



BLAC HEARS EDH CSD CANDIDATES

The Bass Lake Action Committee met with the six candidates for the two Community Service District board positions at the home of Fran and John Thomson in El Dorado Hills, on Monday, October 1, 2012.

The candidates, Don Clark, Teri Crumpley, Guy Gertsch, Chuck Hammond, Noelle Mattock, and Bill Tobin, had plenty of time to meet BLAC members and guests. Everyone had ample opportunity to circulate prior to the meeting and get acquainted during a social hour. Then at the formal meeting, each of the candidates was given 10 minutes to give a brief biographical sketch of themselves and answer four questions:

1. How important is it that the EDH CSD fulfills the contract they entered into with villages in El Dorado Hills to enforce the villages' Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&Rs), regardless of the annual assessment amount of \$10.00 per household that they agreed to accept in payment for enforcement?

2. As with the community park built in Promontory, it is BLAC's opinion that the EDH CSD would prefer to put lighted ball fields in all their new parks despite the impact on the neighborhoods. What is your stance about where lighted ball fields should be located?

3. Parks and recreation in El Dorado Hills seem geared toward teens and young adults. What would you do for seniors if you are elected to the CSD board?

4. Do you think there is a lack of transparency on the CSD board?

The candidates answered as follows:

BILL TOBIN was born in Richmond. His parents were school teachers. He married his high school sweetheart, Sherry, 27 years ago

and has two sons, age 27 and 24. He works as a nuclear power plant inspector.

Regarding CC&R enforcement, Bill said that the CSD has many contracts with other organizations. Management of CC&Rs should be no different, and they should, by all means, provide superior service in this regard.

With regard to lighted ball fields, he feels that lights belong in lit areas such as high



schools or at a new facility closer to Highway 50 where there are already lights. One doesn't want lights in an area where it's dark. There is a need for temporary lighting in some parks for the kids. There could be a compromise with temporary lighting for a specified period of time.

Regarding activities for seniors, Bill said that revenue is down in the district. He sees an opportunity for adult programs. The Senior Center is a great place. They do a very good job, but he sees the programs offered being more recreation based. He would like to find out from seniors what programs they would participate in. Perhaps they should have programs like starting a home business or landscaping to save water.

As to a lack of transparency on the CSD, Bill agrees that there is such a lack. He feels that the policy of not talking to the board members is wrong. He wants an open-door policy. The board should have time for people, whether staff or members of the community, and staff and community should have access to the board.

TERRI CRUMPLEY is a CPA, and she understands numbers and budgets. She started going to CSD meetings and trying to get people involved. She decided to "put her money where her mouth is" by running for office. She has two sons aged nine and

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NATURAL GAS GLUT DRIVING LOW PROPANE PRICES

One of propane's unique features is that it is not produced for its own sake, but is a by-product of two other processes: natural gas processing and petroleum refining.

Natural gas plant production of propane primarily involves extracting materials, such as propane and butane, from natural gas to prevent these liquids from condensing and causing operational problems in natural gas pipelines. Similarly, when oil refineries make major products such as motor gasoline and heating oil, some propane is produced as a by-product of those processes. It is important to understand that the by-product nature of propane production means that the volume made available from natural gas processing and oil refining cannot be adjusted when prices and/or demand for propane fluctuate.

In addition to these two processes, propane demand may be met by imports and by using stored inventories. Low propane prices are due to a surplus of natural gas, and a surplus usually drives down the price of a commodity.

Energy companies are racing to export natural gas from the U.S. as they search for more-profitable markets amid a continent-wide gas glut that has depressed prices to the lowest levels in a decade, according to a recent article by Daniel Gilbert and Tom Fowler in Butane Propane News. The following information is taken from that article.

A consortium including Exxon Mobil Corp., ConocoPhillips Co. and BP PLC are moving forward with plans to export natural gas from Alaska's North Slope. The Alaska project is the latest sign of the transformation

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CSD CANDIDATES *(continued)*



thirteen, and a sixteen-year-old daughter. Little League is important to her. She wanted to be more involved in her community.

Regarding enforcement of CC&Rs, Terri has a big issue. She lives in the Hills of El Dorado and sees a lot of violations. The \$10 per parcel CC&R enforcement fee probably generates about \$140,000 per year with \$24,000 for design review. Salaries and benefits amount to about \$77,000. Sixty-eight percent of the budget is being spent on administration and overhead. Enforcement is inconsistent, and there are a lot of violations. Perhaps residents should consider forming their own homeowners' associations and have more control over their own developments.

