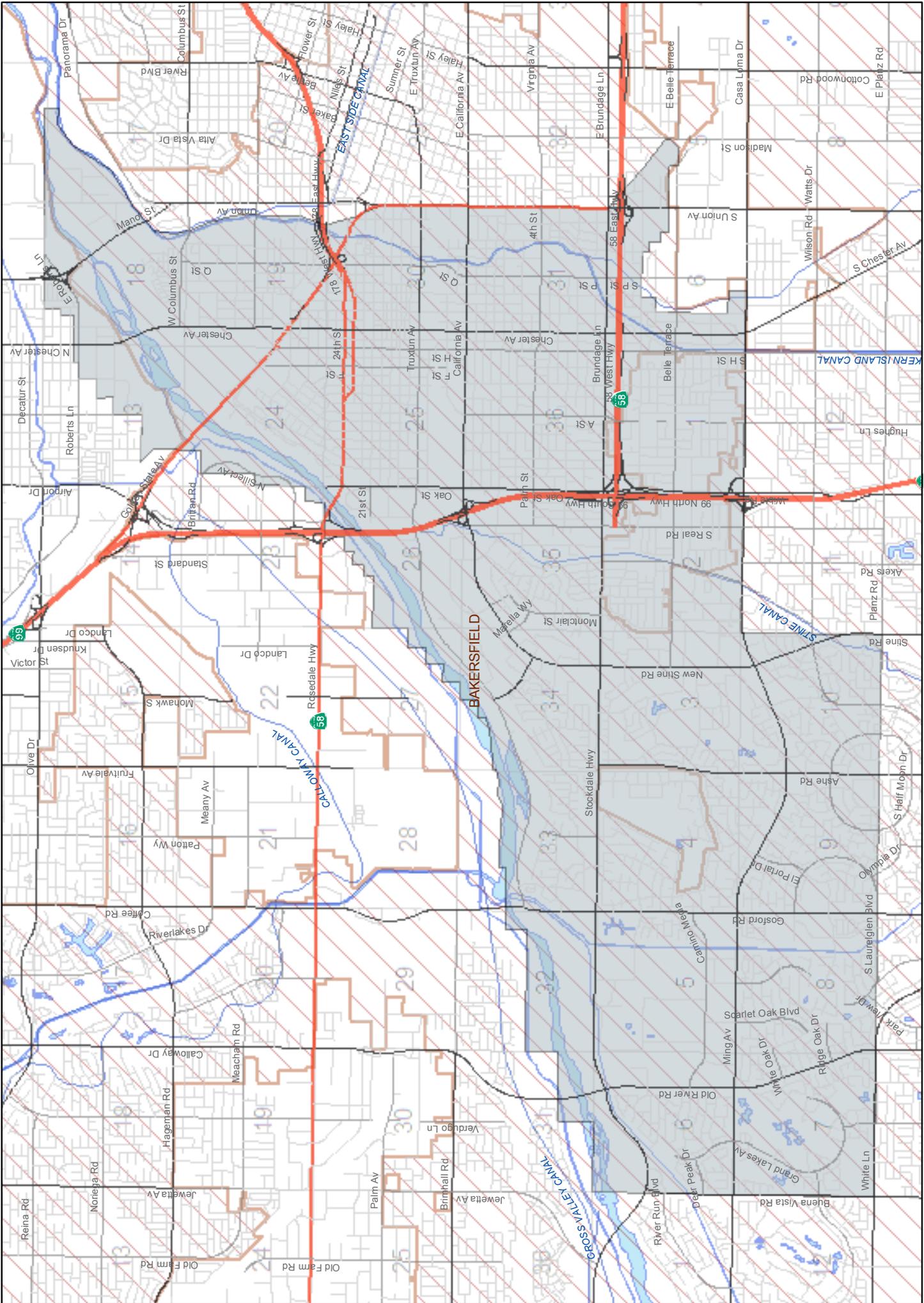
Legend

- VectorControl SOI
- City Limits
- VectorControl



# Kern Mosquito Abatement District Sphere of Influence





C:\GIS\Project\Levee\KernRiver\LeveeDistrictSOI.mxd 08/28/2009

# Kern River Levee District Sphere of Influence

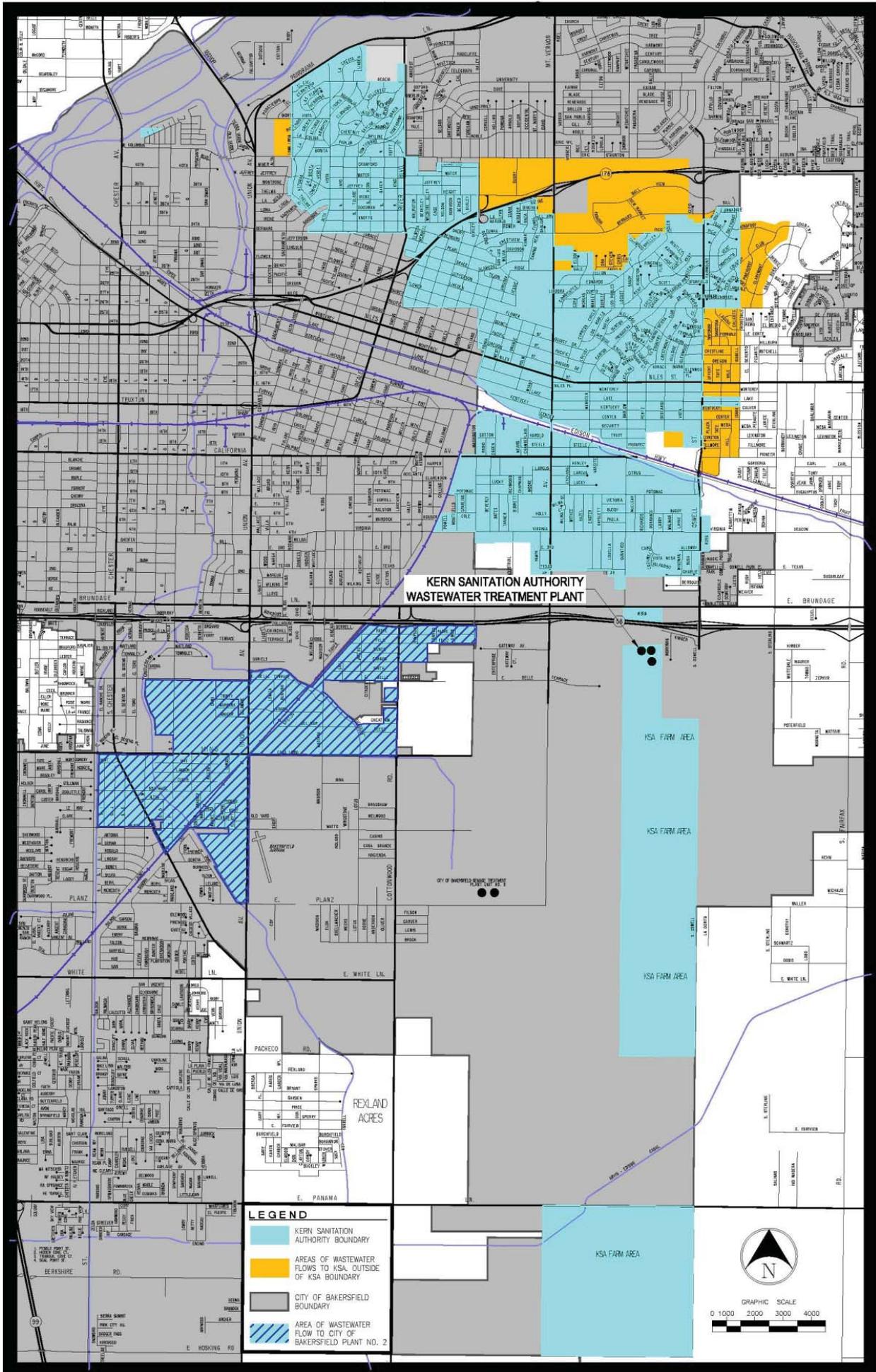
