

LAFCO 23-12

RESOLUTION OF THE SANTA BARBARA LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION
COMMISSION MAKING DETERMINATIONS AND APPROVING THE 2022
COUNTYWIDE MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE
FOR WATER, WASTEWATER, RECYCLED WATER AND STORMWATER
SERVICES AGENCIES

WHEREAS, pursuant to Government Code Section 56425, 56427, and 56430, and the Commission's duly adopted Policies for Spheres of Influence determinations, the Commission has initiated and conducted the 2022 Countywide Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water and Stormwater Services and Sphere of Influence Review for 33 agencies: Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta West Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District (EMID), Carpinteria Valley Water District, Cuyama Basin Water District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services District, Cuyama Community Services District, Los Alamos Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, Mission Hills Community Services District, Santa Ynez Community Services District, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, City of Buellton, City of Carpinteria, City of Goleta, City of Guadalupe, City of Lompoc, City of Santa Barbara, City of Santa Maria, and City of Solvang ("service providers").

WHEREAS, the Commission is required to review and update, as necessary, adopted spheres of influence not less than every five years, and

WHEREAS, the Commission is directed to conduct a review of municipal services not later than the time it considers an action to establish or update a sphere of influence, and

WHEREAS, the Executive Officer has given the notices required by law and forwarded copies of his report to officers, persons and service providers as prescribed by law; and

WHEREAS, the public hearing for this matter was conducted at 1:00 p.m. on May 4, 2023; and

WHEREAS, at said hearings, this Commission heard and received all oral and written protests, objections, and evidence which were made, presented or filed, and all persons present were given the opportunity to hear and be heard in respect to any matter relating to said Sphere of Influence Update and Municipal Service Review for the Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water

and Stormwater Services Agencies; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED DETERMINED AND ORDERED by
the Commission as follows:

- (1) Finds this action is exempt from provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq. (CEQA) as *“information collection” under Section 15306 of the State CEQA Guidelines and based on the determination that this action does not have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment (Section 15061(b)(3))*. Sections 15301, 15319, and 15320 of the State CEQA Guidelines -;
- (2) Has considered all factors required to be considered by Government Code Section 56425(e) and 56430 and hereby adopts such determinations as set forth in the Public Review Draft of the Sphere of Influence Update and Municipal Service Review with said determinations being incorporated by reference herein as though set forth in full;
- (3) Adopts the Service Review Determinations, as shown on Exhibit T;
- (4) Adopts the Sphere of Influence Determinations, as shown on Exhibit U;
- (5) Adopts the 2022 Municipal Service Reviews for all 33 Special Districts and Cities providing Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water and Stormwater Services in Santa Barbara County;
- (6) Adopts the updates to the Spheres of Influence (Exhibit A thru S), for the Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District;
- (7) Reaffirms the current Spheres of Influence of the Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services

District, Los Olivos Community Services District, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, as shown on Exhibits G, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, & S, and;

- (8) Amends the Spheres of Influence of the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District, as shown on Exhibit A, B, C, D, E, F, H, & I.

This resolution is hereby adopted this 4th day of May, 2023 in Santa Barbara, California.

AYES: Commissioner Freeman, Geyer, Kyriaco, Patino, Stark, Williams, and Hartmann

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

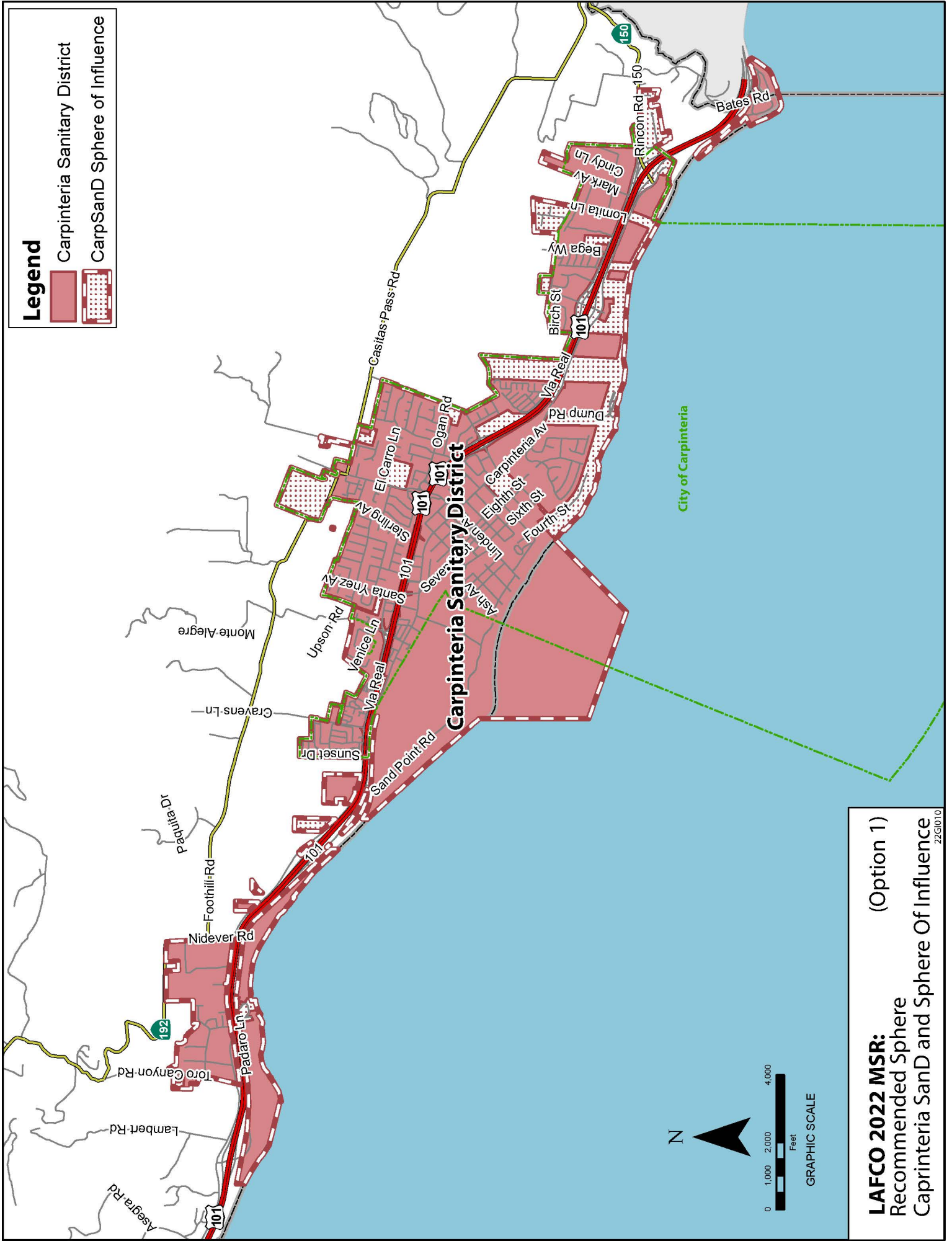
Santa Barbara County Local Agency
Formation Commission

By: Joan Hartmann
Joan Hartmann, Chair
Date: 5/15/23

ATTEST:

Natasha Carbajal

Natasha Carbajal, Clerk/Analyst
Santa Barbara County
Local Agency Formation Commission



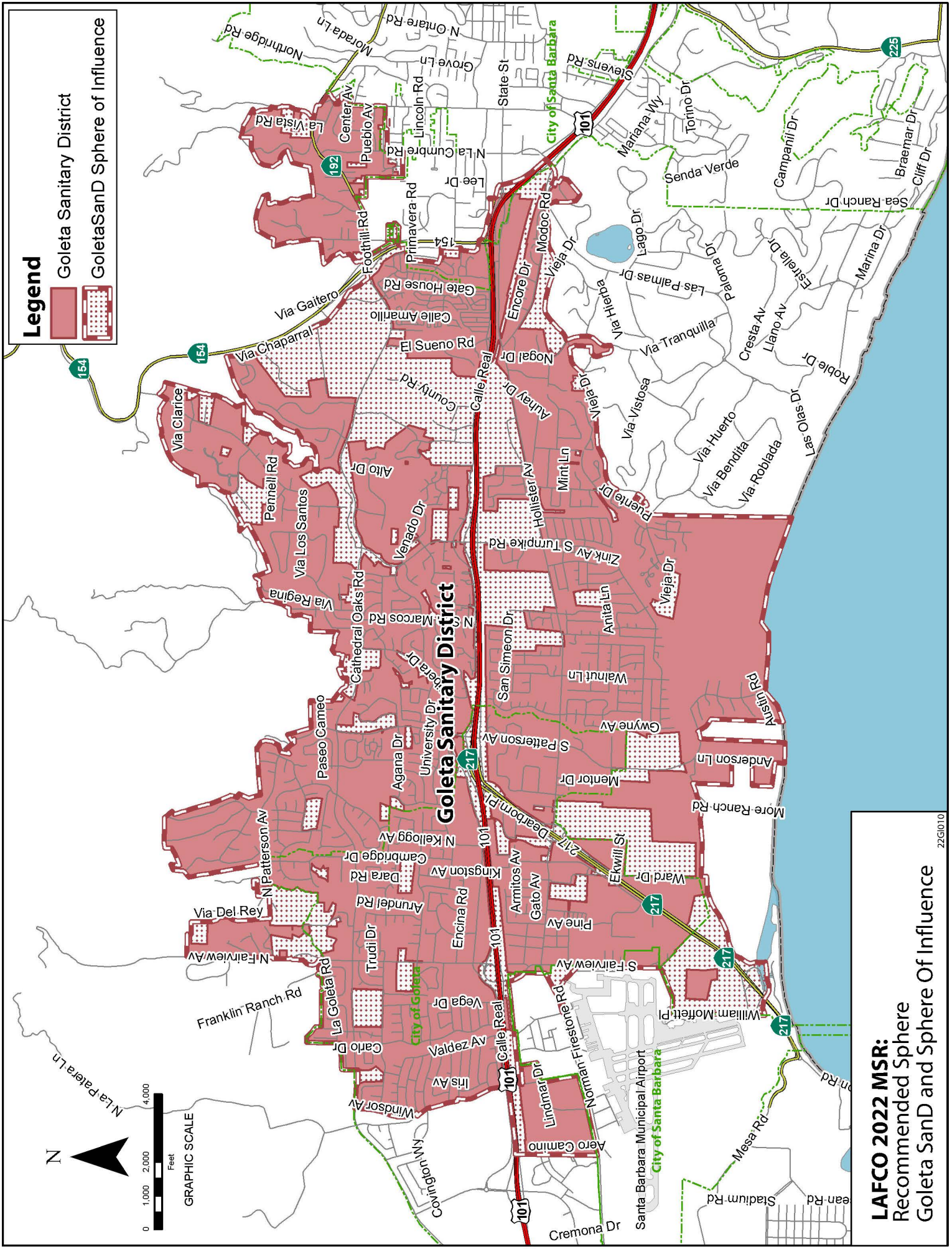
Legend

- Carpinteria Sanitary District
- CarpSanD Sphere of Influence

LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 Caprinteria SanD and Sphere Of Influence

(Option 1)