As to parks and lights, Terri is a huge proponent of property rights and doesn't think anyone's property rights should be violated by lights shining in one's windows. We do need lighted fields, and now we wind up having to play up the hill. We play on the school fields, and we wind up paying a lot of money to fix those fields. A high impact park on Bass Lake Road is probably not a good idea. The community should be consulted about where lights should be. We have an executive golf course and south of Highway 50. There are places where we could have lighted fields.

Terri thinks the senior program in El Dorado Hills is a good one. There seems to be a lot of neat programs. Senior day care would be useful in El Dorado Hills. The space is there, but the funds are not. Terri thinks we could get donations from the community for senior day care. A lot of things could be done with Bass Lake--fishing, recreation, hiking, biking, and walking trails. It would be good for seniors and others.

As to transparency on the CSD board, Terri does not think the board has been transparent at all. Communication with the community has been lacking. She would communicate and listen. She cares about what you have to say. She sees the Brown Act as part of the problem. There are a lot of closed sessions for personnel matters.

There were a lot of questions about the General Manager. The community thought the John Skeel situation would be worked out, and then it became very confused. She said that she wasn't making a judgment as to whether the decisions were right or wrong, but the situation shows a lack of transparency. She would try to communicate with the community.

DON CLARK runs communications for Intel worldwide. He is in charge of security. He has very young children, which is one of the reasons he is involved.



Regarding CC&R enforcement, he feels that if the CSD has to collect a fee to enforce CC&Rs, let's enforce them right. You need to set goals about what you do with the money and then provide oversight for the spending.

Don is for lighted ball fields but not where they aren't wanted. We need them so kids can get on the fields after Daylight Saving Time. He would poll every neighbor whose house backs up on a field. In Promontory, some people who did not like lights are okay with them now. He is for building a sports complex in which the lights would be contained and projected inward. There is land below Highway 50 where we could put fields without light pollution, if that's what the community wants. Don said he won't try to push a rock up a hill by himself.

Regarding programs for seniors, Don thinks that we have ignored our senior population and could do better for them. We should have a more community oriented facility with seniors and children in the same area instead of separating them.

Regarding transparency on the CSD, Don said that the Brown Act has caused a lot of that. He doesn't want to be on the CSD board for two terms. He wants to do his community service. He would like to get private money to help build the sports center. There are a lot of ways to get things done. You have to listen, decide what are our core values, what will make us stronger. If elected, you can come to his house or call him about your issues. He shops in El Dorado Hills and hardly ever goes to Sacramento. He is not

really a "soccer candidate." What he wants is a great group of future leaders, so when he retires they are proud of what has been accomplished.

CHUCK HAMMOND said that he is 69 years old. He loves being a public servant. He's been a mayor for four years and a city council member for three years.

Regarding CC&Rs, you get what you pay for. Chuck thinks CC&Rs are important, but noted that Cindy, the CC&R person, only works 21 hours per week. "Are we getting what we are paying for?" he asked.

Regarding lighted ball fields, Chuck said that there are only two parks with lights. People go to the other cities to play. What do we want, and where do we want it to be? We should talk about it.



Chuck said he feels there are a lot of things for seniors to do listed in the CSD recreation guide. He would love to see a community garden and a hiking trail.

Chuck said that he agrees that there is a lack of transparency on the CSD board. He thinks you have to be out there. People in El Dorado Hills don't know who is on the CSD board. In Fairfield they had a community lunch with the mayor. When people know they can talk with you, that makes a big difference. Ask people to come down and work with you. He increased volunteerism in Fairfield. They had 1,100 volunteers, simply because they asked. He would like to see volunteerism here as it never has been before. Chuck said, "If I get elected, I'll make it happen."

GUY GERTSCH said that his dad passed away when he was ten. His mother always said, "Stand tall," and he grew into it. He's a native of Sacramento, has worked at Frontier, AT&T, and Cisco Systems, and has a wife and five children. He loved to bicycle around the area, and that's when he fell in love with El Dorado Hills. He always wanted to be part of it, and eight years ago, his family was able to move here.