**Legend**

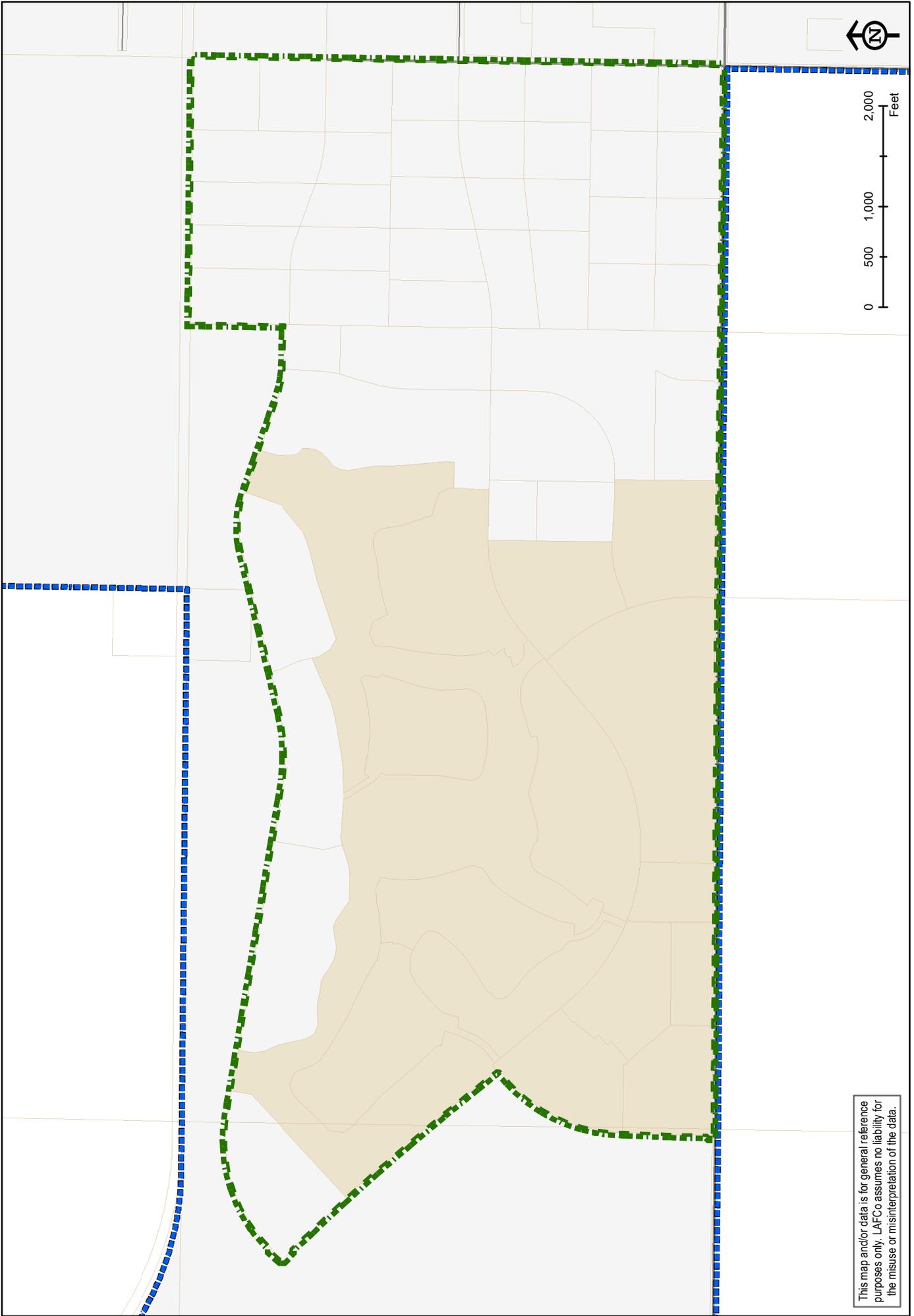
-  Kern River Levee
-  City Limits
-  © 2009 LAFCO



 0 0.5 1 2 Miles

# KERN SANITATION AUTHORITY AREA MAP





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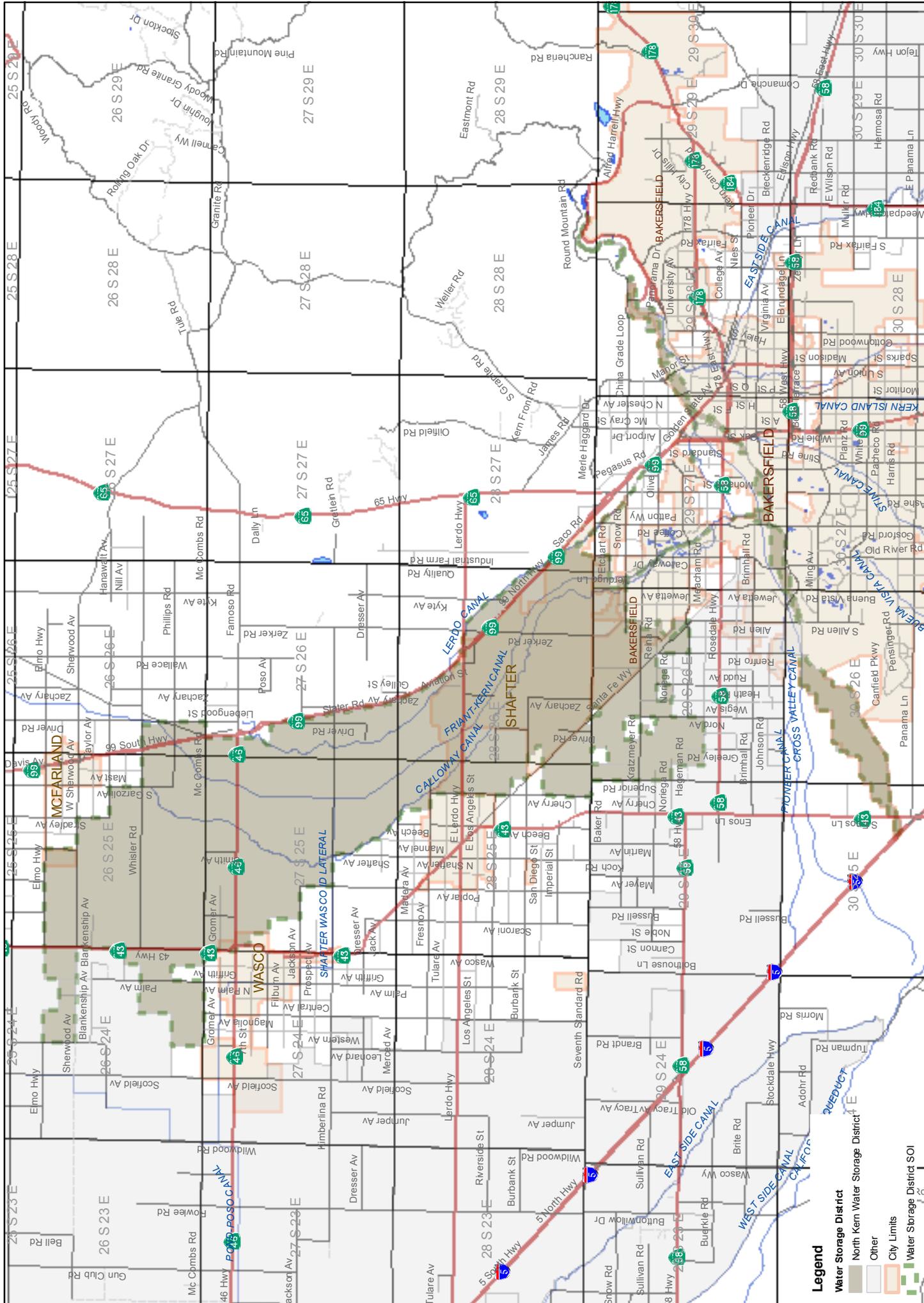
**LEGEND**