22G1010

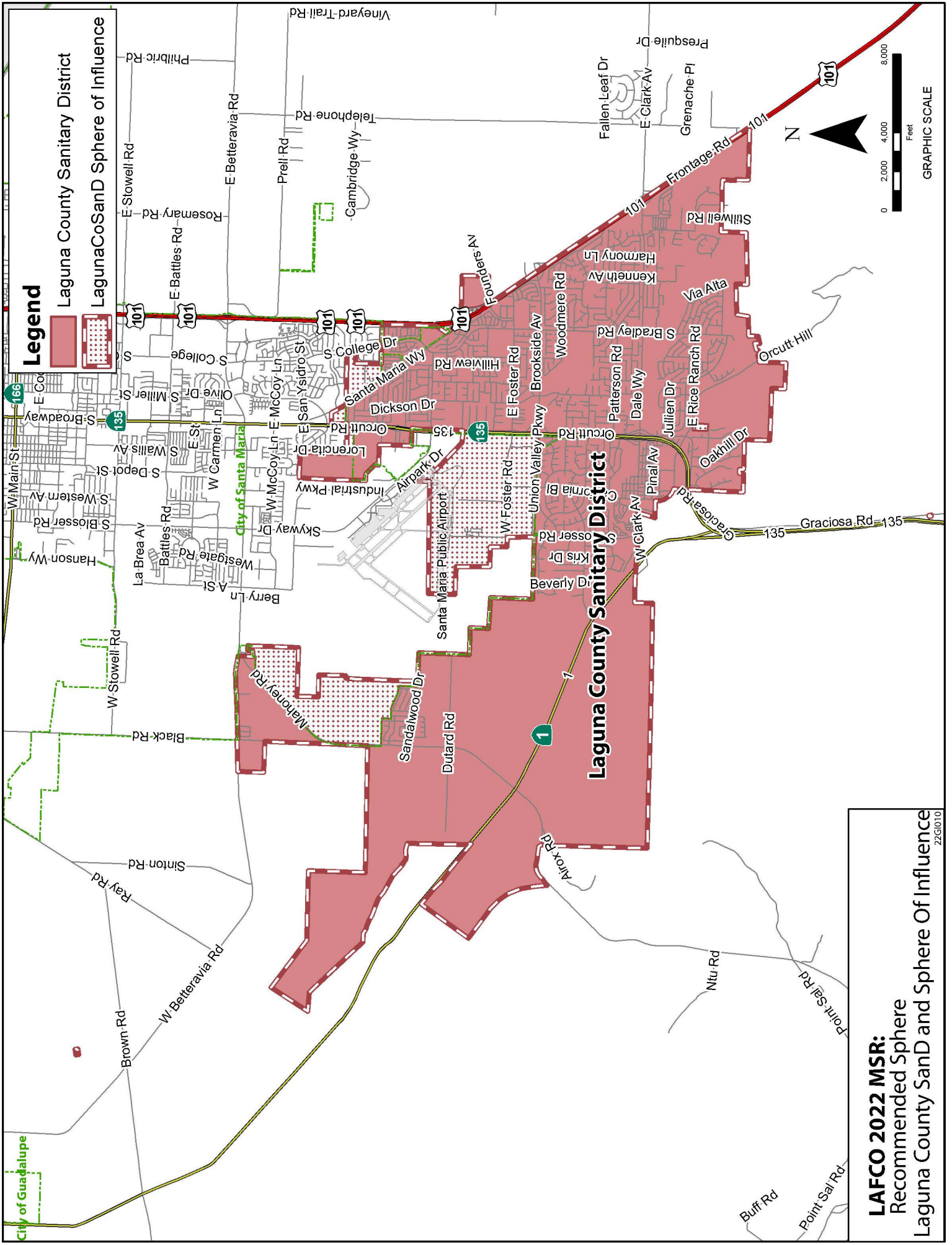


Legend

- Goleta Sanitary District
- GoletaSanD Sphere of Influence

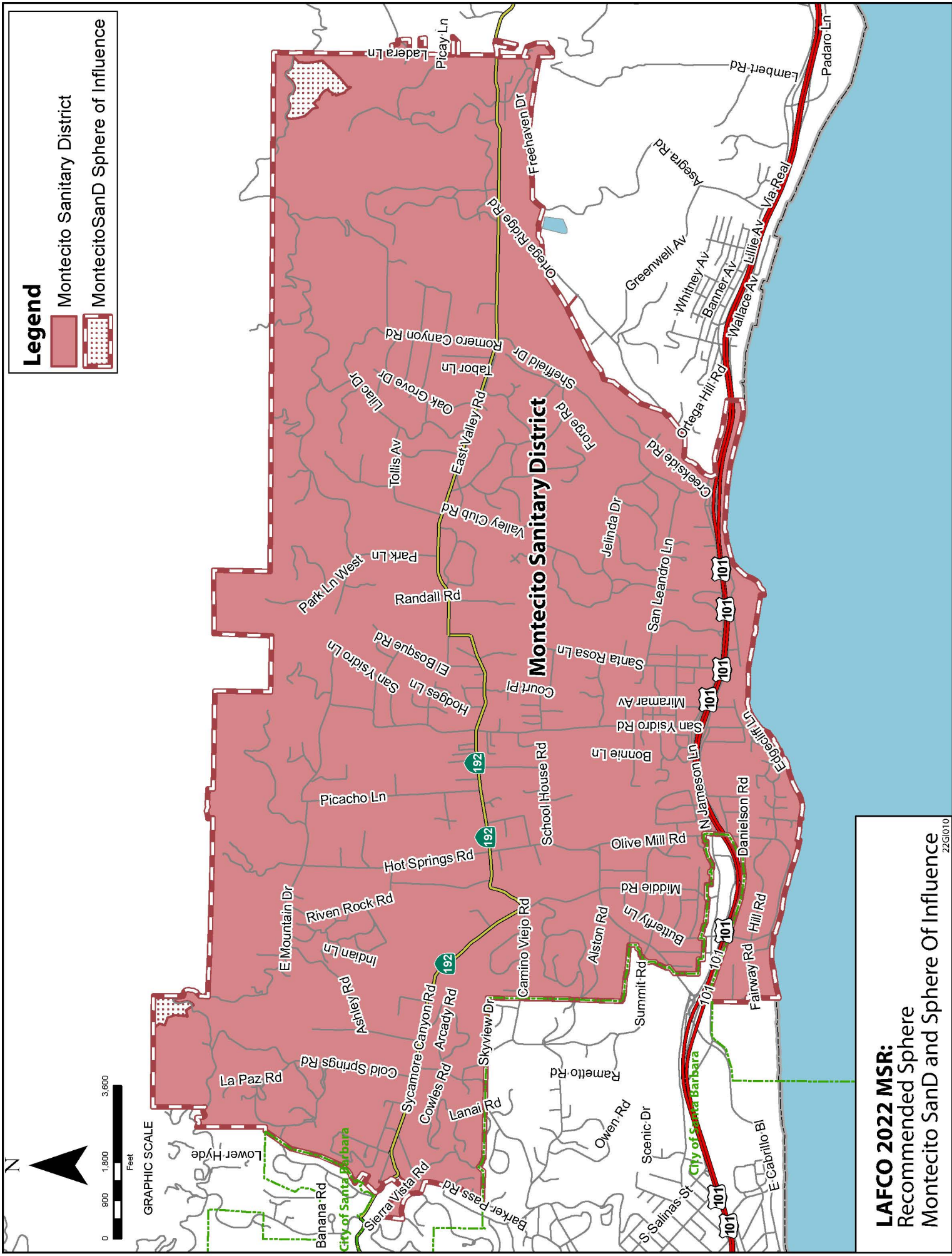
LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 Goleta SanD and Sphere Of Influence

22G1010



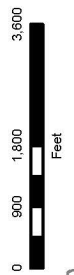
LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Laguna County SanD and Sphere Of Influence

22G1010

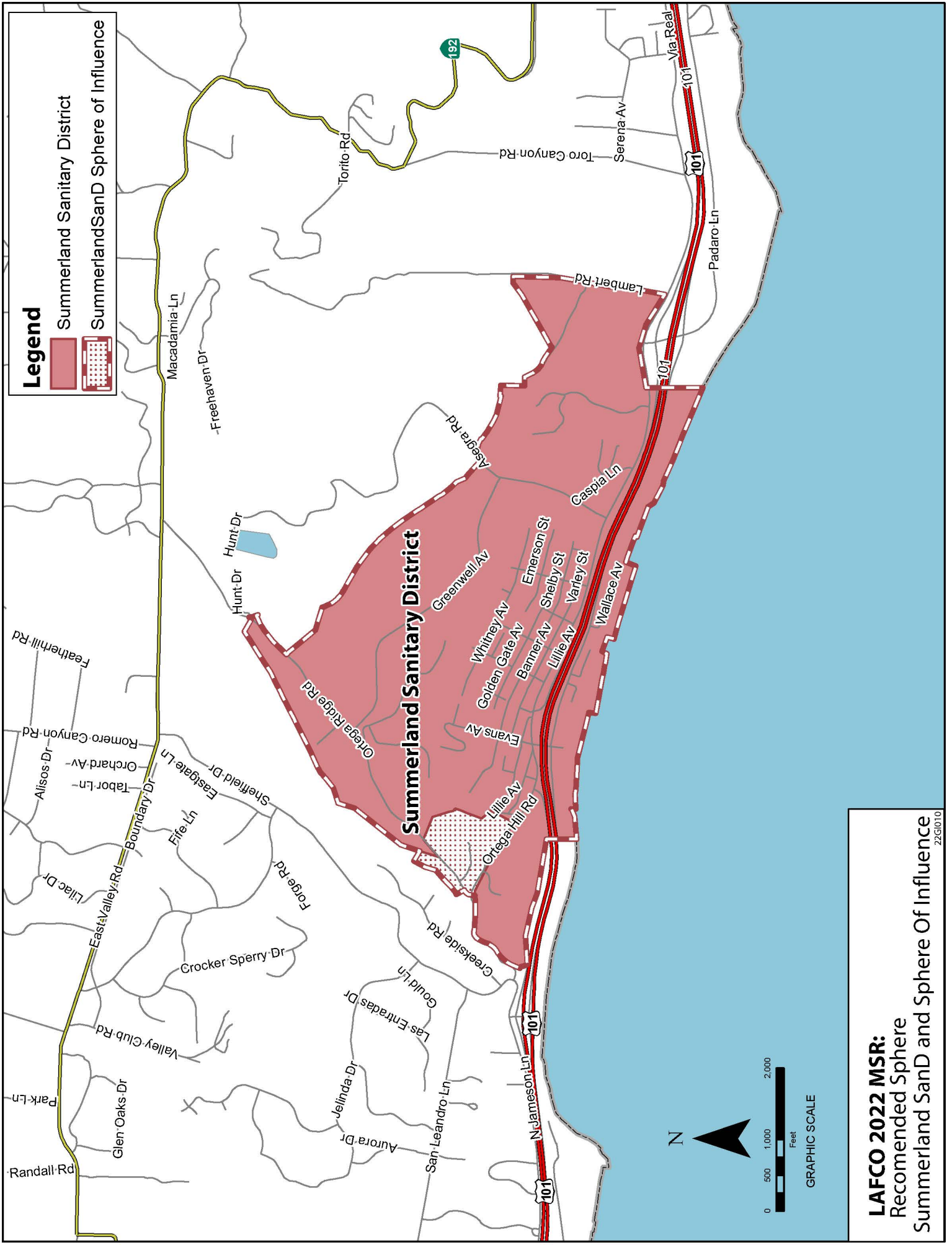


Legend

- Montecito Sanitary District
- MontecitoSanD Sphere of Influence

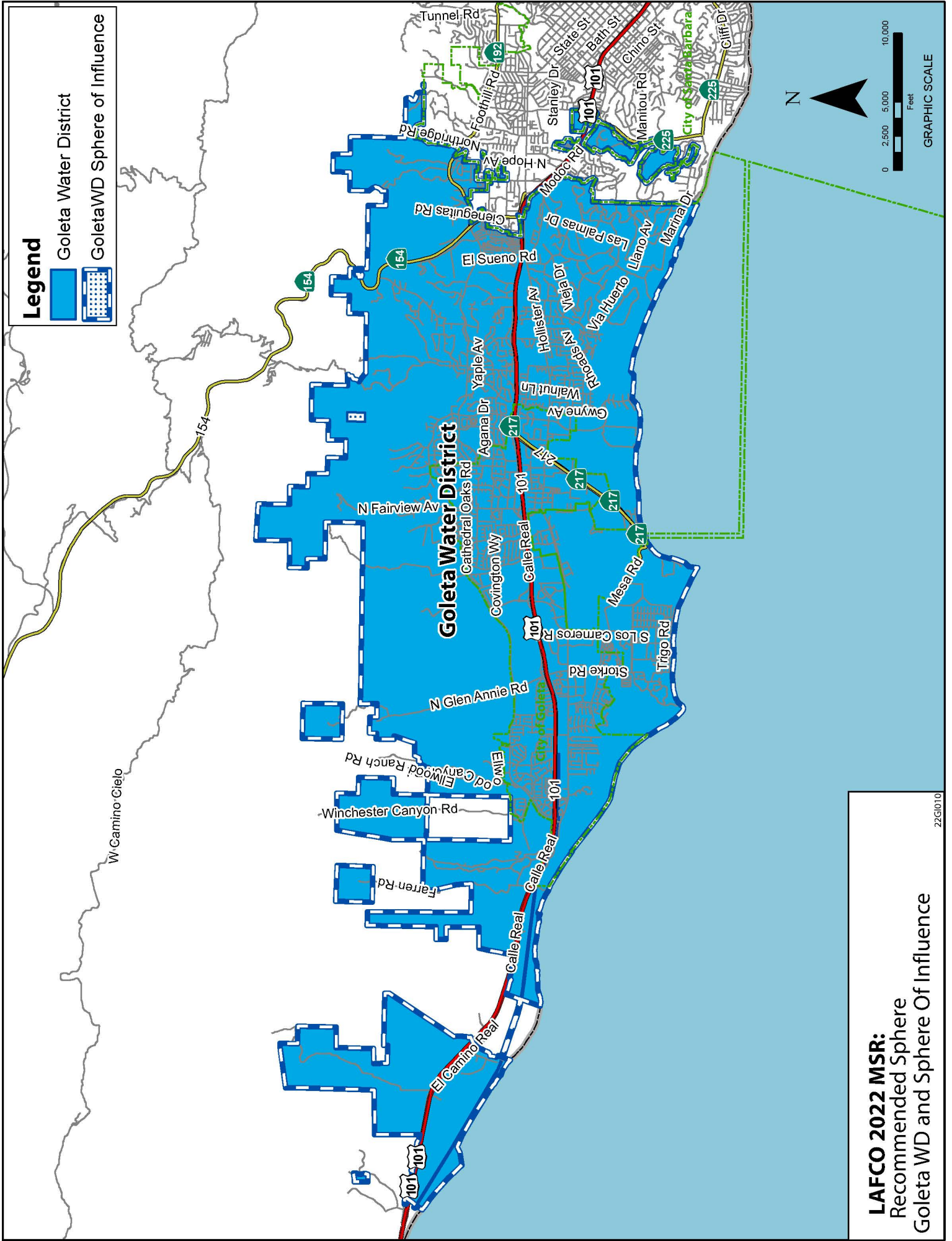


LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 Montecito SanD and Sphere Of Influence
 22G1010



LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 Summerland SanD and Sphere Of Influence