He noticed when he moved here that the CSD was pretty dysfunctional—putting a two minute limit on community comment,

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CSD CANDIDATES *(continued)*

not listening, projects not getting done. He decided to run for the CSD. He loves to serve the people of El Dorado Hills. That's why he wants to continue on the CSD Board.

As a director, he saw things that were right and things that were wrong. He was on the board when we came into the economic downturn. The CSD had a \$50,000 reserve. The financial manager said they had a balanced budget. They knew they had to make changes. They reorganized and right-sized. Now they are in a strong financial position with a \$4 million reserve. They turned around the financial situation and did it in times when they were getting 15% less from property taxes.



Guy feels that the first thing a CSD director should do is listen to the community, listen, then lead, and make difficult decisions.

Regarding CC&R enforcement, Guy said that what we see and what we are as a community is essential. CC&Rs are part of the business we do on the CSD. We need to live within our means and have a smaller government. For \$10 per household, enforcement is limited. A homeowners' association has more power to enforce than the CSD. Volunteerism is important. We need captains in each community. We need to continue to be fiscally responsible and increase volunteerism.

Regarding lighted ball fields, Guy believes lighted ball fields should be placed in areas where it's a community's decision. The CSD built Lake Forest Park, and now Windsor Point Park is being done. They are getting things done that were not done for fifteen or twenty years.

Regarding programs for seniors, Guy said that this is the board that had an opportunity to cut meal services for the Senior Center. They said "no." He is proud that they kept everything in place and continue to support that.

Regarding transparency, anyone who knows him knows him to be a straight shooter and a person who tells it how it is. The Brown Act and employment issues make it difficult to share a lot of information.

NOELLE MATTOCK grew up in El Dorado Hills since the age of two. She participated in the meager offerings of the CSD then. Her father served on the Fire Board, and her mother was active in the community. That spurred her to become involved in the community.

She's a policy geek. She got her Masters in Public Administration and worked for a large engineering firm. They handle environmental projects. She does policy and analyzes how the projects affect the community. She felt she had skills that would benefit the community.

Noelle sees CC&Rs as very important. She has talked to a lot of people regarding the CC&R dysfunction. Volunteers came to offer their services and were turned away by staff. The Design Review Committee and CC&Rs split fees. The DRC has a full time person, and CC&Rs has a half-time person. She is looking for ways to find more funds for the CC&Rs.



CC&R enforcement does not have teeth. The CSD can cite but can't make homeowners comply. The CSD can only put a lien on the homeowner's property.

Noelle said that she has a strong record of working with people in the neighborhood who have complaints. She stopped a cell tower going into a place where residents didn't want it.

Regarding lighted ball fields, Noelle said she loves the "dark skies" policy. She would not want to put lighted fields into a community if it would infringe on implementation of the dark skies policy.

Noelle said that she has been a proponent of seniors. She has volunteered for the lunch program by serving food. She does it because it fulfills her. She thinks programs at the senior center are good. She would advocate for transportation services for seniors, and she's a huge advocate of passive activities.

Regarding transparency on the CSD board, she said she thought everyone had about covered it in referencing the Brown Act. She said the board would love to tell us everything, but they are barred from doing so. If they share the information, they

would open up the doors and themselves to legal liability. She said that she has been an advocate of transparency and worked with the issue of Oak Knoll Park when residents of Woodridge were wrongfully charged to maintain it. \$400,000 was turned back to residents. In Wild Oaks Parks, they reviewed a complaint about five properties that were inappropriately charged. They gave the money back. They held meetings at Oak Knoll Park regarding the pool.

Hal Erpenbeck said that with regard to transparency on the CSD Board, when the CSD Board renewed the franchise with Comcast, there was a big grant given to buy equipment so meetings could be televised. The County has a web site where you can go on and see a video of the Supervisors' meetings. If you produce it, the public interest channels have to air it. Part of transparency would be to televise your meetings. It would cost a lot of money, but how much is transparent government worth? Also, if we had a grant of equipment, how much would it cost, and why don't we do this? Why don't we take advantage of those offers and the one that is already there?

Hal continued by saying that the candidates don't think \$150,000 is enough to enforce CC&Rs. He asked, "How much is enough?"

Don Clark replied that he can provide video for every employee in Intel for \$5,000 over the Internet.

Kathy Prevost said the same thing applies to CC&Rs. It would be easy for someone to take digital pictures.