-  EXISTING SERVICE AREA
-  SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
-  BAKERSFIELD CITY LIMIT



**MCALLISTER RANCH  
IRRIGATION DISTRICT  
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE**





# North Kern Water Storage District Sphere of Influence

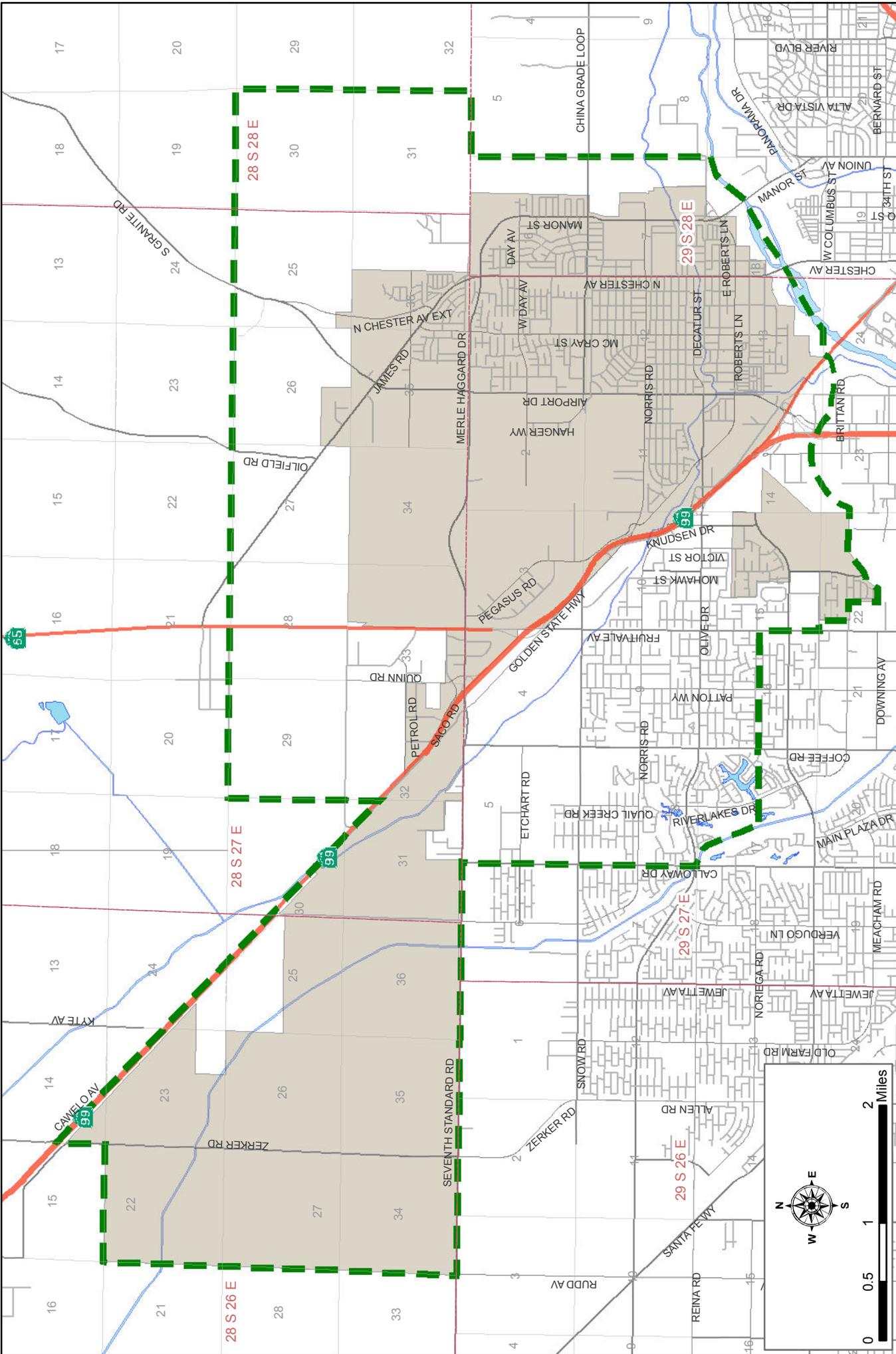
C:\GIS\Projects\WaterStorage\Districts\SOI\North Kern\WSD\_SOI.mxd 05/30/2009

© 2009 LAFCO

**Legend**

- Water Storage District
  - North Kern Water Storage District
  - Other
- City Limits
- Water Storage District SOI





NOR-MWD\_SOI - 8/27/2012 - C:\GIS\Sync\Assignments\NOR-MWD\_SOI.mxd

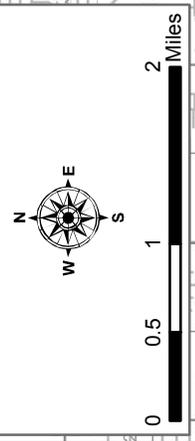
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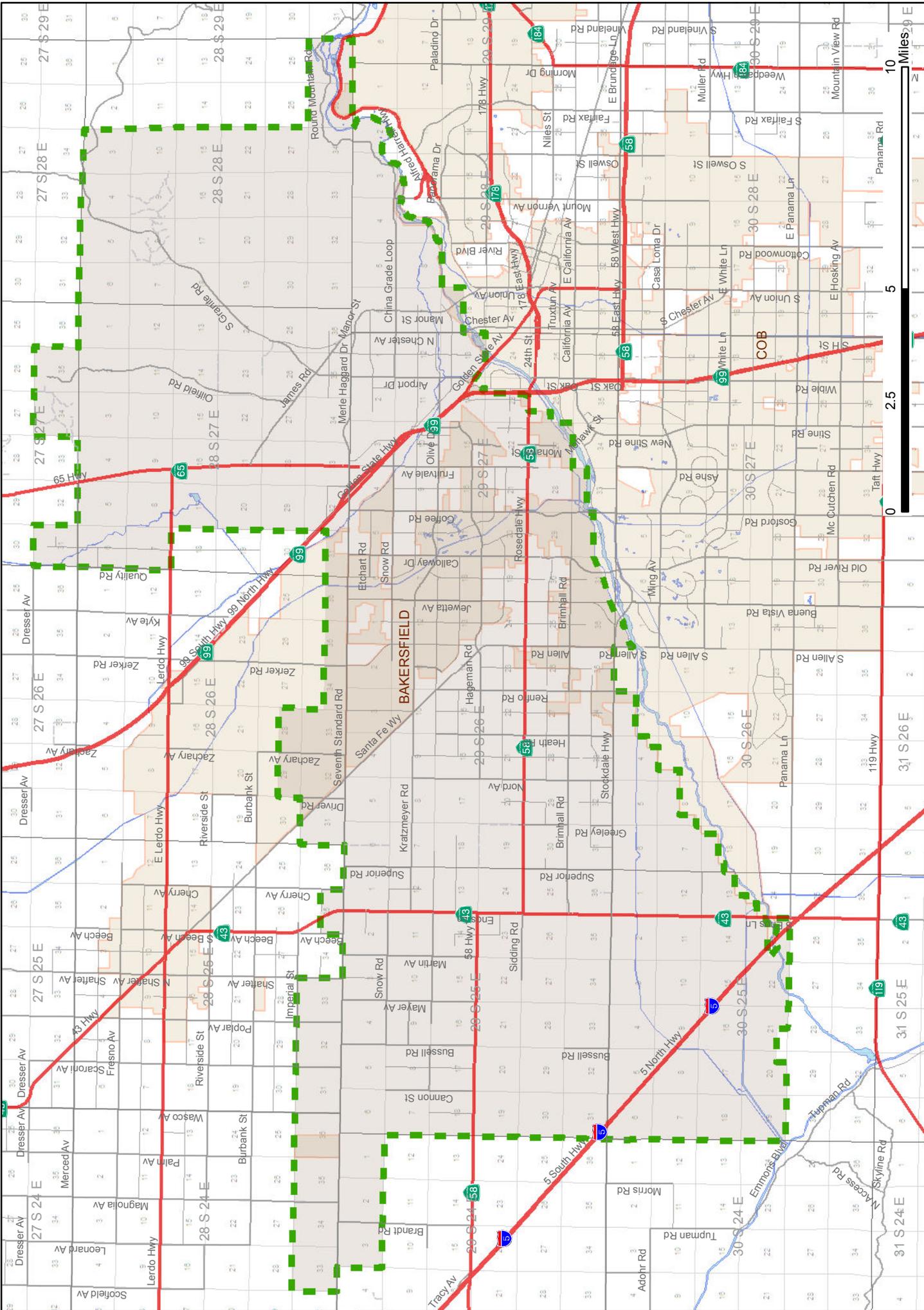
# North of the River Municipal Water District & Sphere of Influence