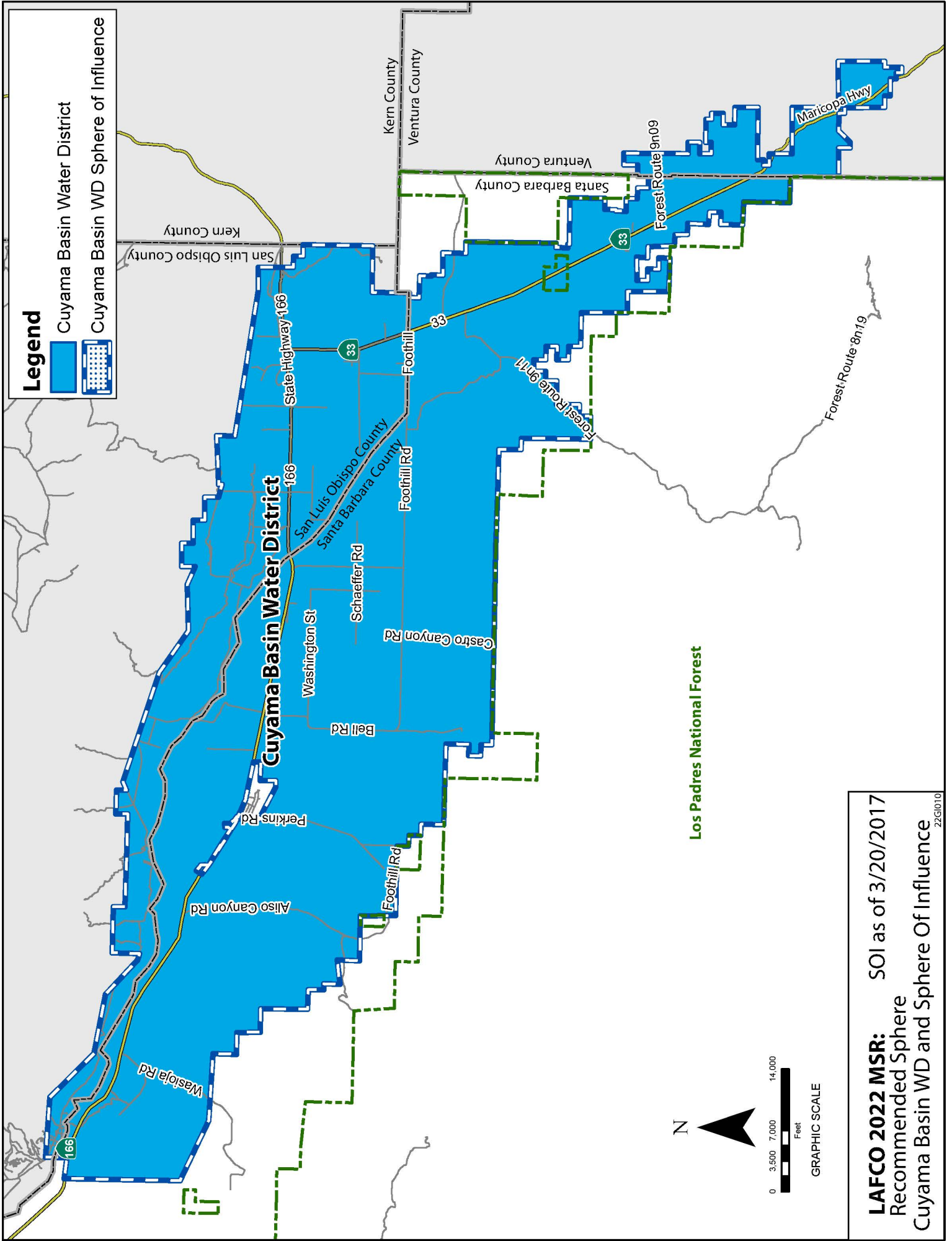
22G1010



Legend

- Goleta Water District
- GoletaWD Sphere of Influence

LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 Goleta WD and Sphere Of Influence



LAFCO 2022 MSR: SOI as of 3/20/2017
 Recommended Sphere
 Cuyama Basin WD and Sphere Of Influence

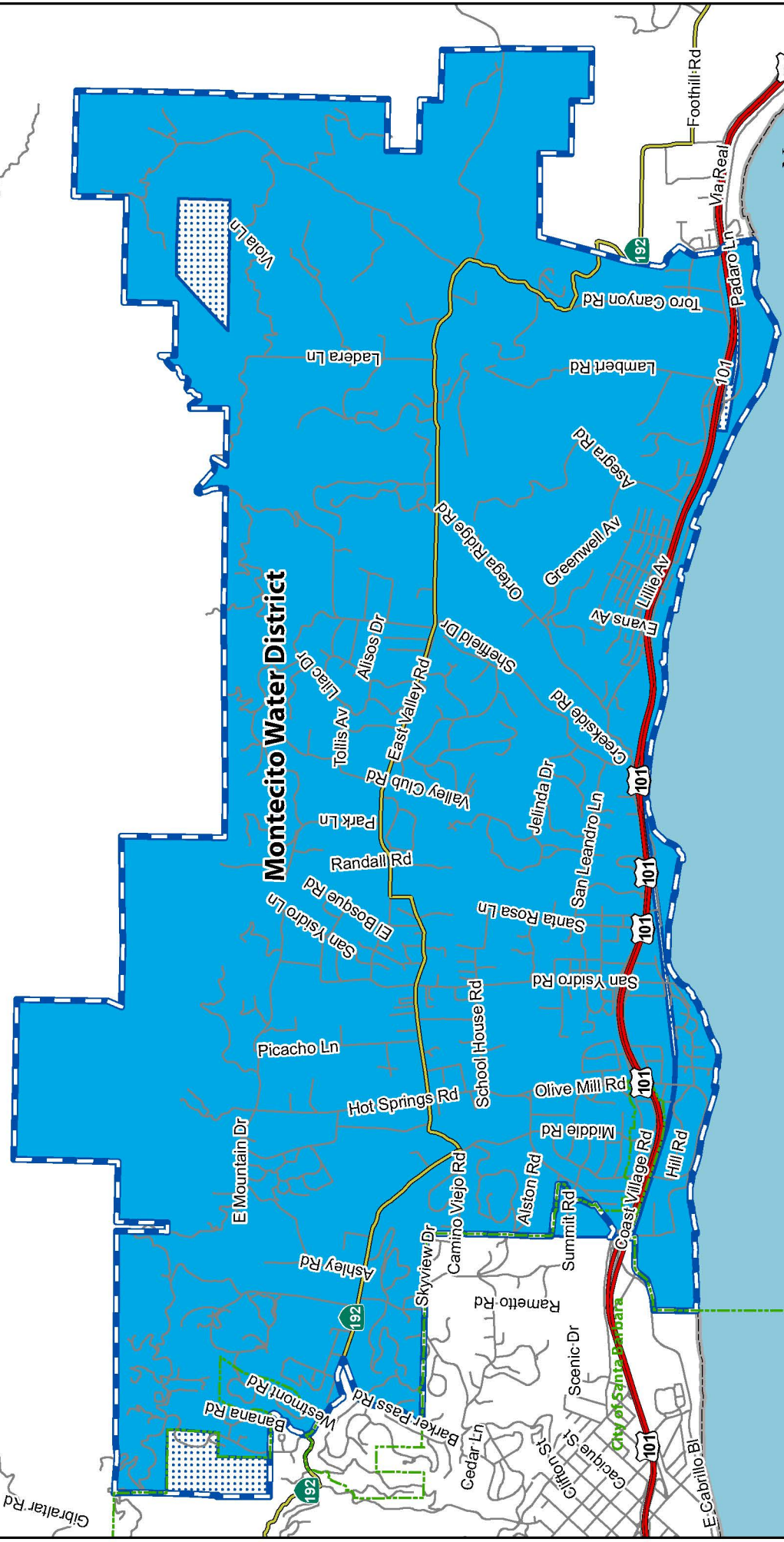
22G1010

Legend

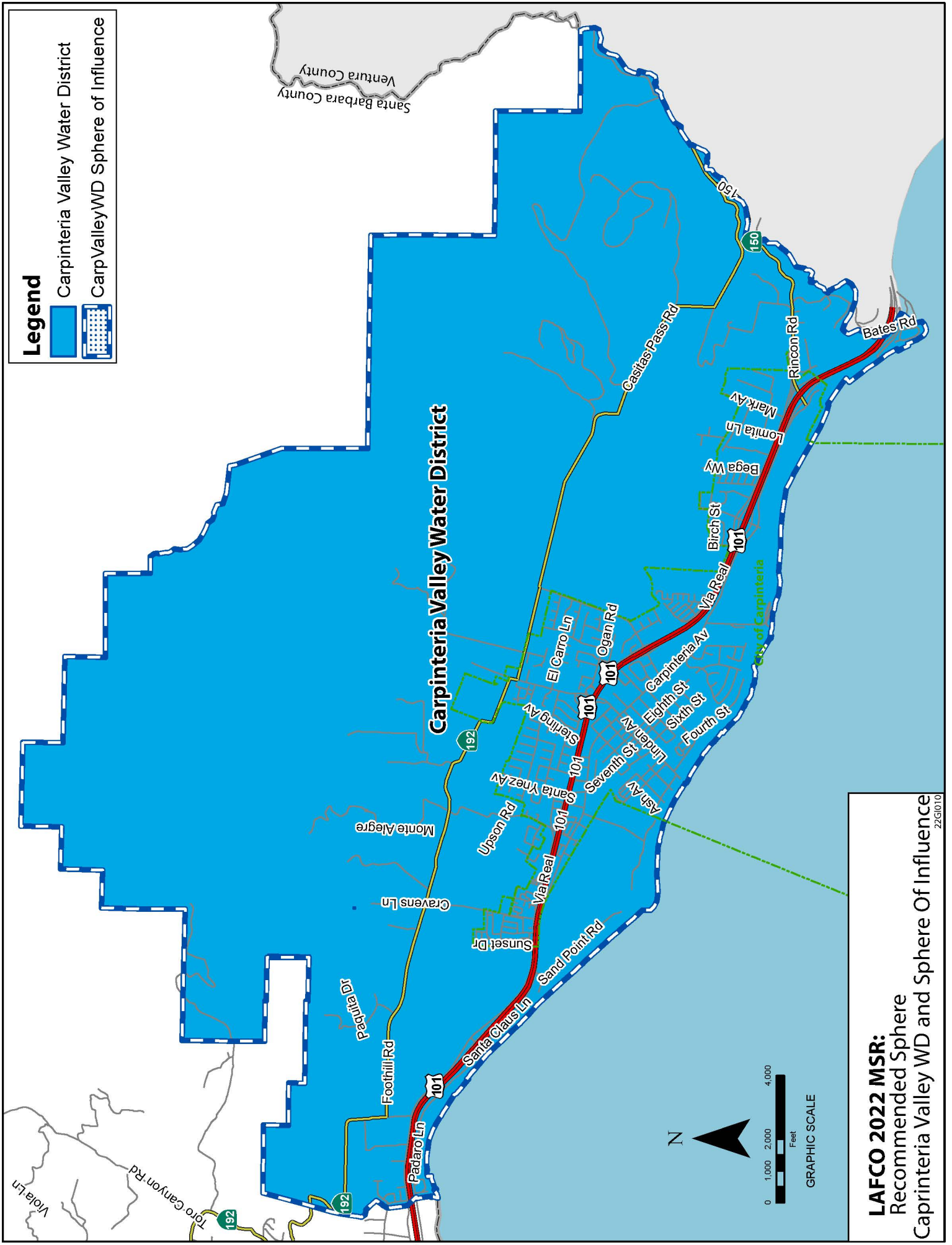
Montecito Water District



Montecito WD Sphere of Influence



LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Montecito WD and Sphere Of Influence



Legend

- Carpinteria Valley Water District
- Carp ValleyWD Sphere of Influence

LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 Caprinteria Valley WD and Sphere Of Influence