Another member commented that every year for ten years the fees for the Design Review Committee have been raised. That makes people not go to the DRC. There was less than one paint permit per month issued in the last nine months.

Noelle was asked whether the CSD has adopted the change in the Brown Act that no longer requires a 72-hour notice of meetings. She responded that no CSD that she's aware of is going to forego complying with the 72-hour requirement in the Brown Act.

John Hidahl stated that there is a different part of transparency, and that's engagement. There are special interests that want to push their own agendas. They make a big impact. You want the whole community involved.

At 9:30 PM, BLAC President John Thomson adjourned the meeting by thanking all candidates for running for office in this election and inviting everyone to stay after the meeting if they wished to continue their discussions. Members gave the candidates a big round of applause. ~

PROPANE *(continued)*

of the U.S. from a heavy energy importer into a major producer and likely exporter. American companies have led the world in discovering how to coax gas and oil from shale rock formations from Ohio to Texas, sending U.S. natural-gas production up 28% between 2005 and 2011, according to U.S. government figures. The new supply of domestic energy rendered an earlier industry plan to move Alaskan gas via pipeline to the continental U.S. unnecessary, according to experts and the companies involved.

U.S. natural gas prices sank to as low as \$1.91 per million British Thermal Units (MBTU) in April. Though the price has rebounded to about \$3.50, the highest since December, it remains far below the \$13 per MBTU natural gas fetched just a few years ago. "All of this is because of what's happened on the shale front," said Ken Medlock, a professor at Rice University's Baker Energy Institute. "I can't think of anything more seismic in terms of this shift in any industrial sector."

But the proposals to export U.S. gas present complicated policy questions. Exports would benefit producers slammed by the glut of natural gas and resulting low prices. Those have prompted them to cut gas drilling in the U.S. to the lowest level since 1999, according to data from Baker Hughes Inc., an oil-field-services company.

The low prices, however, have benefited consumers who rely on the fuel for heat and electricity, and have helped spark a revival in manufacturing, where gas is used in products ranging from fertilizer to steel. Many big consumers of natural gas are worried currently proposed projects, which could export more than a third of daily production in the continental U.S., would raise natural-gas prices.

"Do you grow the U.S. economy, or do you send the gas over to other economies and help them grow?" said George Biltz, vice president for energy and climate change at Dow Chemical Co., a consumer of natural gas. He says the company doesn't oppose all exports but wants to protect the competitive advantage that cheap gas brings. He has been arguing for months in Washington that natural gas used as feedstock for petrochemical plants or to fuel domestic manufacturing can bring many times the benefit for the economy compared with exporting it.

For politicians, "It's an issue with two wrong sides," said Kevin Book, managing director at ClearView Energy Partners LLC, a research firm in Washington, D.C. If they support exports, "they may be blamed for

higher prices," he said. For those who oppose it, "they may be criticized for killing jobs."

A study from the U.S. Energy Information Administration earlier this year predicted prices could rise by more than 50% due to gas exports, but assumes a relatively large volume of exports, of between 9% and 18% of daily U.S. production. Studies by the Brookings Institution and Rice University, however, estimate exports would only modestly increase domestic prices.

None of the proposed facilities to export gas are a sure bet for energy companies. They face opposition by environmental groups concerned that exporting will result in more gas-drilling. It takes years and costs billions of dollars to build such plants, and they would be competing with other such projects in Australia, Russia and Africa for a growing, but not unlimited, demand for gas around the globe.

So that's why propane prices have fallen over the past months. From the consumer's perspective, let's hope that prices stay down for a long time. ~



RED HAWK CASINO WATER SUIT ALL WET?

A state appeals court ruled Thursday that the El Dorado Irrigation District is supplying an unlawfully excessive amount of water to the Red Hawk Casino in El Dorado County. The district has been supplying the casino's owner, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians up to 95 gallons of water per minute, based on a 2008 agreement.

The opinion affirms an earlier ruling by El Dorado Superior Court Judge Kenneth J. Melikian, except for the remedy. The judge exceeded his authority in directing the district to prepare an environmental impact report in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the panel said.

According to the decision, how an agency complies with CEQA is a matter first left to the agency's discretion, the justices said. They reversed the lower court decision, but



only allowed the lower court to set aside EID's decision and remand the matter to EID for further consideration.