**Legend**

-  Water District SOI
-  Water District





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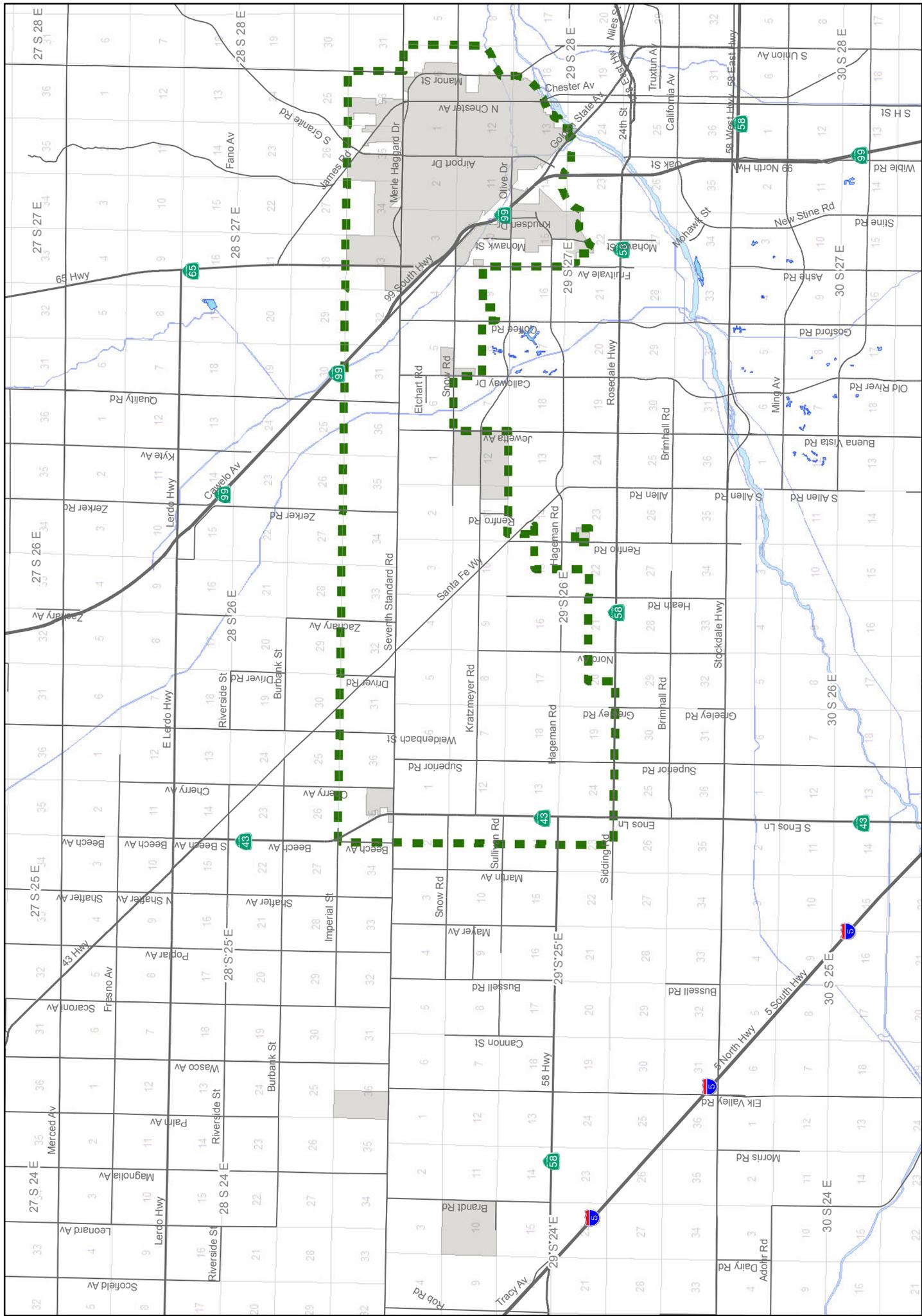
# North Bakersfield Recreation District Sphere of Influence

C:\GIS\Project\ParkRec\Districts\North BakersfieldRec&Park.mxd 12/01/2011

**Legend**

- Kern County LAFCO
- Park & Recreation District SOI
- Park & Recreation Districts

N  
W E S



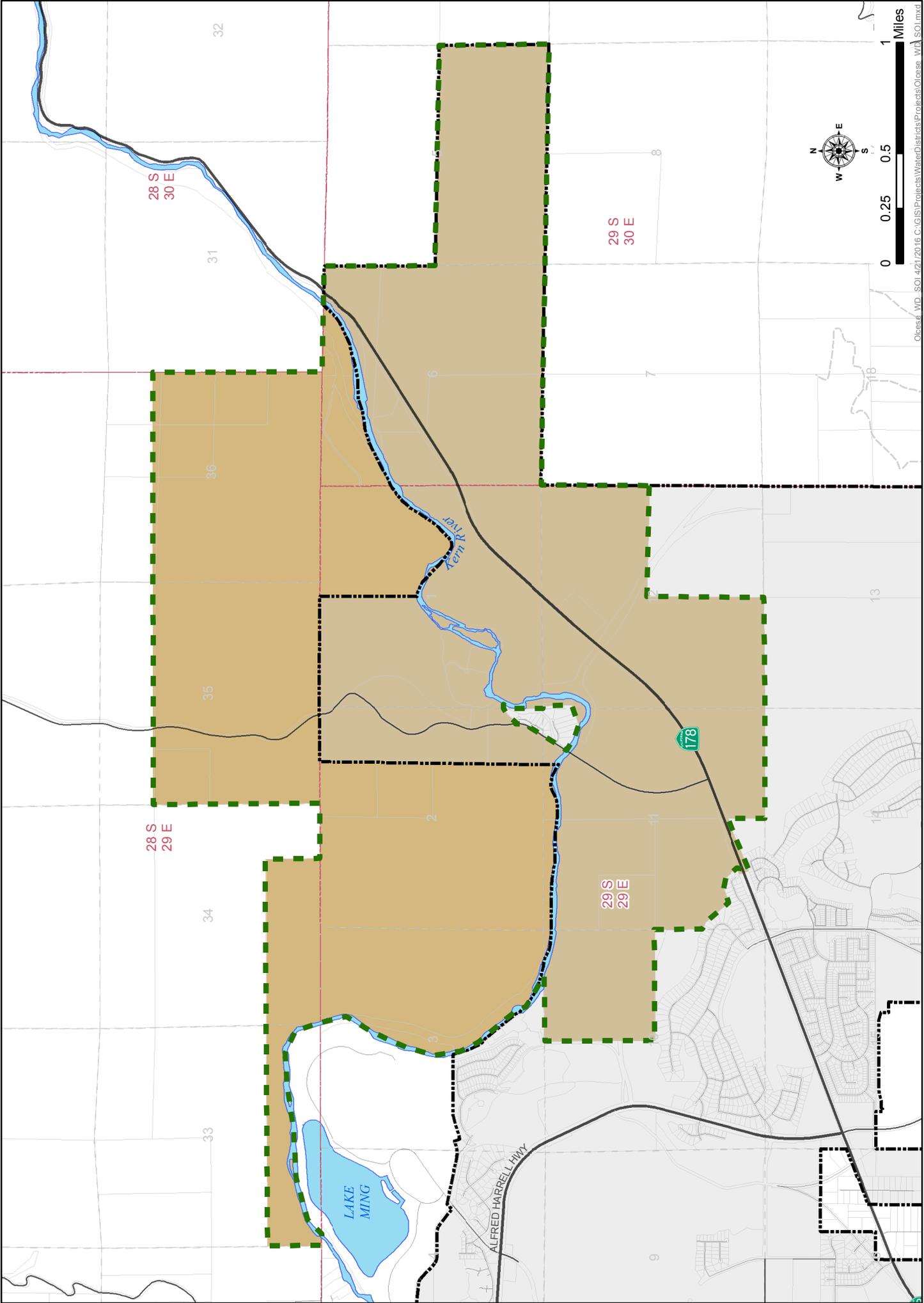
C:\GIS\Projects\Sanitation District\NORSOI\_soi.mxd 12/19/11

# North of the River Sanitary District Sphere of Influence

**Legend**

- Kern County LAFCO
- Sanitation Districts SOI
- North of the River Sanitary





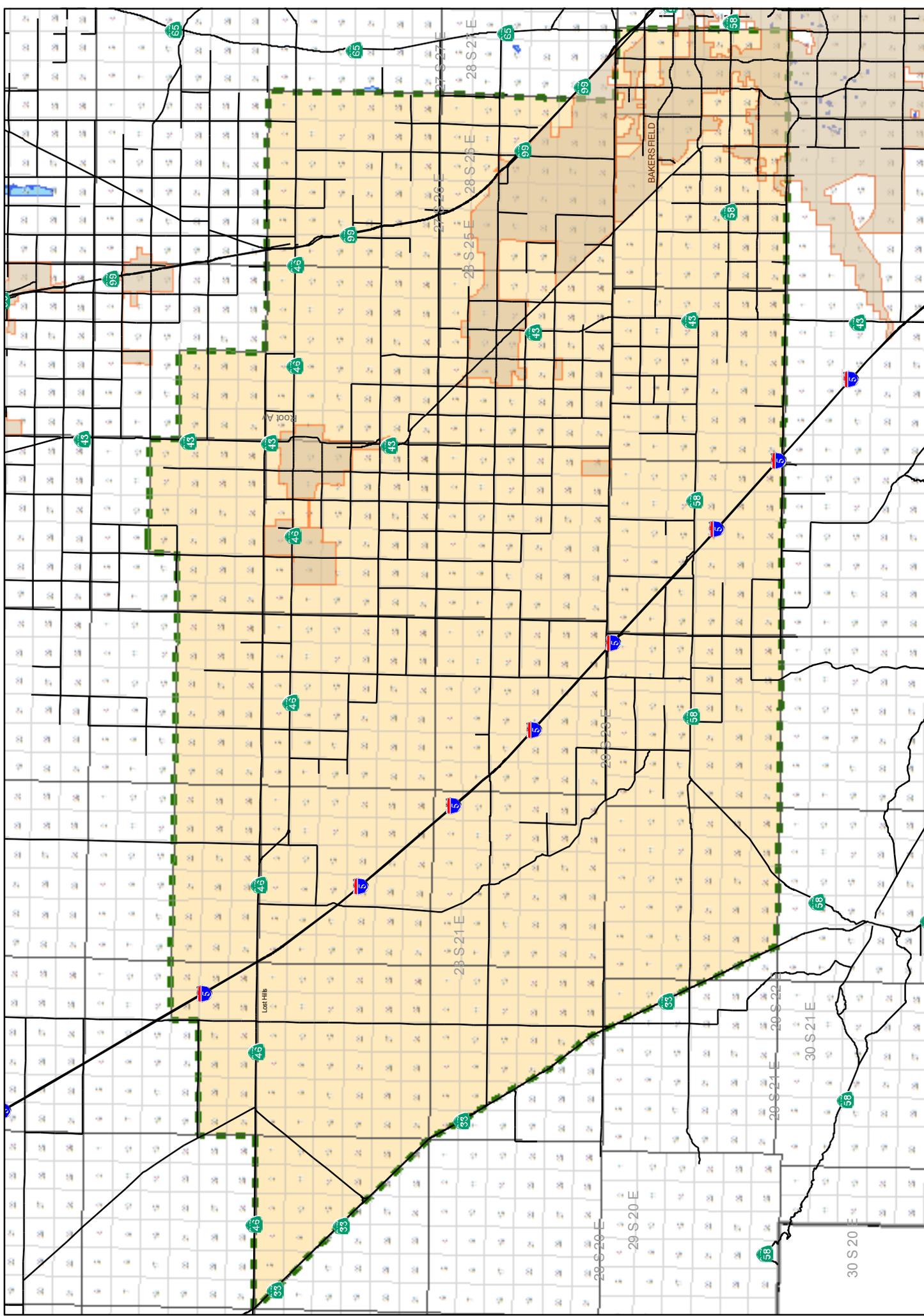
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# Olcese Water District Sphere of Influence

