ATTACHMENT 10
Disadvantaged Community Assistance

ATTACHMENT 10 CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

10 Attachment 10 – Disadvantaged Community Assistance

*This attachment is only necessary if the proposal includes a project that specifically addresses **a critical water supply or water quality need of a DAC**. See Exhibit E for instructions on preparations for this attachment. DWR will use the information in Attachment 10 to evaluate the application with regard to DAC program preference, DAC funding targets, and waiver of funding match (if requested). If a DAC waiver is granted, a term of the grant agreement will require the grantee to verify that the claimed DAC benefits have been provided by completing the proposed project.*

10.1 Urban Bakersfield Water Use Efficiency Project

This project is not a DAC project.

10.2 Tehachapi Regional Water Use Efficiency Project

10.2.1 Documentation of DAC Presence

The City of Tehachapi is classified as a disadvantaged community (DAC) as defined by the DWR in the 2012 IRWM Guidelines. The City has a community average Median Household Income (MHI) of less than 80 percent of the statewide MHI. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census (2011) for the period of 2006-2010, the state of California's MHI was $61,632 while the City of Tehachapi's MHI was $46,250, 75% of the State's MHI. The boundary of the City of Tehachapi DAC in the Tehachapi Regional Water Use Efficiency Project is depicted in **Figure 10-1**. The figure shows the City limits in relation to the Census Place boundary obtained from the DWR website (http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/resourceslinks.cfm).