The irrigation district originally claimed the memorandum of understanding between it and the tribe did not require an environmental review because it fell under a CEQA exemption for small construction projects. The district and the tribe relied on the fact that the only necessary physical adjustments were relocating a meter and installing pipeline linking it to a water main, but the appellate panel found that selling that much water to the tribe carries environmental risks apparently not considered by EID officials.

Notwithstanding the appeal, EID completed and certified an EIR on May 28, 2012, to address all of the points made in the original superior court ruling, in essence solving the issues. "The EIR concludes that EID does, in fact, have enough water to provide to customers in drought conditions, and meet its instream flow requirements in the South Fork American River and that the water service agreement will have no significant impacts on the environment," according to EID general counsel Tom Cumpston. "We are optimistic that the superior court will agree that we did an adequate job when it ultimately rules on the EIR's validity," Cumpston added. ~



BROWN ACT BRAWL

In June, the California state legislature effectively suspended the heart of the state's open meetings law, which requires cities and other agencies to publish the agendas of public meetings before they occur and make the minutes of these meetings available to citizens after they occur. In suspending the law, the state is sacrificing a fundamental element of a democratic society.

Open meetings laws, also known as sunshine laws, require state and local government agencies to give the public access to meetings held by legislative bodies, as well as provide citizens access to records related to those meetings. These types of laws were established to enable the public to learn about and participate in decision making by public officials that affects their well-being

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Hello Everyone,

Last month I predicted an upturn in housing construction, based on what I called my Bobcat Index, which was based on how many Bobcat tractors I observed going by on trailers on Bass Lake Road.

Now I see a story in the October 5 Sacramento Business Journal, "Companies bulk up as homebuilding begins to rise." It seems that homebuilders are finding it a challenge to bring ne homes and new projects on the market fast enough to meet the demand, according to one industry spokesman.

In another article, a housing analyst is quoted as saying that Sacramento's housing price rebound is among the sharpest in the nation. Home prices have climbed an average of 8 percent over the last 12 months and are projected to rise 7.6 percent over the next 6 months, he says.

Of course, since present home prices are 56 percent below the peak, we have a long way to go. Add in the so-called "fiscal cliff" we face in January when tax rates climb back up and welfare programs run out, and we may be looking at another disappointing housing bubble.

But being an optimist, I always hope for the best. Who knows, we may have a new regime in Washington next year.

Alas, we are stuck with the same old tax-and-spend folks in Sacramento, who always seem to have money to spend on bullet trains to nowhere but now they threaten to gut our school budgets if we don't vote for those new sales and income taxes in November.

By the way, don't forget to send in a protest of your state fire fee assessments. We may have a chance to beat the tax man on that one!

Sincerely,

John Thomson

President

BROWN ACT *(continued)*

and the health of their communities.

Currently, all 50 states have some type of open meetings laws requiring transparency, with the regulations varying by state. Each state law established similar requirements such as advance notice of meetings, recording and posting of minutes, and what is required before a decision can be considered official.

The California legislature, as part of its Budget Act of 2012 (passed in June), suspended the state's open meetings law for the next three years in an effort to cut state expenditures. Since 1953, the Ralph M. Brown Act, commonly referred to as California's open meetings law, has required local legislative bodies to post public meeting agendas (with brief descriptions of each item of business) for public review and in a location that is freely accessible to the public at least 72 hours in advance. The act also requires that all decisions made in closed session be announced publicly.

The state, facing increasingly tight budgets, suspended the law to save money. Under state rules, California is required to reimburse cities and counties for the cost of complying with mandated requirements, which includes its open meetings requirements. However, California has not reimbursed local governments for open meetings costs since 2005, accumulating a debt estimated at \$96 million. By suspending the open meetings provision in the Brown Act, California expects to avoid paying open meetings costs for the next three years, as well as eliminate the current debt owed to local governments.

If these costs of meeting transparency seem excessive to you, it's because they are probably heavily inflated. A 2011 report by the Legislative Analyst's Office showed many examples of questionable reimbursement costs by local (non-education) agencies. But the cost of posting agendas is basically zero, according to San Diegans for Open Government, a government watchdog organization.