**Legend**

- District Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Bakersfield City Limits

Olcese.dwg\_SOI\_4/21/2016 C:\GIS\Projects\WaterDistricts\Projects\Olcese\_WD\_SOI.mxd



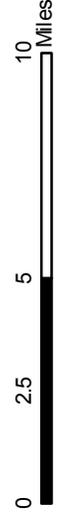
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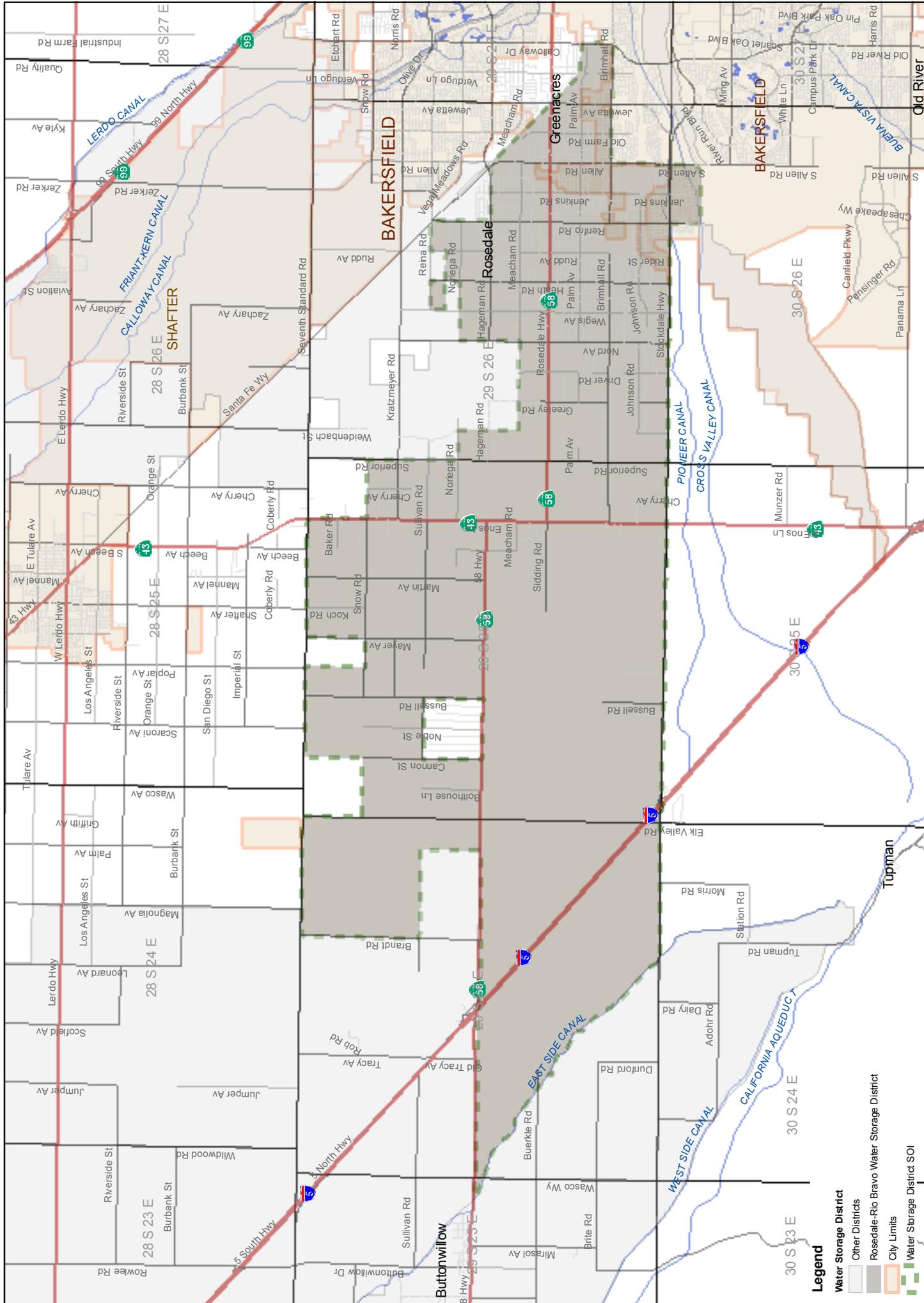
# Public Cemetery District No.1

## Legend

-  City Limits
-  CemeteryDist\_SOI
-  CemeteryDistricts

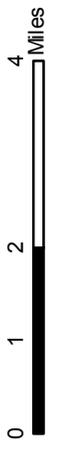
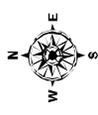
Map by County  
LAFCO