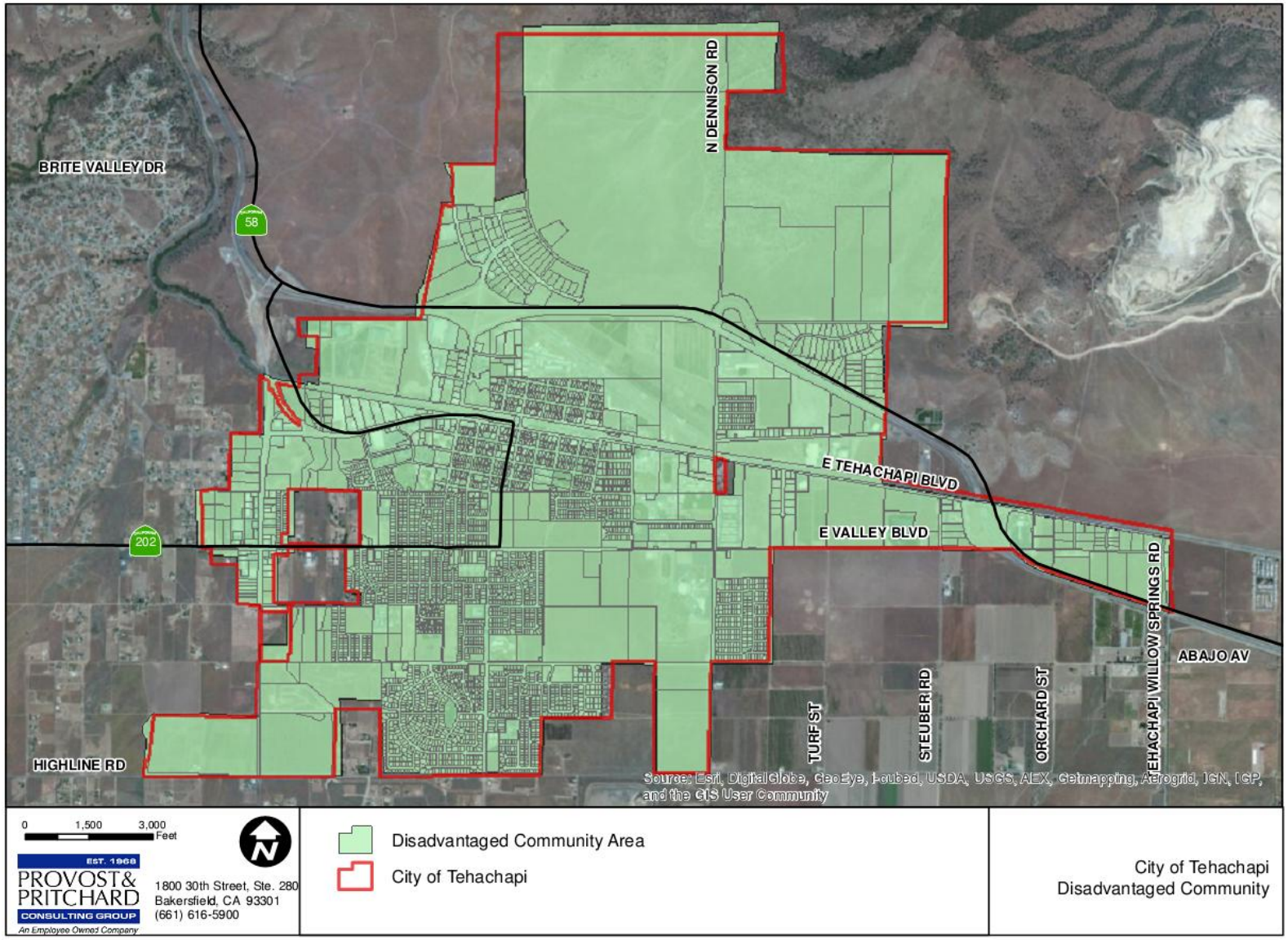

Figure 10-1: Disadvantaged Community – City of Tehachapi

10.2.1 Documentation of DAC Needs

Funding Match Waiver Need

The Tehachapi Regional Water Use Efficiency Project encompasses the Tehachapi-Cummings County Water District (TCCWD), Golden Hills CSD, Stallion Springs CSD, Bear Valley CSD, and the City of Tehachapi. TCCWD is requesting a cost share waiver for the portion of the Tehachapi Regional Water Use Efficiency Project that directly benefits the City of Tehachapi, a DAC stated in **Section 10.2.1**. The DAC Waiver request for the TCCWD will be used to implement the Low-Income Direct Install Toilet Replacement and Audit Program in the City of Tehachapi. The TCCWD DAC Waiver request is $482,410 for the implementation of the aforementioned program; approximately 64 percent of the total project cost of $750,000.

The DAC Waiver is needed due to the fact that low-income customers tend not to participate in traditional agency rebate projects. This is due to the financial burden of both the initial capital expense and/or difficulty of hiring a licensed plumber to perform the installation. The Direct Install Program would help the residents of this low-income area by having a designated contractor furnish and install high efficiency toilets for free.

A letter demonstrating the City of Tehachapi's support and need for the Tehachapi Regional Water Use Efficiency Project is attached in **Appendix 10.2-A**.

Critical Water Supply Need

The Project does not specifically meet a critical water supply needs as defined in the 2012 IRWM Guidelines; however, the groundwater supply for the Tehachapi Basin is of concern. As discussed in Attachment 1, the Court ordered groundwater adjudication for the Tehachapi Basin became necessary due to a diminishing groundwater supply, restricting total annual extractions from the Tehachapi Basin to 5,500 AF of which the City of Tehachapi is allocated 1,822 AFY. The limited groundwater allocation and periodic drought conditions, coupled with the reduction of imported SWP supplies since 2008, generate the need for reliable conservation practices; thus, the basin needs to increase the conservation of local potable water supplies to ensure future needs of the area are met.

10.3 Snyder Well Intertie Pipeline for Irrigation and Nitrate Removal

10.3.1 Documentation of DAC Presence

Refer to **Section 10.2.1** regarding the DAC classification of the City of Tehachapi

10.3.1 Documentation of DAC Needs

Funding Match Waiver Need

The City of Tehachapi is requesting a waiver for the entire cost of the project, minus a small cost share for work that has been completed to date as detailed in Attachment 5 - Budgets.

Critical Water Supply and Quality Need

The Snyder Well Intertie Pipeline will connect the Snyder Well to the TCCWD raw water pipeline system that delivers SWP water to agricultural water users. The project will allow for the utilization of the non-potable water produced from the Snyder Well for TCCWD irrigation uses on athletic fields as well as crops. These proposed infrastructure renovations to the public water supply system are necessary to assure continued reliability of the minimum quality and quantity of water in the City of Tehachapi.

The City of Tehachapi's groundwater contains elevated concentrations of nitrate, in some cases exceeding the MCL of 45 mg/L, as defined by the CDPH. The Snyder Well has exceeded the nitrate MCL for a number of years and is currently placed on standby. The project will provide the capability of extracting nitrate-laden groundwater from the Snyder Well, and over time, nitrate levels are reduced from the underlying Tehachapi Basin aquifer. This remediation technique can potentially save the City large amounts of capital when compared to traditional treatment techniques, not only at the Snyder Well, but at other nearby potable wells that are at risk of exceeding the MCL. This method of groundwater aquifer remediation is recommended in the UC Davis *Technical Report 5: Groundwater Remediation and Management for Nitrate (http://groundwaternitrate.ucdavis.edu/)*.

10.4 Kern Water Bank Water

This project does not specifically benefit a DAC. It should be noted that water banked in the KWB benefits KCWA Improvement District 4, which has some DAC areas with its boundaries.

10.5 Sycamore Road Flood Reduction Project

10.5.1 Documentation of DAC Presence

The City of Arvin is classified as a Severely Disadvantaged Community with an average MHI of less than 60 percent of the statewide MHI. According to the ACS of the U.S. Census (2011) for the period of 2006-2010, the state of California's MHI was $61,632 while the City of Arvin's MHI was $29,740; 48% of the State's MHI. The boundary of the City of Arvin DAC in the Sycamore Road Flooding Reduction Project is depicted in **Figure 10-3**.

10.5.1 Documentation of DAC Needs

Funding Match Waiver Need

The City of Arvin is requesting a waiver for the entire cost of the project, minus a small cost share for work that has been completed to date as detailed in Attachment 5 - Budgets.

A letter demonstrating the City of Arvin's support and need for the Project is attached in **Appendix 10.1-B**.