22G010



GRAPHIC SCALE

Legend



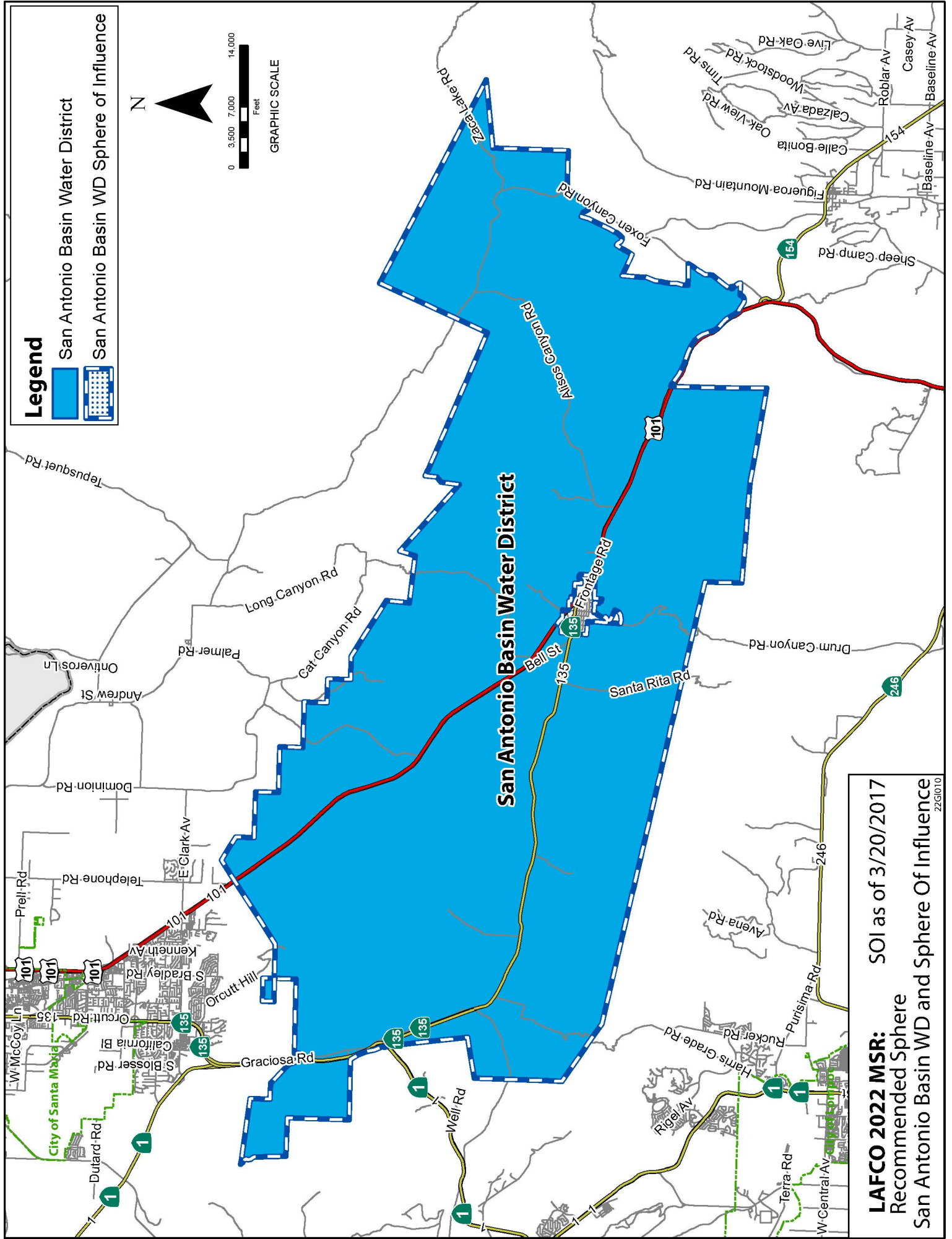
San Antonio Basin Water District



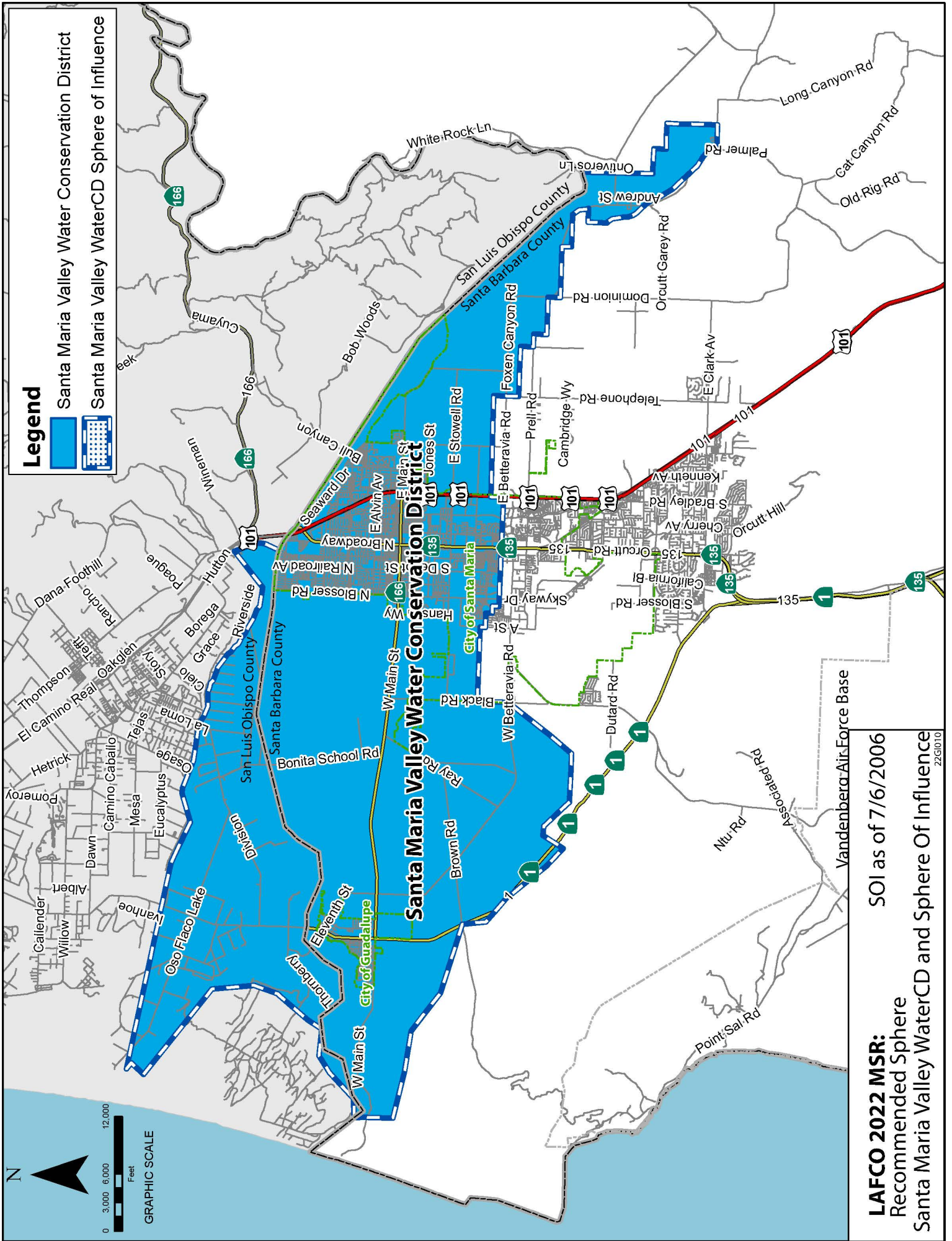
San Antonio Basin WD Sphere of Influence



GRAPHIC SCALE



LAFCO 2022 MSR: SOL as of 3/20/2017
Recommended Sphere
San Antonio Basin WD and Sphere Of Influence



Legend

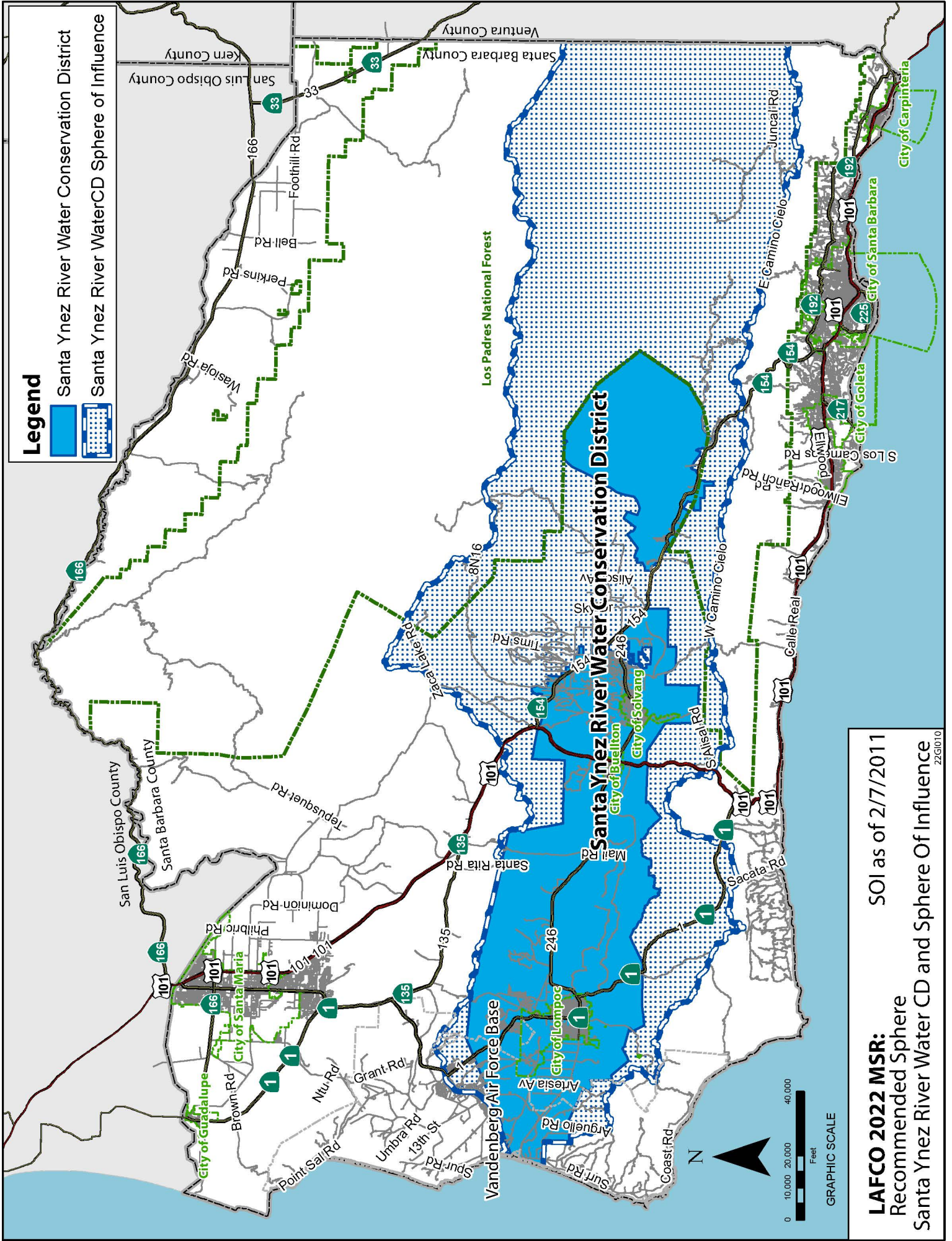
- Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District
- Santa Maria Valley WaterCD Sphere of Influence



LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Santa Maria Valley WaterCD and Sphere Of Influence

SOI as of 7/6/2006

2201010



GRAPHIC SCALE



Legend



- Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
- Santa Ynez River WaterCD Sphere of Influence

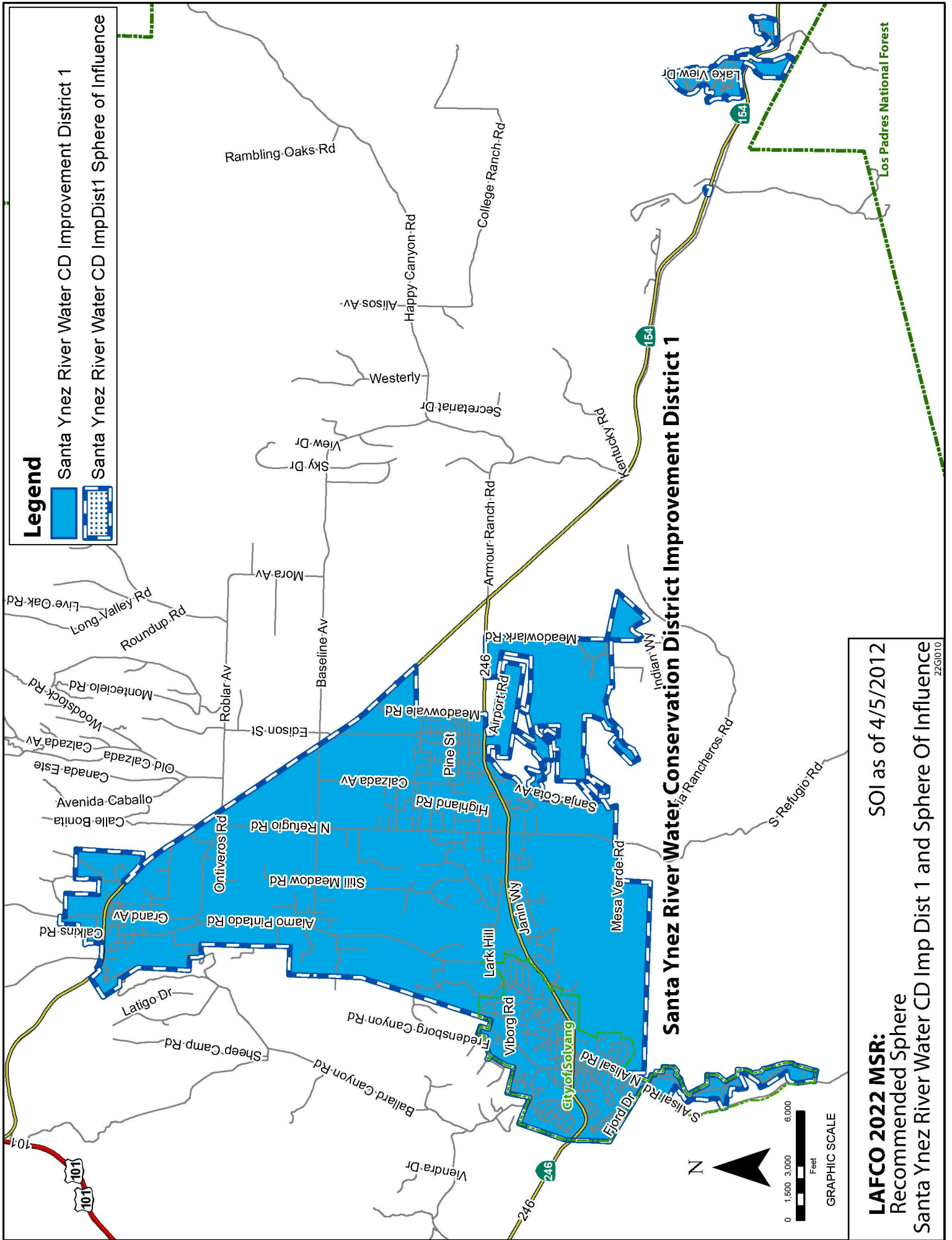
LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 Santa Ynez River Water CD and Sphere Of Influence

SOLI as of 2/7/2011

22G1010

Legend

-  Santa Ynez River Water CD Improvement District 1
-  Santa Ynez River Water CD ImpDist1 Sphere of Influence