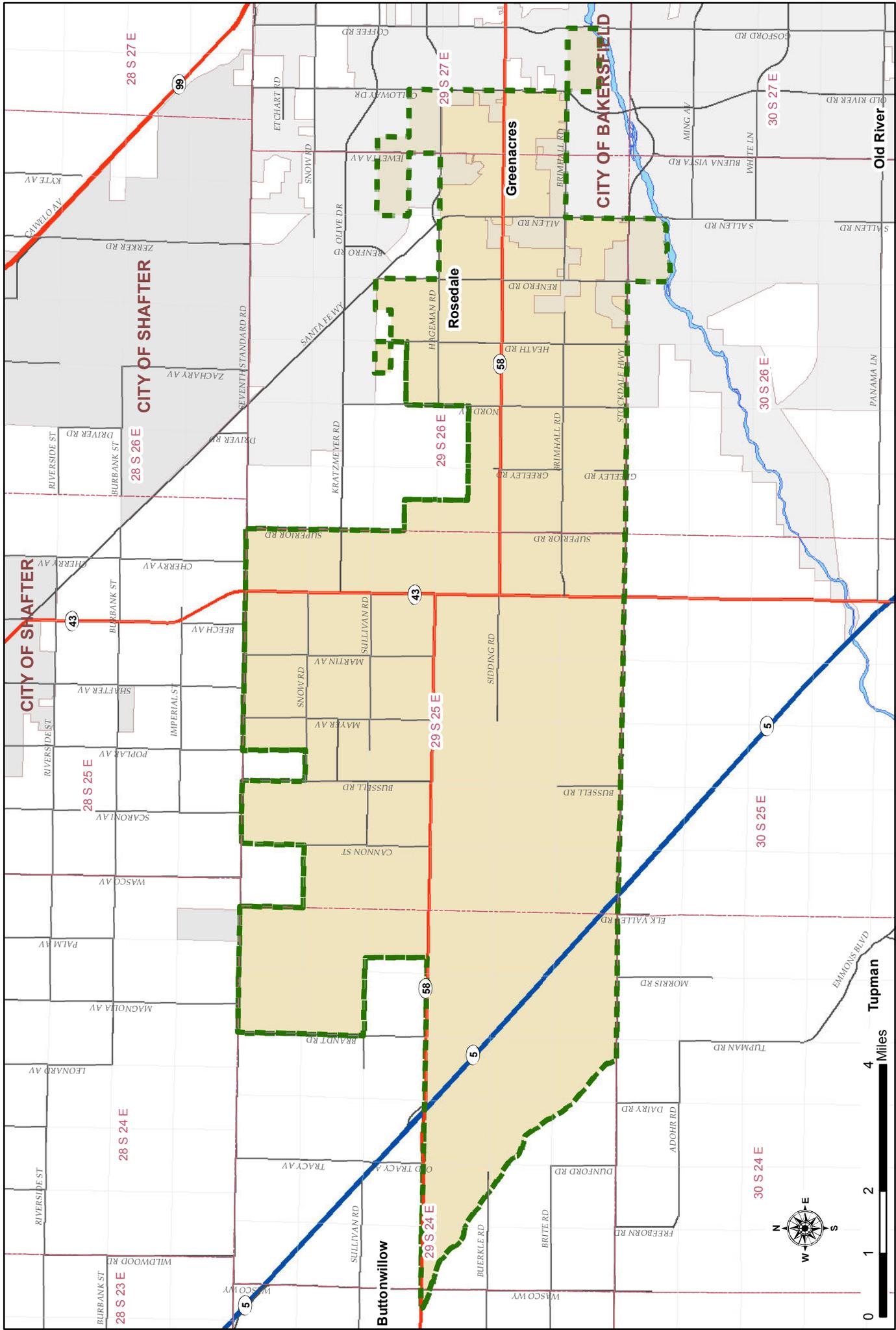


# Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District Sphere of Influence

C:\GIS\Projects\WaterStorageDistricts\OIRRB\WSD\_SO1.mxd 05/30/2009



- Legend**
- Water Storage District
  - Other Districts
  - Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District
  - City Limits
  - Water Storage District SOI



Kern County  
LAFCO

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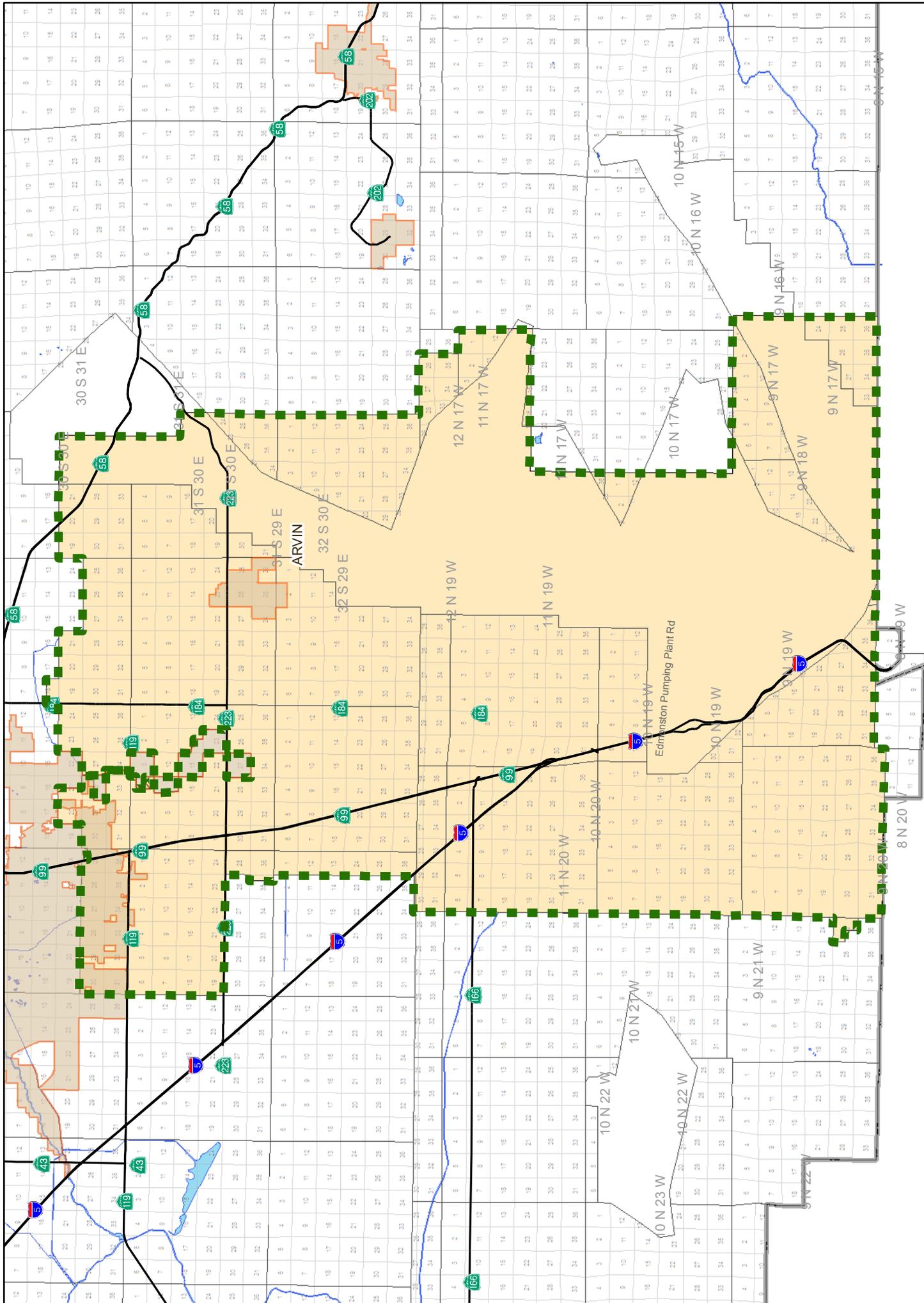
# Rosedale-Rio Bravo Resource Conservation District (RCD) Sphere of Influence



Path: C:\GIS\Sync\Assignments\Rosedale-Rio Bravo RCD-SOI.mxd Date Saved: 7/26/2012

## Legend

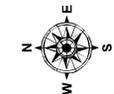
- Rosedale-Rio Bravo-Sphere of Influence
- Rosedale-Rio Bravo District
- City Limits



# South Kern Cemetery District

**Legend**

- CemeteryDist\_SOI
- City Limits
- CemeteryDistricts
- Kern County LAFCO



## E. County Service Areas in City SOI

A county service area (CSA) is a type of local government which is similar to a special district. A CSA is a dependent special district that operates under the County Service Area Law, rely on county boards of supervisors for their governance, offer different levels of county services, and deliver those services to distinct geographic areas. A county board of supervisors always governs a CSA, which can provide any type of county service or a higher level of any county service that the county government provides to an unincorporated area.

No.	County Service Area	Boundaries	Service Provided
4	<b>Northwest Ranchos</b>	A portion of the area bounded on the north by Cherrywood Ln, on the south by Lucille Ave, on the east by Fruitvale Ave, on the west by Jennifer St, in northwest Bakersfield	Streetlights
5	<b>Casa Loma Acres</b>	On the north by Belle Terrace, on the south by Casa Loma Dr, on the east by Eastside Canal, on the west by an alley west of Lomita Dr	Streetlights
8	<b>La Cresta</b>	On the north by El Cielo Dr, on the south by Columbus St, on the east by Alta Vista Dr, on the west by Loma Linda Dr	Streetlights
9	<b>Hillcrest</b>	Located northwest of Niles and Oswell Streets	Streetlights
10	<b>Sabaloni</b>	Certain portions of area between Norris Rd and Weldon Ave, between Jennifer St and Coffee Rd	Streetlights & Septic Monitoring
11	<b>Lakeview</b>	An irregularly-shaped district generally bounded on the north by Hwy 58, on the south by Casa Loma Dr, on the east by Washington St, on the west by the City of Bakersfield or East Side Canal, also the Rexland Acres area southeast of Pacheco Rd and Union Ave & Parcel Map 11093, north of Casa Loma Dr, east of Cottonwood Rd	Streetlights
11.4	<b>Rexland Acres</b>	On the north by Rexland Dr, on the south by Buckley Ave, on the east by East Side Canal, on the west by S. Union Ave	Sewer Maintenance
11.5	<b>Lakeview</b>	Parcel Map 11093/Tract 6400, on the north by Belle Terrace, on the south by Casa Loma Dr, on the east by Washington St, on the west by Cottonwood Rd & Parcel Map 11141, south of White Ln, west of Union Ave	Drainage Single-Family Multi-Family  Commercial
15	<b>Oakhaven</b>	A portion of the area north and south of Olive Dr, between Victor St and Urner St	Streetlights
15.4	<b>Oakhaven</b>	Pryor St, Logan St, Nomi St and Victor St, between Olive Dr and Brookdale Ave, south side of Olive Dr, all of Brookdale Ave, between Sandalwood St & Victor St	Street Sweeping
15.5	<b>Oakhaven</b>	Parcel Map 10201, north of Olive, east of Victor, south of Norris	Drainage
17	<b>Orangewood</b>	On the north by Kern Canyon Rd, on the south by Edison Hwy, on the east by Vineland Rd, on the west by Morning Dr, east Bakersfield and Tract 5560; Tract 5990, south of Pioneer Dr, at Monica St;	Streetlights