San Diegans for Open Government has filed a lawsuit claiming that the state's suspension was unconstitutional and violated Proposition 59. Proposition 59 amended the state constitution to include safeguards for an individual's right to access information as part of his or her right to petition the government and instruct elected officials. The San Diego watchdog organization says that local government should not be allowed to use an unreimbursed bill for relatively few dollars to justify doing the public's business

in secret.

Despite the suspension, many governments are planning to continue to follow transparency standards for meetings.

The Placerville City Council ostensibly voted to ignore the new state mandates suspending portions of the Brown Act during its August 14 City Council meeting. However, astute observers have claimed that the wording of the city's resolution is that "the City of Placerville shall voluntarily attempt to implement the provisions of the Brown Act." In common usage, to attempt means to try. *Black's Law Dictionary* defines attempt as "an intent combined with an act falling short of the thing intended." In other words, the City will try to implement the provisions of the Brown Act. At press time, the *Bulletin* was unable to determine the veracity of the critic's claims.

Supervisor John Knight assured BLAC that the El Dorado County would continue to follow the Brown Act as originally written, but we are unaware of any official position taken by the supervisors. We were unable to contact a supervisor to clarify the point as the *Bulletin* went to press.

California, and every other state, has a responsibility to provide its citizens with information about the public business elected and appointed officials are conducting and the decisions they are considering. Government of and for the people requires that people know about and can participate in government decisions that may affect their health and well-being. A revenue shortfall can't be an excuse for withholding public information – especially when the costs of providing information today are almost nil. In the mean time, local governments are best served by continuing to comply with the provisions of the Brown Act – both to keep their constituents informed and not to get trapped by the uncertainties of the suspension. ~





FALL MEANS CRUSH TIME IN THE VINEYARD

El Dorado County grape growers have begun their harvest and the air has the heady smell of just-crushed grapes.

This year winemakers and vineyard managers agree that the growing season has been near ideal in both length and temperatures. Crush will continue through October, and in some spots, even into early November, depending on the variety of grape. Vineyard workers have started the picking with mostly whites and finish with the red varieties.

Wineries throughout the county are all busy harvesting grapes off vines, hauling them to crush pads, loading them into crushers, and putting the juice into fermentation tanks and barrels.

Crush time is a great time to visit the wine country. There's much to see and, of course, smell. The rolling hillsides of El Dorado County offer sweeping views and the steep, undulating vineyards offer ringside seats to the harvest.

Because of the unique hillsides of El Dorado County, where many vineyards are



October's the month
When the smallest breeze
Gives us a shower
Of autumn leaves.

Bonfires and pumpkins,
Leaves sailing down—
October is red
And golden and brown.

— Anon.

on steep and angled slopes, the ripening progress of the grapes often depends less on the varieties than on the location of vines on a hill.

For visitors, that means that throughout the crushing season, they can experience a variety of grapes being picked and crushed. The smaller wineries of El Dorado County are extremely accessible, so people can watch the entire harvest process and often even get a taste of the just-crushed juice as it goes into the barrels.

The El Dorado Winery Association is inviting visitors to come and enjoy the autumn leaves harvest in the foothills, and the wines of El Dorado County. ~.



DIAMOND SPRINGS RESTAURANT REOPENS

The Diamond Springs Hotel, one of the favorite dining spots on the Western Slope, has reopened after suffering a kitchen fire a month or so ago. The restaurant is renowned for its special Friday and Saturday night slow-roasted prime rib dinners.

Located at 545 Pleasant Valley Road in downtown Diamond Springs, the restaurant is open Monday through Wednesday from 7:00 AM to 8:30 PM, Thursday and Friday 7:00 AM to 9:00 PM, Saturday 8:00 AM to 9:00 PM and Sunday 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM. No reservations. Phone (530) 621-1730. ~

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BLAC SETS NOVEMBER BOARD MEETING DATE AND CHRISTMAS PARTY

The November Board meeting will be hosted by Frank Sulzberger and will be held at 7:00 P.M. on November 5th in the Bridlewood Canyon HOA Clubhouse. BLAC members will receive directions and a gate code with their meeting agenda, which will be sent out prior to the meeting.

The BLAC Annual Christmas Party will be held on December 3rd at the home of Fran and John Thomson, 501 Kirkwood Court, in Woodridge.

All BLAC members are cordially invited to attend all meetings. For further information regarding our meetings, please contact Vice President Kathy Prevost, 530-672-6836. ~

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