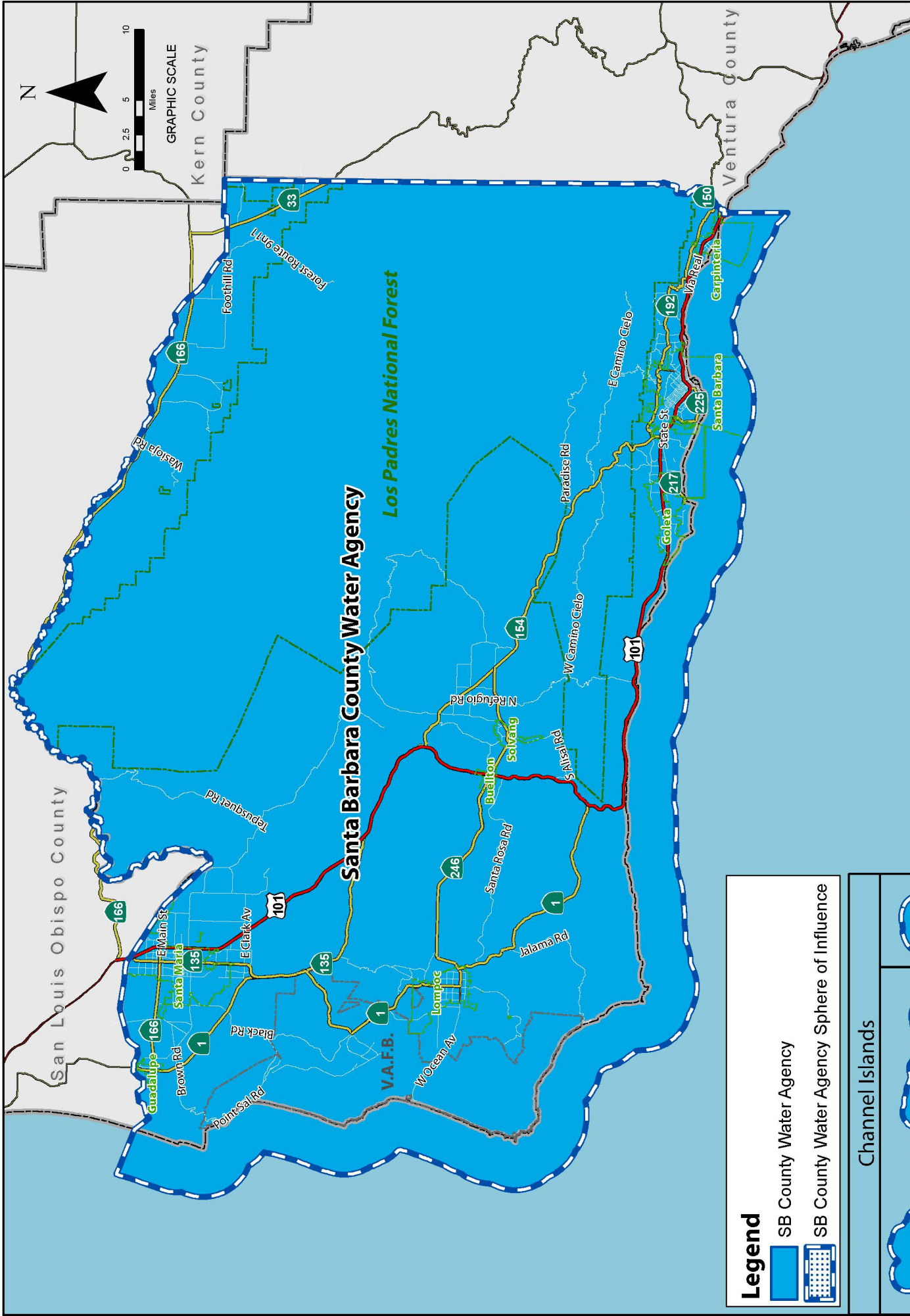


Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District 1

LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Santa Ynez River Water CD Imp Dist 1 and Sphere Of Influence

SOI as of 4/5/2012

22G1010



LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 SB County Water Agency and Sphere Of Influence

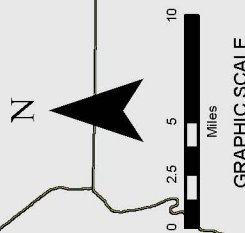
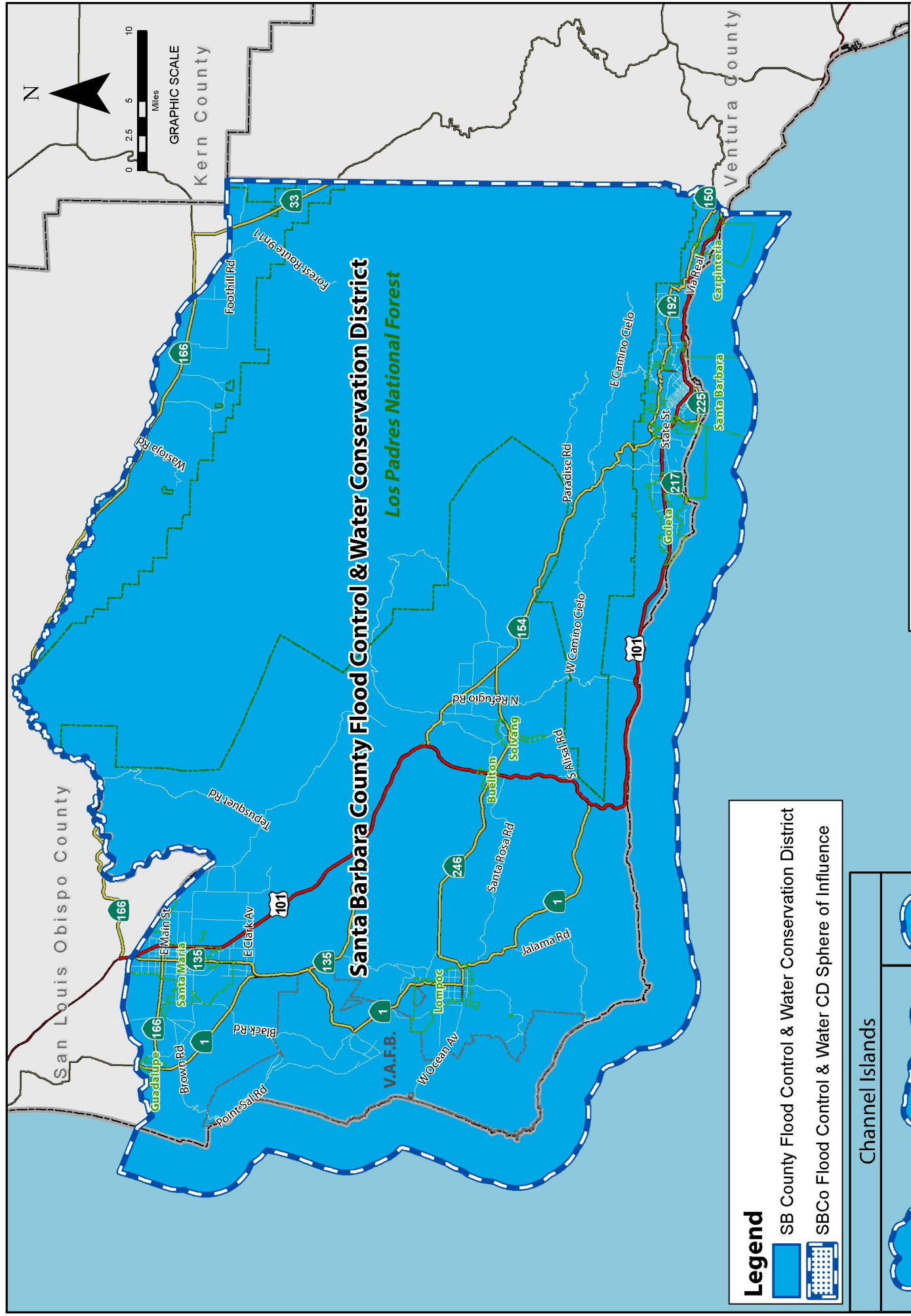
Formed 1945
 22G1010

Legend

- SB County Water Agency
- SB County Water Agency Sphere of Influence



Channel Islands

- Santa Cruz
Santa Rosa
San Miguel
Not to scale
- Santa Barbara
Not to scale




LAFCO 2022 MSR:
 Recommended Sphere
 SB County Flood Control & Water CD and Sphere Of Influence
 Formed 1955


Legend

-  SB County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
-  SB County Flood Control & Water CD Sphere of Influence