No.	County Service Area	Boundaries	Service Provided
		<p>Tract 6189, north of Rosewood Ave, east of Morning Dr;</p> <p>Tracts 5910, 6797, south of Breckenridge Rd, west of Vineland Rd; &amp;</p> <p>Tracts 5655, 5884, 5918, 6636, north of Pioneer Dr, east of Monica St</p>	
17.1	Orangewood	On the north by Kern Canyon Rd, on the south by Edison Hwy, on the east by Vineland Rd, on the west by Morning Dr, east Bakersfield, Tracts 5655, 5990, 6189, 5560, 5910, 6797, 5884, 5918, 6636	Drainage
17.2	Orangewood	<p>Tracts 5560, 5910, 6797, on the north by Breckenridge Rd, on the east by Vineland Rd, east Bakersfield;</p> <p>Tract 6189, north of Rosewood Ave, east of Morning Dr;</p> <p>Tract 5990, south of Pioneer Dr, at Monica St; &amp;</p> <p>Tracts 5655, 5884, 5918, 6636, north of Pioneer Dr, east of Monica St</p>	Landscape Maintenance
17.3	Orangewood	<p>Tracts 5910 and 6797, on the north by Breckenridge Rd, on the east by Vineland Rd, east Bakersfield;</p> <p>Tract 5990, south of Pioneer Dr, at Monica St;</p> <p>Tract 6189, north of Rosewood Ave, east of Morning Dr; &amp;</p> <p>Tracts 5655, 5884, 5918, 6636, north of Pioneer Dr, east of Monica St</p>	Street Sweeping
18	Virginia Colony	<p>On the north by Edison Hwy, on the south by Brundage Ln, on the east by Poinsettia St, on the west by Bakersfield City limits &amp;</p> <p>Parcel Map 11094, south of California Ave, west side of Washington St</p>	Streetlights
18.5	Virginia Colony	<p>Tract 1394, on the north by Virginia Ave, on the south by Texas St, on the east by Quantico Ave, on the west by Easter St;</p> <p>Tract 6123, on the north by Virginia Ave, between Oswell St and Quantico Ave; &amp;</p> <p>California Ave, between Bakersfield City limits and Webster St</p>	<p>Street Sweeping Residential</p> <p>Commercial</p>
18.6	Virginia Colony	Tracts 5469 and 6123, on the north by Virginia Ave, between Oswell St and Quantico Ave & Parcel Map 11094, on the north by California Ave, on south by Potomac Ave, on the east by Washington St, on the west by Bakersfield city limits	Drainage
18.7	Virginia Colony	<p>East California Ave from Bakersfield City limits to 400 ft. east of Webster St &amp;</p> <p>Tracts 5469 and 6123, on the north by Virginia Ave, between Oswell St and Quantico Ave</p>	Landscape Maintenance
20	College Avenue	An irregularly-shaped area bounded on the north by Annadale Dr, on the south by Niles St, on the east by an area east of Oswell St, on the west by Mt. Vernon Ave	Streetlights

No.	County Service Area	Boundaries	Service Provided
21	<b>Kern Citrus</b>	On the north by Eastside Canal, on the south by Virginia Ave, on the east by Sterling Rd, on the west by Poinsettia St	Streetlights
22	<b>La Loma</b>	An irregularly-shaped area bounded on the north by Columbus St, on the south by Edison Hwy, on the east by Mt. Vernon Ave, on the west by River Blvd	Streetlights
24	<b>Fairfax</b>	On the north by Monterey St, on the south by Center St, on the east by Blossom St, on the west by Fairfax Rd	Streetlights
27	<b>Greenfield</b>	Various parcels bounded on the north by Astor Ave, on the south by Costa Dr, on the east by Marvin St, on the west by S. "H" St	Streetlights
27.2	<b>Greenfield</b>	Northeast of Panama Rd (Taft Hwy) and S. "H" St	Septic Monitoring
29	<b>West Hi Ranchos</b>	On the north by Harris Rd, on the south by Renee Ave, on the east by Akers Rd, on the west by Marvella St	Streetlights
30	<b>Greenacres</b>	Located north and south of Rosedale Hwy, between Delbert St and Van Buren Pl	Streetlights
30.2	<b>Greenacres</b>	Southeast of Palm Ave and Allen Rd, north of Rosedale Hwy, west of Old Farm Rd	Septic Monitoring
30.6	<b>Greenacres</b>	Various areas north and south of Rosedale Hwy, between Old Farm Rd and Samantha St	Fire Hydrants Septic Monitoring
31	<b>Amador</b>	On the north by Belle Terrace, on the south by Amador Ave, on the east by Delaware St, on the west by Dawn St	Streetlights
32	<b>Harris School</b>	On the north by Apache Ave, on the south by Belle Terrace, on the east by Real Rd, on the west by Stine Canal	Streetlights
34	<b>Descanso Park</b>	On the north by Niles St, on the south by Edison Hwy, on the east by Oswell St, on the west by Mt. Vernon Ave	Streetlights
36	<b>Pioneer Drive</b>	On the north by Niles St, on the south by Edison Hwy/Mills Dr, on the east by Morning Dr, on the west by Oswell St & Tract 6386 north of Eucalyptus Dr, east of Fairfax Rd	Streetlights
36.1	<b>Pioneer Drive</b>	Tract 6386 north of Eucalyptus Dr, east of Fairfax Rd	Drainage
36.2	<b>Pioneer Drive</b>	Tract 6386 north of Eucalyptus Dr, east of Fairfax Rd	Street Sweeping
36.3	<b>Pioneer Drive</b>	Tract 6386 north of Eucalyptus Dr, east of Fairfax Rd	Landscape/ Wall Maintenance
37	<b>Bel Aire Estates</b>	On the north by College Ave, on the south by East Niles St, on the east by Valencia Dr, on the west by Pictoria Dr; on the north by Willis Ave, on the south by Marie Ave, on the east by Morning Dr, on the west by Park Dr; on the north by Rexroth Ave, on the south by Hillburn Rd, on the east by Rayburn Way/ Montello St, on the west by Sterling Rd	Streetlights

No.	County Service Area	Boundaries	Service Provided
43	Loch Lomond	On the north by Terry St, on the south by Ming Ave, on the east by S. "H" St, on the west by Hwy 99	Streetlights
44	Keith Addition	On the north by Columbus St, on the south by Bernard St, on the east by River Blvd, on the west by Alta Vista Dr	Streetlights
45	Panama Mobile	A small area northwest of Hwy 99 and Panama Ln	Streetlights
52	Cedarcrest	On the north by Snow Rd, on the south by Norris Rd, on the east by Fruitvale	Streetlights Septic Monitoring
53	Southgate	On the north by Ming Ave, on the south by Wilson Rd, on the east by S. Union Ave, on the west by S. "H" St	Hydrant Maintenance
53.1	Southgate	On the north by Ming Ave, on the south by Wilson Rd, on the east by S. Chester Ave, on the west by S. "H" St	Streetlights
54	O'Grady	An area on either side of Verdugo Ln, between Hageman Rd and Meacham Rd	Streetlights Septic Monitoring
55	Harvest Moon Ranch	Northwesterly of the intersection of Stockdale Hwy and Heath Rd	Streetlights
56	Mustang Ranch	An area north of Rosedale Hwy, west of Nord Ave	Streetlights Septic Monitoring
58	Stockdale Ranchos	On the north by north property lines of San Simeon Ave, on the east side by Allen Rd, on the west by El Paso Ave, on the south by Stockdale Hwy, west of Bakersfield	Streetlights Septic Monitoring
60	Oildale Street Lights	Annex 5, north of Merle Haggard Dr, east of Quinn Rd, south of PM 11596, west of Hwy 65;  Parcel Map 10859 and Annex 6, west of Meadows Field, south of Merle Haggard Dr, east of Hwy 99; &  Parcel Map 11596, on the north by Imperial Ave, on the south by Parcel Map 8786, on the east by State Hwy 65, on the west by Quinn Rd	Streetlights Commercial
60.1	Oildale	An area west of Meadows Field, south of Imperial Ave, east of Quinn Rd and Hwy 99, north of Sunnyside Ct	Street Sweeping Commercial
60.2	Oildale	An area west of Meadows Field, south of Imperial Ave, east of Quinn Rd and Hwy 99, north of Sunnyside Ct	Drainage Commercial
66	Lazy Acres	A small area around Bonanza Dr located just south of Redbank Rd, southeast of Bakersfield & Tract 6213, between S. Fairfax Rd and Eastside Canal, north of Shirley Ln	Streetlights
66.2	Lazy Acres	Tract 6213, between S. Fairfax Rd and Eastside Canal, north of Shirley Ln	Street Sweeping
66.3	Lazy Acres	Tract 6213, between S. Fairfax Rd and Eastside Canal, north of Shirley Ln	Drainage
66.4	Lazy Acres	Tract 6213, between S. Fairfax Rd and Eastside Canal, north of Shirley Ln	Landscape / Wall Maintenance
67	Pumpkin Center	Properties north and south along Taft Hwy, east of Wible Rd	Streetlights