Critical Water Quality Need

The purpose of the Sycamore Flood Damage Reduction Project is to manage flood flows that threaten the habitability of dwellings and life safety concerns. Secondary to these issues, the Project improves accessibility, decreases City resources costs, improves property values, and increases the life of the roadway pavement. The Project consists of the construction of stormwater conveyance facilities to effectively mitigate stormwater generated from 277 acres of the City. The project will result in the reduction of localized annual flooding from larger storm events.

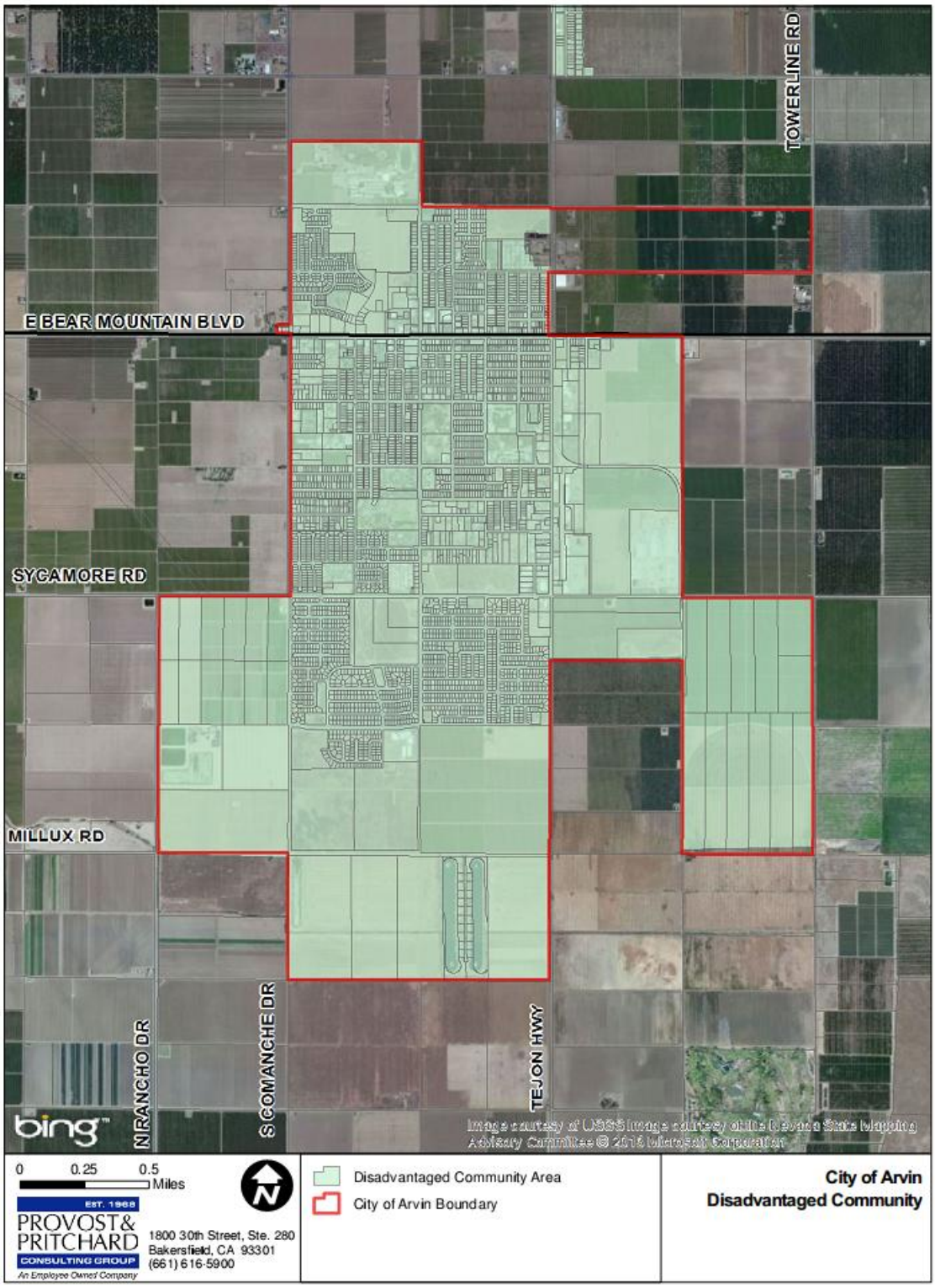

Figure 10-2: Disadvantaged Community - City of Arvin

While the standing water is estimated to be up to 12 inches within the crawl space, the flooding of the streets surrounding the mobile homes is greater and would cause limited vehicular egress and ingress for the area, either stranding the residents at their home or from returning to their homes. By reducing the flood damage and maintaining accessibility, the mobile home residents will be able to maintain the habitability of their homes during storm events.

It should be noted that due to the City of Arvin's limited resources, a more extensive flooding analysis could not be performed. Because a conservative analytical approach was utilized (further discussed in Attachment 7), it is unknown whether flooding may impact additional properties. During the next design phases, additional work will be performed to better understand the extent of the problem and confirm the design requirements of the project.