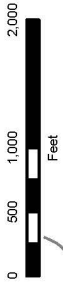
Channel Islands



San Miguel
Santa Rosa
Santa Cruz
Not to scale





Santa Barbara
Not to scale

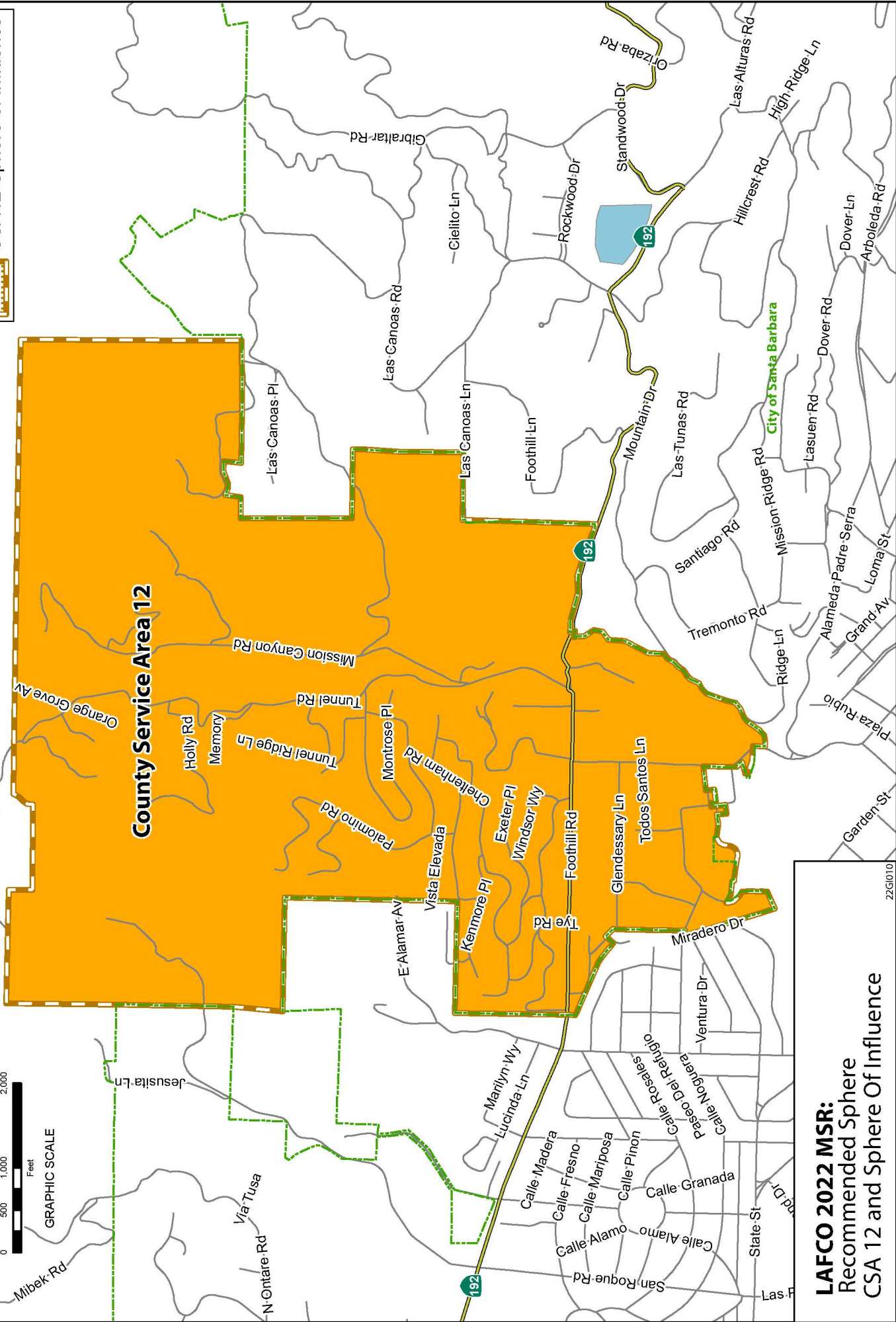


GRAPHIC SCALE

Legend

 County Service Area 12

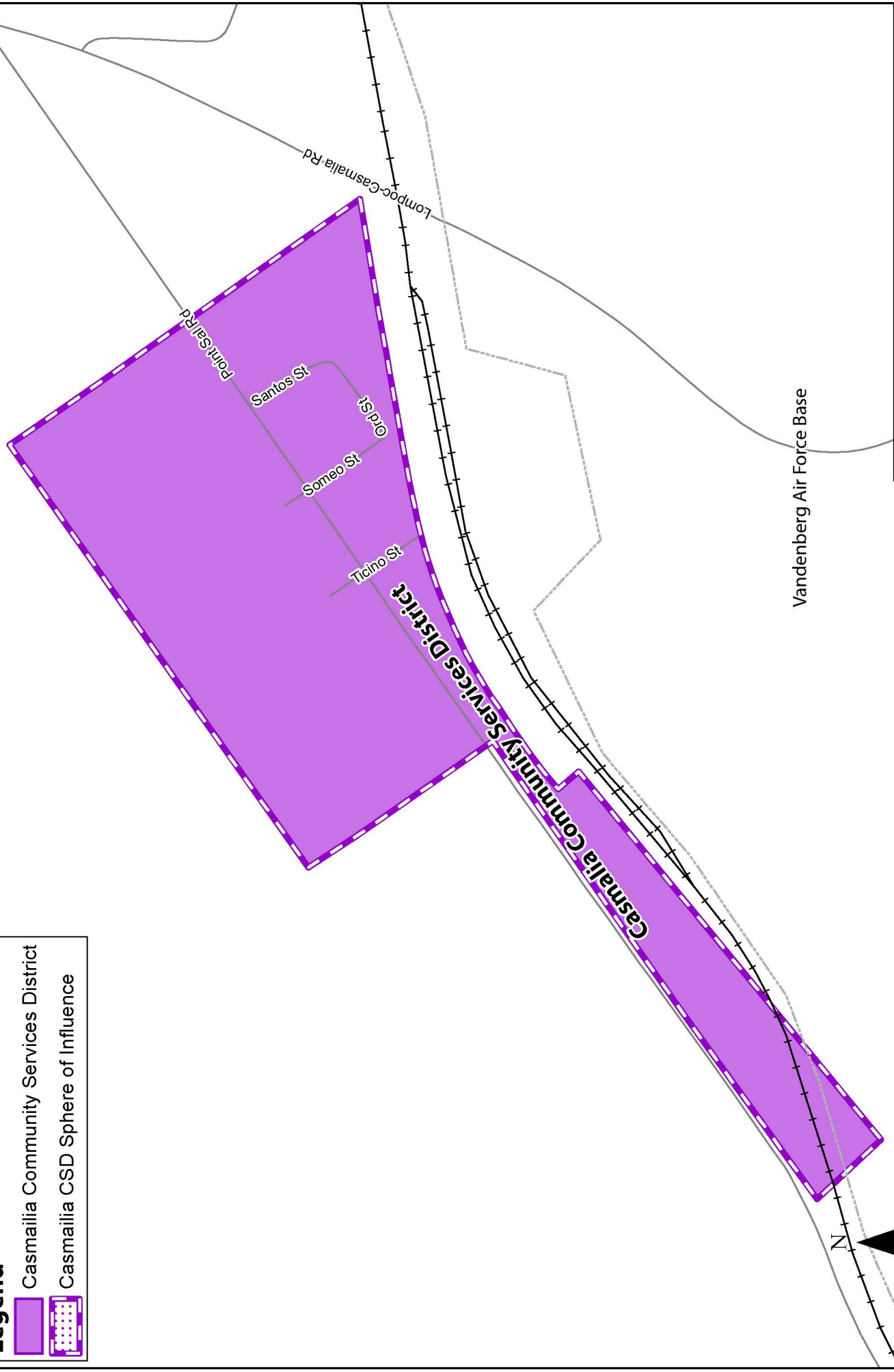
 CSA 12 Sphere of Influence



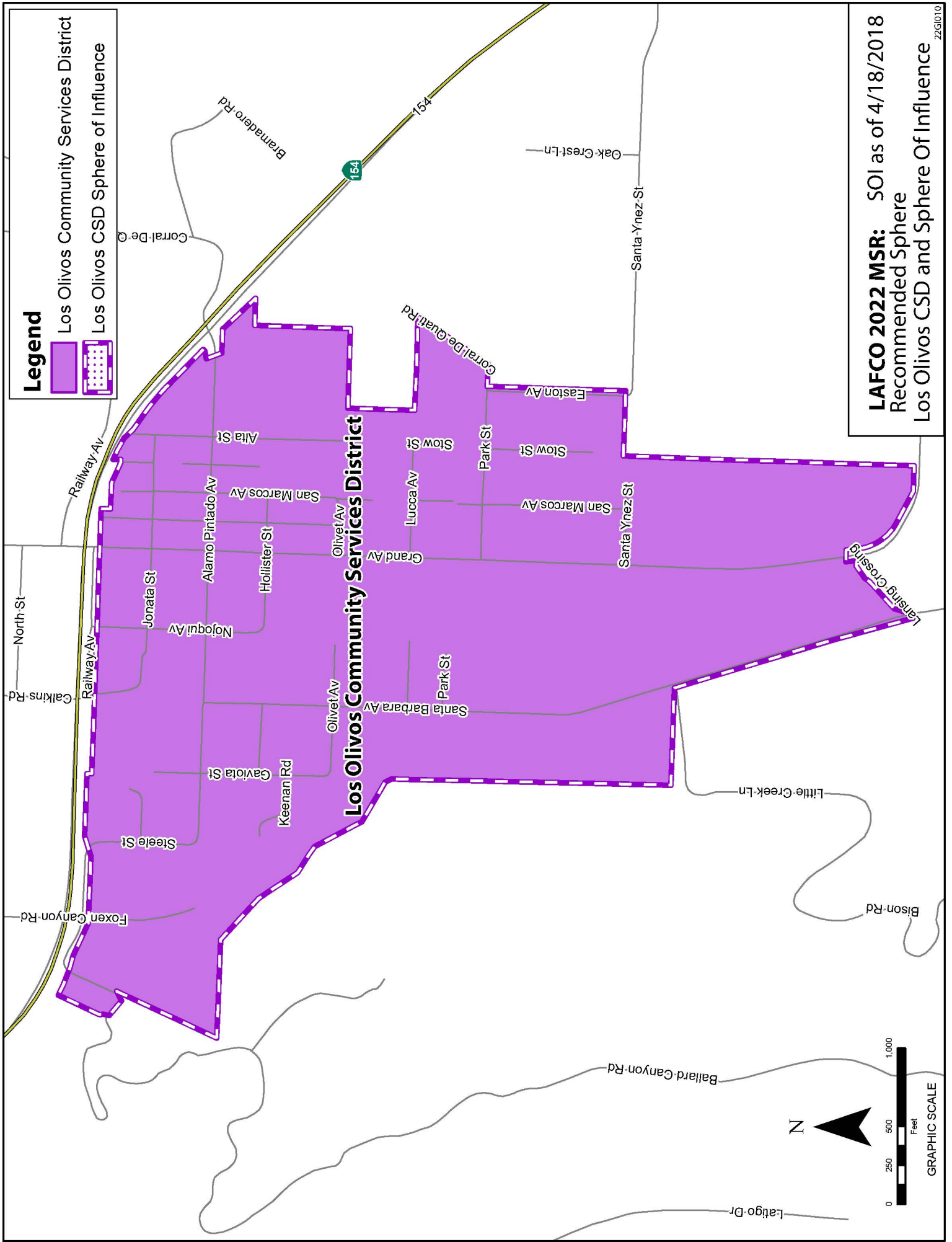
LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
CSA 12 and Sphere Of Influence

Legend

-  Casmalia Community Services District
-  Casmalia CSD Sphere of Influence



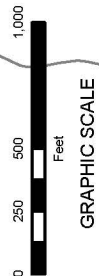
LAFCO 2022 MSR: SOI as of 11/4/2010
Recommended Sphere
Casmalia CSD and Sphere Of Influence



Legend

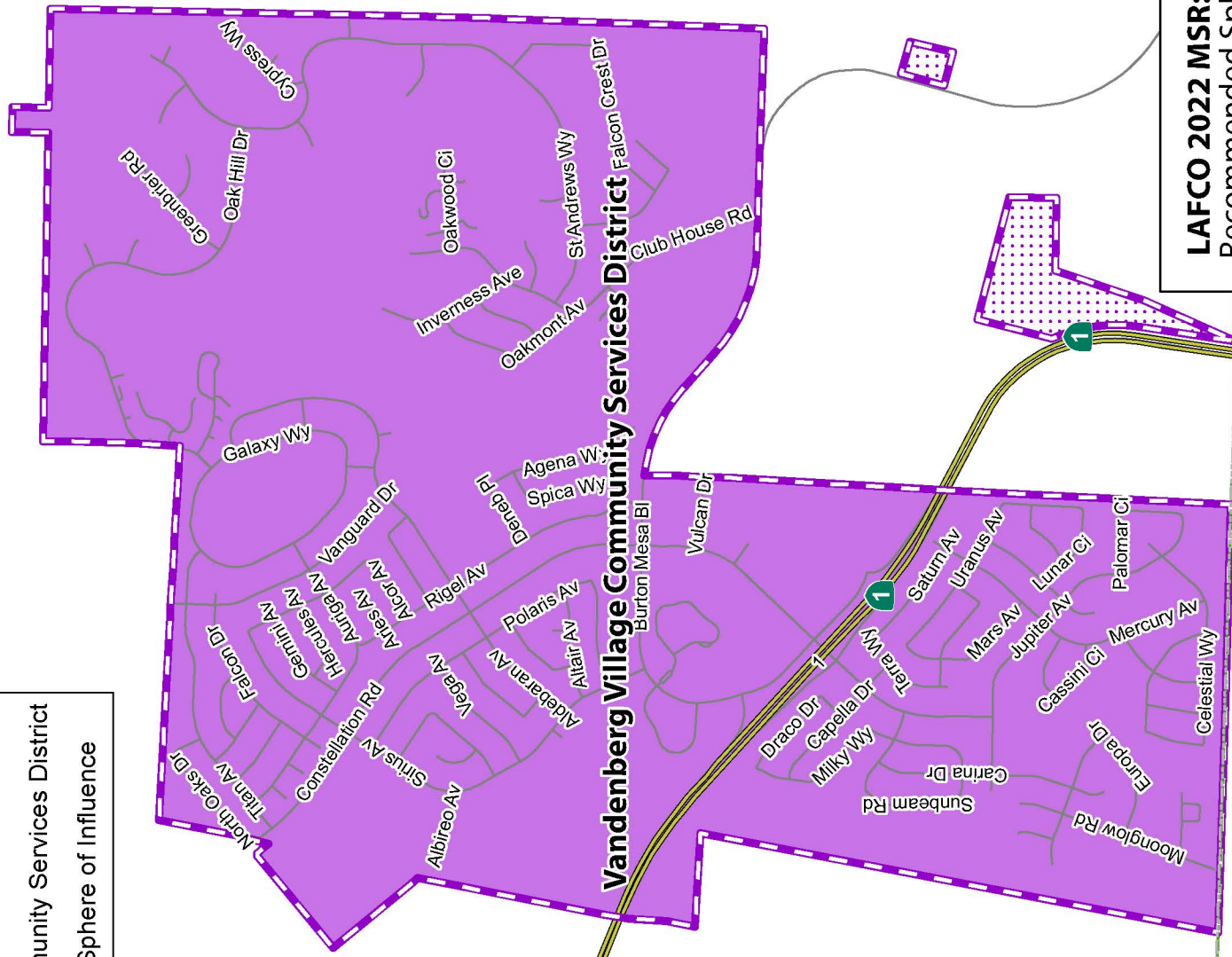
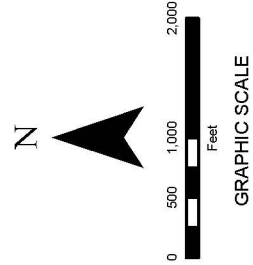
- Los Olivos Community Services District
- Los Olivos CSD Sphere of Influence

LAFCO 2022 MSR: SOI as of 4/18/2018
 Recommended Sphere
 Los Olivos CSD and Sphere Of Influence



Legend

-  Vandenberg Village Community Services District
-  Vandenberg Village CSD Sphere of Influence



LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Vandenberg Village CSD and Sphere Of Influence

SOL as of 4/7/2011

Vandenberg Air Force Base
City of Lompoc

CHAPTER ONE: MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW DETERMINATIONS

A. Scope

This Chapter contains the recommended Municipal Services determinations for the water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services provided by all 33 Special Districts and Cities in Santa Barbara County. These agencies are ten Water Districts (Carpinteria Valley Water, Cuyama Basin Water, Goleta Water, Montecito Water, San Antonino Basin Water, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Improvement ID#1, County Water Agency, and County Flood Control & Water Conservation), two being Countywide Districts, seven Community Services Districts (CSD) (Casmalia, Cuyama, Los Alamos, Los Olivos, Mission Hills, Santa Ynez, and Vandenberg Village), six Sanitary Districts (Carpinteria, Goleta, Goleta West, Laguna County, Montecito, and Summerland), one County Service Area (CSA 12), one Municipal Improvement District (EMID), and eight Cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang) that have Water and Wastewater Departments. A complete review of all services provided by the multi-service Districts and Cities will be done in the future additional MSR's.

B. Summary of Recommendations

Based on the recommended determinations in this chapter, the Executive Officer recommends that the Commission adopt the Municipal Service Review for all 33 agencies providing water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services in Santa Barbara County.

Potentially Significant MSR Determinations

The MSR determinations checked below are potentially significant, as indicated by "yes" or "X" answers to the key policy questions listed and corresponding discussion on the following pages. If most or all of the determinations are not significant, as indicated by "no" or "blank" answers, the Commission may find that a comprehensive MSR update may not be warranted.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Growth and Population | <input type="checkbox"/> | Shared Services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Accountability |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Capacity, Adequacy & Infrastructure to Provide Services | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Financial Ability | <input type="checkbox"/> | None at this time |

C. Overview

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act requires LAFCO to conduct a service review of the municipal services provided in the County or other appropriate areas prior to updating the Sphere of Influence of a local agency. This chapter contains a recommended written statement of LAFCO's determinations with respect to seven areas as required by Government Code section 56430(a). Each recommended determination applies to all 33 agencies as a regional group along with agency specific determinations for each of the following seven areas:

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 and Adequacy of Public Services, and Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies;
4. Financial Ability of Agency to Provide Services;
5. Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities;
6. Accountability for Community Service Needs, including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies, and
7. Any Other Matter Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery, as Required by Commission Policy.

Individual profiles of each of the 33 agencies are provided in Chapter Three.

Additional water and wastewater services are also provided by the mutual and private water providers within the county. LAFCO has no authority over the Mutual and Private Water Company entities. A brief review of their services is included in the Appendix.

D. Determinations

I. GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE AFFECTED AREA

REGIONAL

The preparation of this study was produced prior to the full release of 2020 Census and based on the most recent available data. The 33 local agencies currently serve an estimated Countywide resident population of 444,229. This population estimate represents close to a six percent overall increase or 0.6% annually over the last 10 years.

Santa Barbara County is predominately city-centered with slightly more than 68% of the current resident population residing in one of the eight incorporated Cities. Nearly 55 percent of all City residents reside in North County.