No.	County Service Area	Boundaries	Service Provided
<b>71.8</b>	<b>West Bakersfield</b>	<p>The area bounded on the north by Seventh Standard Rd, on the south by Stockdale Hwy/Kern River, on the east by Hwy 99, on the west by Nord Ave;</p> <p>Tracts 4887, 5526, 5611, 6162, north of Norris Rd, east of Calloway Dr;</p> <p>Tract 5862, east of Nord Ave, on Harvest Grove Ct;</p> <p>Tract 6085, north of Palm Ave, east of Nord Rd;</p> <p>Tract 6208, south of Palm Ave, east of Nord Ave;</p> <p>Tract 5875, north of Stockdale Hwy, east of Heath Rd;</p> <p>Tract 5858, south of Johnson Rd, west of Wegis;</p> <p>Tracts 5909, 6097, 6143, north of Snow Rd, west of Quail Creek;</p> <p>Tracts 6122, 6126, 6154, north of Palm Ave, east of Rudd Ave;</p> <p>Tracts 5531 and 5606, Jenkins Rd, north of Hageman;</p> <p>Tract 6197, north of Noriega Rd, west of Renfro Rd;</p> <p>Tract 4998, north of Rosedale Hwy, west of Renfro Rd;</p> <p>Tract 6544 south of Hageman Rd, west of Renfro Rd;</p> <p>Tract 6035 and 6145, south of Hageman Rd, west of Jenkins Rd;</p> <p>Tract 6214, south of Hageman Rd, west side of Rudd Rd;</p> <p>Tract 5930, 6304, east of Fruitvale Ave, north of Norris Rd;</p> <p>Tract 4940, south of Norris Rd, east of Coffee Rd;</p> <p>Tract 5448, west of Rudd Ave, south of Rosedale Hwy;</p> <p>Tract 6252, north of Hageman Rd, west of Renfro Rd;</p> <p>Tract 5760, north of Meacham Rd, west of Phairfield;</p> <p>Tracts 6024 thru 6028, 6163, east of Heath Rd, south of Palm Ave, north of Goose Lake Slough;</p> <p>LLA 113-01, east of Calloway Dr, north of Etchart Rd;</p> <p>Tract 6300, north of Stockdale Hwy, between Heath Rd and Wegis Ave; &amp;</p> <p>Tract 6305, south of Hageman Rd, west of Meadow Lake Dr</p>	Landscape/Wall Maintenance
<b>71.9</b>	<b>West Bakersfield</b>	Tract 5509, southeast corner of Johnson Rd and Heath Rd	Landscape Maintenance
<b>71.10</b>	<b>Multi-Use Trail</b>	<p>Tract 5557, north of Palm Ave, east of Heath Rd;</p> <p>Tract 5662, north of Hageman Rd, east of Renfro Rd;</p>	Landscape / Multi-Use Trail

No.	County Service Area	Boundaries	Service Provided
		Tract 5919, south of Meacham Rd, west of Renfro Rd; Tract 6103, south of Meacham Rd, west of Heath Rd Tract 5858, south of Johnson, west of Wegis; Tracts 6024 thru 6028, east of Heath Rd, south of Palm Ave; Tract 6085, south of Rosedale Hwy, west side of Wegis Ave; & Tract 6214, south of Hageman Rd, west side of Rudd Rd	
<b>81</b>	<b>Knudsen Drive</b>	Area north of Olive Dr, between Mohawk Dr and Knudsen Dr	Street Sweeping Residential Commercial Special
<b>85</b>	<b>Oswell Street</b>	North of College Ave, east of Oswell, bounded by the City of Bakersfield on the north and east	Landscape Maintenance
<b>89</b>	<b>Core Mark Court</b>	Parcel Map 9873, on the north by Edison Hwy, on the south by Brundage Ln, on Core Mark Ct	Streetlights Drainage
<b>92</b>	<b>South Union Ave.</b>	S. Union Ave, between Ming Ave and E. Belle Terrace	Streetlights
<b>92.1</b>	<b>South Union Ave.</b>	S. Union Ave, between Ming Ave and E. Belle Terrace	Median Landscape Maintenance
<b>92.2</b>	<b>South Union Ave.</b>	S. Union Ave, between Ming Ave and E. Belle Terrace	Drainage
<b>97</b>	<b>Erro Ranch</b>	Parcel Map 10632 and 10906, north of Taft Hwy, between I-5 and Erro Ranch Rd	Streetlights
<b>97.1</b>	<b>Erro Ranch</b>	Parcel Map 10632 and 10906, north of Taft Hwy, between I-5 and Erro Ranch Rd	Street Sweeping
<b>97.2</b>	<b>Erro Ranch</b>	Parcel Map 10632 and 10906, north of Taft Hwy, between I-5 and Erro Ranch Rd	Drainage

## F. Community Water Systems serving Populations 25 and over

Water System Name	Population Served	Primary Water Source Type
RIVERDALE VILLAGE	750	Purch_surface_water
VICTORY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	740	Groundwater
FULLER ACRES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	640	Groundwater
CASA LOMA WATER CO, INC.	600	Groundwater
BROCK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	500	Groundwater
STOCKDALE ANNEX MUTUAL WATER	433	Groundwater
STOCKDALE RANCHOS MUTUAL WATER CO	325	Groundwater
ENOS LANE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT	270	Groundwater
ALLEN ROAD MUTUAL WATER SYSTEM	207	Groundwater
DE RANCHO Y MOBILE VILLA WATER	200	Groundwater
EL ADOBE POA, INC.	200	Groundwater
HARVEST MOON MUTUAL WATER CO	200	Groundwater
MANON MANOR MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	200	Groundwater
MUSTANG MUTUAL WATER SYSTEM	200	Groundwater
STOCKDALE MUTUAL WATER CO.	200	Groundwater
LONG CANYON WATER COMPANY CORP.	170	Groundwater
SAN JOAQUIN ESTATES MUTUAL	165	Groundwater
ATHAL MUTUAL WATER SYSTEM	150	Groundwater
MAHER MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	150	Groundwater
HART CREEK ESTATES MUTUAL WATER CO.	149	Groundwater
OASIS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION	100	Groundwater
TWIN PINES MOBILEHOME PARK	92	Groundwater
WEGIS WATER SYSTEM	85	Groundwater
BISHOP ACRES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	81	Groundwater
BERRENDA MESA WATER DISTRICT, DOM SYSTEM	80	Purch_groundwater
GOOSELAKE WATER COMPANY	80	Groundwater
TOWN & COUNTRY WATER COMPANY	80	Groundwater
UPLANDS OF THE KERN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	80	Groundwater
WILSON ROAD WATER COMMUNITY	72	Groundwater
ST. CLAIR RANCHOS MUTUAL WATER CO.	68	Groundwater
SEVENTH STANDARD MUTUAL	66	Groundwater
RIVERVIEW HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	65	Groundwater
RANCHOS DEL RIO	62	Groundwater
OLD RIVER MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	60	Groundwater
GOSFORD ROAD WATER COMPANY	52	Groundwater
HEATH BRIMHALL P.O.A.	50	Groundwater
PANAMA ROAD PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOC	50	Groundwater
ROUND MOUNTAIN WATER COMPANY	50	Groundwater
CHOCTAW VALLEY MUTUAL WATER CO.	46	Groundwater
KRANENBURG WATER SYSTEM	45	Groundwater
AGAPE MUTUAL WATER SYSTEM	43	Groundwater
OPAL FRY AND SON	40	Groundwater
NORD ROAD WATER ASSOCIATION	39	Groundwater

Water System Name	Population Served	Primary Water Source Type
SCHWEIKART WATER SYSTEM	37	Groundwater
EAST WILSON ROAD WATER COMPANY	35	Groundwater
WINI MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	34	Groundwater
MEADOWS OF THE KERN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	32	Groundwater
SOUTH KERN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	32	Groundwater
THE ANNE SIPPI CLINIC-RIVERSIDE RANCH	30	Surface_water
RIO MESA MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	25	Groundwater
WHEELER FARMS HEADQUARTERS	25	Groundwater

Source: EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System  
Note: Water Systems that serve the same people year-round (e.g. in homes or businesses).

## G. Data Sources

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