County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 4.0 percent along South Coast and 9.5 percent countywide.

Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater providers have seen increasing needs and are expected to continue growing as a result of population growth.

Growth in demand will be affected by the availability of water supplies and wastewater services. The County has experienced drought conditions for consecutive years, as has the entire State of California. Dependency on local water sources and treatments will continue to be a focus for providers. Recycled water is currently only being produced and utilized by three communities (City of Santa Barbara, Goleta Sanitary/Goleta Water District partnership) with Laguna County Sanitation District, the City of Lompoc, and the Summerland Sanitary District treating all of their effluent to full tertiary levels. Laguna County Sanitation and City of Lompoc only provide limited recycled water for irrigation use.

The unincorporated population of the County, the population not living within a City, has remained constant for the past 10 years, with census population figures of 133,413 in 2010 and 138,275 in 2020. Growth within the Cities over the past 10 years has not changed the unincorporated portion of the population from 31 percent.

The Cities that serve the greatest percentage of the population are likely to receive much of the projected population growth. This is the City of Santa Maria. The agency serves 23%, and has constituted 90% of the county's population growth.

Visitors are an integral component in supporting Santa Barbara County's economy as evident by sales, transient-occupancy tax revenues, and create additional and fluid demands on all 33 local agencies.

AGENCY SPECIFIC

The population of Carpinteria area includes the City of Carpinteria, Carpinteria Sanitary and Water Districts. These population figures are estimated at 13,264, 16,702, and 15,966 people, respectively. Between 2010 and 2020 the City's population has increased by 224 persons. Between 2013 and 2022, the population of the water district within the Unincorporated area increased by 1,350 people.

The population of Montecito includes Montecito Sanitary and Water District and Summerland Sanitary District. These population figures are estimated at 8,638, 11,769, and 1,505 people, respectively. However, Montecito Urban Water Management Plan 2020 estimated population and historic trends using a variety of methods because the district service area and census data boundary do not align or residents reside elsewhere. Between 2010 and 2020 population of Santa Barbara unincorporated area increased by 11,104 people (14.1 percent or 1.4 percent per year). The

population of the Carpinteria/Summerland area increased by 11 people.

The population of Goleta area includes Goleta Sanitary and Water District and Goleta West Sanitary District and City of Goleta. These population figures are estimated at 41,111, 84,462, 39,500 and 32,142 people, respectively. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Goleta area increased by 2,866 people (8.7 percent or less than 1 percent per year). However, since 2010, the City's estimated population has increased by 2,802 persons.

City of Guadalupe has experienced a sizeable percentage increase in estimated resident growth at 7.4 percent; or less than 1 percent per year. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Guadalupe increased by 574 people.

City of Buellton has experienced the second largest percentage increase in estimated resident growth among the 33 local jurisdictions over the last 10 years rising by 8.5% from 4,828 to 5,276.

City of Solvang has experienced a sizeable percentage increase in estimated resident growth at 7.3 percent; or less than 1 percent per year. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Solvang increased by 414 people. Solvang's population is estimated to be 5,644.

The City of Santa Maria, has a recent history of projected growth. Between 2010 and 2040, the City is expected to grow faster than any other Santa Barbara County City; an increase of 29% from 99,553 to 141,529. The City is undergoing an update to its General Plan and reexamining its growth plans. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Maria increased by 7,854 people (7.3 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). Total population is estimated at 107,407 people. The Laguna County Sanitation District covers the Orcutt urbanized and unincorporated territory. This population is estimated to be 31,353.

City of Santa Barbara population is estimated to be 90,911 people. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Barbara City increased by 5,101 people (5.4 percent or less than 1 percent per year). The County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) is located within the City's Sphere. This population is estimated at 2,649 people. The projected population of Mission Canyon at buildout is approximately 2,731 persons. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of CSA 12 area increased by 268 people.

City of Lompoc has experienced a modest percentage increase in estimated resident growth at 3.8 percent; or less than 1 percent per year. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Lompoc increased by 1,694 people. Lompoc's population is estimated to be 42,753.

Cuyama Basin Water District includes 170 landowners. The 2020 population of Cuyama Unincorporated was estimated to be 1,050 people. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Cuyama Unincorporated had not changed.

San Antonio Basin Water District includes approximately 234 landowners. The 2020 population of Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD was estimated to be 22,690 people. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated area increased by 169 people.

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District population is approximately 109,702 people. The Cities of Guadalupe and Santa Maria are included within the District. The 2020 population of Guadalupe CCD was 7,722 and the Santa Maria CCD to be 141,642. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Maria Valley unincorporated area increased by 20 people.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District population is approximately 74,240 people. The incorporated Cities of Buellton, Solvang and Lompoc are included within the District. The 2020 population of Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD to be 22,690 and the Lompoc CCD to be 59,964. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated area increased by 169 people and Lompoc Unincorporated had no change.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 population is approximately 7,022 people. The District serves the communities of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard, the Santa Ynez Band of the Chumash Indians, and the City of Solvang on a limited basis. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated area increased by 169 people.

Casmalia Community Services District has a population of approximately 150 people. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Maria unincorporated area increased by 14 people. However, Casmalia may have decreased by 62 people.

Cuyama Community Services District has a population of approximately 550 people. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Cuyama unincorporated area did not change.

Los Alamos Community Services District has a population of approximately 1,634 people. Los Olivos Community Services District has a population of approximately 1,000 people. Santa Ynez Community Services District has an approximately 4,505 population.

Mission Hills Community Services District population is approximately 3,571 people. The projected population of Mission Hills CSD service area at buildout is approximately 4,900 persons. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Mission Hills decreased by 5 people.

Vandenberg Village Community Services District (VVCSD) population is approximately 7,308 people. VVCSD experienced the largest percentage increase at 11 percent. Between 2010 and 2020, the population increased by 811 (11 percent or slightly more than 1.1 percent per year).

It is reasonable to assume growth rates for each of the 33 local jurisdictions over the next five years will parallel their respective growth rates between 2015 and 2020.

2. THE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ANY DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES (DUC) WITHIN OR CONTIGUOUS TO THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

REGIONAL

In 2020, the California statewide median household income (MHI) was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Countywide was \$78,925 in 2022. LAFCO staff utilized the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0, Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen), EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition⁶ to locate potential DUCs in the County. The County also prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. Based on the criteria set forth by SB 244, staff's analysis indicates that the communities of Casmalia, Cuyama, New Cuyama, Sisquoc, Guadalupe, Garey, Devon, Lompoc, portions of Goleta, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara, and Isla Vista were identified as qualifying as disadvantage communities.

The boundaries of the County Water Agency and Flood Control and Water Conservation District service area and Sphere of Influence cover the entire County, including any disadvantaged unincorporated communities identified above.

AGENCY SPECIFIC

No identified disadvantaged unincorporated communities have been identified within or contiguous to the Spheres of Influence of Carpinteria Sanitary District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Carpinteria City, Montecito Sanitary District, Montecito Water District, Summerland Sanitary District, EMID, Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonino Basin Water District, County Service Area 12, City of Solvang and Buellton, Los Alamos Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, Mission Hills Community Services District, Santa Ynez Community Services District, and Vandenberg Village Community Services District providing water, wastewater, and stormwater service in Santa Barbara County.

The median household income (MHI) for eastern Goleta Valley was \$118,094 in 2022. The MHI for western Goleta Valley average was \$94,570 in 2022. And, the MHI for Goleta Valley was \$76,521 in 2022, which does not qualify the communities as a disadvantaged community. However, the Goleta Sanitary District's, Goleta West Sanitary District's, Goleta Water District's, and City of Goleta's each Spheres of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services because in May of 2022, the Old Town area, as part of the larger Census tract including properties in the City of Goleta and County, was designated as a disadvantaged community by CalEPA. And, under the definition of disadvantaged community for smaller portions within the community of Isla Vista qualify.

The MHI for Guadalupe was \$55,511 in 2022. The MHI for \$55,645 in Guadalupe CCD which qualifies the community as a disadvantaged community, as well. The City of Guadalupe is an incorporated City, therefore by definition would not qualify as a disadvantaged unincorporated community. The City of Guadalupe's and Santa Maria Valley Water District's Spheres of Influence are coterminous to the City limits and District service boundary which include the communities of Guadalupe, Garey, and portions of Santa Maria.

The MHI for Lompoc was \$57,071 in 2022, which qualifies the community as a disadvantaged community. The City of Lompoc is an incorporated City, therefore by definition would not qualify as a disadvantaged unincorporated community. The City of Lompoc's Sphere of Influence is greater than its City limits.

The MHI for Santa Maria was \$67,634 in 2022, The MHI for Santa Maria CCD was \$74,095 in 2022, which qualifies the community as a disadvantaged community. The MHI for Orcutt was \$95,916 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. However, Laguna County Sanitation District and Santa Maria Valley Water District include portions of the City of Santa Maria within their boundaries. The City of Santa Maria is an incorporated City, therefore by definition would not qualify as a disadvantaged unincorporated community. The City of Santa Maria's Sphere of Influence is greater than its City limits. Some areas west of the airport and southern City of Santa Maria contiguous to the Sphere of Influence of Laguna County Sanitation does qualify.

The MHI for Santa Ynez Valley was \$99,731 in 2022 and \$64,396 in Lompoc CCD, which does not qualify the communities as a disadvantaged community. The City of Solvang, City of Buellton, City of Lompoc and unincorporated portions are within the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District. The City of Lompoc is an incorporated City, therefore by definition would not qualify as a disadvantaged unincorporated community. The City of Lompoc's Sphere of Influence is greater than its City limits. The same is true for the City of Buellton and Solvang. The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 also overlaps the City of Solvang and portions of Santa Ynez valley. However, for the community of Lompoc and Cachuma Village both qualify as disadvantaged.

The MHI for Santa Barbara City was \$81,618 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. However, in some cases City of Santa Barbara has a small portion within the East Beach area. The City of Santa Barbara is an incorporated City, therefore by definition would not qualify as a disadvantaged unincorporated community. The City of Santa Barbara's Sphere of Influence is greater than its City limits.

The MHI for Casmalia was not available but the per capita income was \$26,330 in 2022, which does qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. The District's Spheres of Influence is coterminous and Casmalia is an unincorporated community.

The MHI for Cuyama was \$46,719 in 2022, which does qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. The District's Spheres of Influence is coterminous and Cuyama is an unincorporated community.

All other communities analyzed in this report exceed the MHI in 2022 and would not qualify as a disadvantaged unincorporated community.

⁶Government Code section 56033.5.

3. PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OR DEFICIENCIES

REGIONAL

More than 430,000 people receive water, wastewater, and stormwater services from one of the 33 agencies, including 91 percent of all unincorporated residents. The smaller communities are within mutual water or private water company boundary with some served by private wells.

Each agency providing water, wastewater, and stormwater services in the County provides public facilities and equipment as allowed by their financial means (see Determination 4, below). The 33 agencies reviewed in this report maintain a total of 8 water treatment facilities and 13 wastewater treatment facilities. A total of 75 booster or lift stations, ranging from poor to excellent condition. A few agencies plan to construct new treatment plants or upgrades. An outline of the agency's attributes, types of services, and resources that describe the adequacy of public infrastructure needs and deficiencies for each agency is found in Chapter Three.

The 33 agencies collectively employ 132 water and 140 sewer personnel and 26 storm drainage personnel. Other staffing personnel make up the balance in other services provided by the agencies. Staffing levels overall for the agencies have remained relatively constant. The relative number of water personnel equals a ratio of 0.30 and sewer personnel ratio of 0.32 for every 1,000 residents in Santa Barbara County.

In 2021, the local agencies collectively maintain about 1,490 miles of water lines and 1,281 of sewer lines by the agencies providing water and wastewater services. A total of 173,484 afy of water supplies are available and 56.37 mgd of wastewater capacity is available.

AGENCY SPECIFIC

Carpinteria Sanitary has a permitted treatment capacity of 2.5 mgd, which equates to 7,606 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). Carpinteria Sanitary service area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 1.143 million gallons per day. It also translates over

the report period to an estimated 142 gallons per day for each occupied housing unit. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 46% of permitted capacity.

Goleta Sanitary has a permitted treatment capacity of 9.7 million gallons per day (based on average daily flow) but is currently limited to a permitted discharge of 7.64 million gallons per day. Goleta Sanitary service area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 4.9 million gallons per day, which equates to 11,823 equivalent residential units (ERU). It also translates over the report period to an estimated 203 gallons per day for each occupied housing unit. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 64% of permitted capacity.

Goleta West Sanitary District has 40.78% or 3.12 MGD of the Goleta Sanitary District's regional treatment plant's permitted treatment capacity. Goleta West Sanitary District's service area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 1.7 MGD, which equates to 2,371 Acre Feet per Year (AFY). It also translates over the report period to an estimated 184 gallons per day for each equivalent residential unit (ERU). Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 54% of permitted capacity.

Laguna County Sanitation has a permitted treatment capacity of 3.7 mgd. Discharge capacity is currently 2.7 mgd, which equates to approximately 13,500 residential equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). The Laguna County Sanitation District service area currently collects approximately 1.7 million gallons per day. It is estimated that each single-family residence contributes 200 gallons per day for with reduced amounts from multi-family units and variable amounts from commercial development. LAFCO estimates that this amount represents 46% of permitted capacity.

Montecito Sanitary has a permitted treatment capacity of 1.5 mgd. Montecito Sanitary service area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 0.62 million gallons per day. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 62.5 gallons per day for each person. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 41% of permitted capacity.

Summerland Sanitary has a permitted treatment capacity of 0.3 mgd and provides service to 894 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). Summerland Sanitary service area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 0.08 million gallons per day. It also translates over the reporting period to an estimated 89.5 gallons per day for each occupied unit. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO that this represents 27% of permitted capacity.

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement collects and transports wastewater to the Goleta Sanitary District regional treatment plant that has a permitted treatment capacity of 9.7 mgd. Embarcadero Municipal Improvement service area's average annual wastewater dry weather flow is - 85,000 gpd; Peak dry weather flow is - 171,000 gpd. Of the combined amount (users transported to GSD plant), it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 64% of permitted capacity.

CSA 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) delivers wastewater to City of Santa Barbara treatment facility with a capacity of 11 mgd. County Service Area 12 service area's maximum daily capacity is 160 gallons per day per Single-Family Residence. CSA 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) service area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 0.003 million gallons per day. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 160 gallons per day for each occupied housing unit. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 73% of permitted capacity.

Carpinteria Valley Water receives water treated by the City of Santa Barbara Cater Plant with a permitted capacity of 37 mgd. The District groundwater is approximately 2,839 AFY, while the long-term average will be approximately 1,200 AFY. The District's maximum local surface water allocation from the Cachuma Project is currently 2,813 AFY, while the long-term average will be approximately 1,970 AFY. Maximum allocation from the SWP is 2,200 AFY (including 200 AF of drought buffer), while the long-term average will be approximately 876 AFY. The District owns and operates three (3) potable water reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of approximately 10.68 AF. Potential maximum short-term extraction of groundwater by the District is 3,000 AFY, while the long-term average (sustainable-yield) will be approximately 1,200 AFY. The District's maximum local surface water allocation from the Cachuma Project is currently 2,813 AFY. Carpinteria Valley Water service area's average annual water demand generated for treatment and distribution is approximately 1.3 billion gallons per year, or 4,105 afy. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 196 gallons per day, or 74 gpcd for each person. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 72% of permitted supplies.

Goleta Water has approximately 16,244 AFY of water available for the service area in an average year and access to additional groundwater and State Water under certain circumstances. The District's groundwater wells can currently produce 3.6 million gallons per day, which corresponds to approximately 4,000 acre-feet per year. The recycled water production capacity at the plant operated by Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) is approximately 3,300 AFY based upon the tertiary treatment plant capacity of 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD). Goleta Water service area's average annual water demand generated for treatment and distribution is approximately 3.29 billion gallons per year, or 10,100 AFY. That translates over the report period to an estimated 90 gallons per day, or 98.6 GDGP for each person. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 79% of permitted anticipated reliable supplies.

Montecito Water has a permitted treatment capacity at the Bella Vista Treatment plant of 2.2 MG per day, Doulton Treatment Plant, a secondary 0.15 MG per day, and the Cater Water Treatment Plant has a production capacity of 37 MGD which is owned and operated by the City of Santa Barbara. The District also produces up to approximately 50 AF per month of groundwater. The capacities of each are as follows; Bella Vista Treatment Plant 1,800 gpm,

Doulton Treatment Plant 105 gpm, South Coast Conduit 8,200 gpm, and Groundwater Wells 580 gpm, total of 10,685 gpm.

Montecito Water service area's water demand in 2020 generated for treatment and distribution 1,463 million gallons per year, or 4,492 afy. It also translates to an estimated 318 gallons per capita per day (excluding non-potable and agricultural use). Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 26% of permitted supplies.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation ID#1 has three permits for water delivery capacity from Santa Ynez River; License No. 13869 equal to 1,776.4 afy, License No. 13870 equal to 3,291.3, and Gallery well License No. 010415 of 515 acre-feet. The District's contractual share of Cachuma project entitlement is 10.31%. The project's available capacity is now 27,908-acre feet with a safe yield of 24,800-acre feet per year. Maximum allocation from the SWP is 2,000 afy (with 200 afy drought buffer). The District retains 500-acre feet for use within the District. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation ID#1 three-year average annual water demand is 3,815 acre-feet. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 218 gallons per capita day for residential usage. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 44% of permitted supplies.

Cuyama Basin Water District does not provide retail water, but rather was formed to assist in the groundwater management activities. Groundwater is the only water supply source available within the Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin. The available District groundwater estimate is 31,000 acre-feet. Along with Cuyama Basin Water District service areas and other groundwater users' groundwater use in the Basin averages 41,059-acre feet per year. Groundwater use within the Cuyama Basin Water District service area exceeds the safe yield of the basin.

San Antonio Basin Water District does not provide retail water, but rather was formed to assist in the groundwater management activities. Groundwater is the only water supply source available within the San Antonio Creek Valley Groundwater Basin. Water level declines in some locations have been greater than 100 feet since the 1950s. San Antonio Basin Water District service area's along with the remaining groundwater users currently use 23,750-acre feet per year. Groundwater use within the San Antonio Basin Water District service area is near the safe yield of the basin.

Casmalia Community Services District receives water from Casmite Corporation with a capacity of 322 acre-feet per year. District storage capacity is approximately 180,000-gallon tank. Casmalia Community Services service area's average annual water demand is -11 afy. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 182 gallons per day of water for single-family residential. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 3% of permitted supplies.

Cuyama Community Services receives water from the Cuyama Groundwater Basin. Total consumption from the aquifer is about 65,000 acre-feet/per year (1 acre-foot equals 326,000 gallons). The customers of the CCSD use about 162 acre-feet. Cuyama Community Services service area's average annual water demand is -0.14 MGD, or 162 afy. Annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately -0.03 MGD. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 327 gallons per day of water for single-family residential. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 1% of permitted supplies. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.03 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 20% of permitted capacity.

Los Alamos Community Services District storage capacity is approximately 1.5 mgd. The District has a permitted wastewater treatment capacity of 0.4 mgd. Los Alamos Community Services service area's average annual water demand is -93.5 MGD, or 16 afy. Annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately -0.2 MGD. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 360 gallons per day of water for single-family residential, 200 gpd for multi-family, 90 gallons/1000 SF of commercial, or 180 gpd of wastewater for each single-family dwelling unit, 100 gpd for multi-family, and 60 gpd/1000 SF of commercial. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 55% of permitted supplies. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.2 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 50% of permitted capacity.

Los Olivos Community Services is designing a package plant sized to serve Phase I needs and sited to accommodate modular expansion should further study warrant a facility expansion. It is estimated the service area will generate in excess of 100,000 gallons per day. Los Olivos Community Services service area's currently uses on-site wastewater treatment systems. It is estimated the service area will generate in excess of 100,000 gallons per day. At full build-out it is estimated to generate 385,000 gallons per day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 72% of permitted capacity.

Mission Hills Community Services has a permitted water treatment plant capacity of 1.5 MGD. The maximum estimated sewer connections at District buildout are 2,125. The MHCSD Treatment Facility has a permitted treatment capacity of 0.4 million gallons per day. Mission Hills Community Services service area's average annual water demand is -0.52 mgd, or 585 afy. Annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately -0.2 mgd. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 146 gallons per day per person. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 34% of permitted supplies. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.2 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 50% of permitted capacity.

Santa Ynez Community Services has a 20% share of the City of Solvang's permitted treatment capacity of 1.5 mgd plant. Santa Ynez Community Services area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 0.13 million gallons per day. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 69 gallons per day for each person. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 45% of permitted capacity.

Vandenberg Village Community Services has a permitted water treatment plant capacity of 2.2 MGD. The District owns a 0.89 MGD capacity right in the LRWRP. Vandenberg Village Community Services service area's average annual water demand is -1.5 MGD, or 1,400 AFY. Wastewater generation is approximately -0.40 MGD. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 330 gallons per day of water for residential, 1,300 gpd for commercial, and 10,000 gpd irrigation users; and about 136 gpd of wastewater for each dwelling unit. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 43% of their appropriated rights. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.40 million gallons a day. LAFCO estimates this represents 50% of permitted capacity.

City of Buellton has a permit for water delivery capacity from Santa Ynez River of 1,385 AFY. For planning purposes, the City estimates 1,000 AFY from Buellton Uplands. Maximum allocation from the SWP is 578 afy (with 58 afy drought buffer). The City operates a 0.65 mgd capacity wastewater treatment plant. City of Buellton's service area's average annual water demand is 1,250 acre-feet. Annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately -0.45 MGD. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 95 gallons per day for each resident. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 41% of permitted supplies. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.45 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 69% of permitted capacity.

The Santa Maria Valley groundwater stipulation provides for 1,300 AFY of developed water supply and an unquantified amount of prescriptive and appropriative water delivery capacity from Santa Maria Valley Groundwater basin. In 2020, Guadalupe estimated existing demand for potable water was 1,070 acre-feet annually with a capacity of 2,896 acre-feet. City of Guadalupe service area's average annual water demand is 1,070 acre-feet. Annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately -0.82 MGD. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 112 gallons per day per capita. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 37% of permitted supplies. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.82 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 85.4% of permitted capacity.

City of Lompoc has a permitted water treatment plant capacity of 10.0 MGD. The Vandenberg Village Community Services District owns a 0.89 mgd capacity right in the LRWRP. The LRWRP

permitted capacity is 5.5 mgd. City of Lompoc service area's average annual water demand is 4,235 afy, or 1.38 billion gallons per year. Annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 2.98 MGD. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 88.4 gpcd of water or estimated 65.5 gallons per day for each resident. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 37% of permitted supplies. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 2.98 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 60% of permitted capacity.

City of Santa Barbara has a permitted treatment capacity of 37 mgd. The City's current share of the Cachuma annual yield is 32.19%, or 8,277 afy. The average long-term Gibraltar average yield is approximately 4,300 afy. Surface water averaged 1,200 afy while groundwater average is 550 afy. State Water Project allotment is 3,000 afy with an additional 10% drought buffer. Desalination Plant has a capacity of 3,125 afy. The City operates a 11 mgd capacity wastewater treatment plant. City of Santa Barbara's service area's average annual water demand is 10,920 acre-feet. Annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 6.5 MGD. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 92 gpcd. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 56% of permitted supplies. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 6.5 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 59% of permitted capacity.

City of Santa Maria has a prescriptive right of 5,100 AF/YR from groundwater supplies and a right of 14,300 AF/YR from Twitchell yield plus 65% of the latest five-year average use of SWP water as return flows to the groundwater basin. The City's State Water Project entitlement is 17,820 AFY including a 10% drought buffer. Santa Maria agreed to import and use within the Basin no less than 10,000 AFY of available SWP water. The City operates a 13.5 MGD capacity wastewater treatment plant. City of Santa Maria's total annual water demand for 2021 is 11,907 acre-feet. Average daily wastewater flows for 2021 were 6.95 MG. It also translates over the report period to an estimated average daily demand of 65.4 gallons per day (per resident) and the maximum daily demand of 109 gallons per resident. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 36% of groundwater water right entitlements. Average daily wastewater flows for 2021 received at the City's WWTP was 6.95 million gallons. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 52% of permitted capacity.

City of Solvang has a permit for water delivery capacity from Santa Ynez River to divert 5 cubic feet per second, or 3.22 mgd and up to 3,600 afy. The City's interconnection with ID#1 has a maximum capacity of 1,200 gpm. Maximum allocation from the SWP is 1,500 afy (with no drought buffer). The City operates a 1.5 mgd capacity wastewater treatment plant. City portion equals 1.2 mgd, while SYCSD owns 0.3 mgd. City of Solvang service area's average annual water demand is

1,300 afy. Annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 0.423 MGD. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 0.7 HCF units per day for each resident, or 236 gpcd of water. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 36% of permitted supplies. Average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.423 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 32.5% of permitted capacity.

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation tracks and releases flood waters from the Twitchell Reservoir, 224,300-acre feet capacity, and replenishes groundwater, 20,000 AF. Total releases were estimated as 52,640 AF in 2017 and 12,140 AF in 2018 (based on recorded reservoir storage and climatic data for 2017-18). In 2019, releases totaled 46,190 AF from May through November. Starting December 2019 and through 2021, no releases have been made. Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation service area's average annual water release generated during the report period for subsequent flood control has been approximately 0 afy. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 0% of permitted capacity. The average reservoir release over the last 57 years has been 45,390 afy. There were no Twitchell Reservoir releases in 11 of the last 19 years.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District tracks and protects the water rights from the following sources Lake Cachuma, 192,978 AF capacity, State Water Project includes 4 entities 8,078 AFY, Alisal Reservoir, 2,342 AFY, Santa Ynez River Alluvium, 105,000AFY, Buellton Upland, 27,500 AF, Santa Ynez Upland, 21,000 AF, Santa Rita Upland, 56,500 AF, and Lompoc Area, 715,000 AF. The combined public water supply agency average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 5.6 mgd. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 39.6% of permitted supplies.

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation preserves existing conveyance capacity and prevent the accumulation of obstructing vegetation and sediments that could increase existing flood hazards that could then result in damage to life, public property, and infrastructure. The extent and frequency of maintenance are dependent upon many factors including the availability of funds from individual flood zones, the degree of flood hazard, and the environmental impacts of the maintenance actions. Between 2002 and 2020 the SBCFCWCD has implemented approximately 26.7 acres of restoration throughout the county directly related to the Annual Routine Maintenance Plan. It is made up of 9.8 acres on the South Coast and 16.9 acres in North County. In the North County, 13.4 of the 16.9 acres are within the Santa Maria River. In the past twenty-eight years, outside of the Annual Routine Maintenance Plan, and in association with other projects, the District has also implemented an additional 30+ acres of riparian restoration within Santa Barbara County.

4. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

REGIONAL

The demands on a water, wastewater, and stormwater services from agencies vary due to the size and geography of the agency's boundaries, the area's employment base, the presence of students and tourists, the water supply type and location, wastewater treatment level and flow, and other factors. These factors help dictate the amount of money required to provide an adequate level of service.

Nearly all funding for water and wastewater services provided by the four retail water district, six sanitary districts, county service area, seven community service district, and six local City agencies are generated from water sales and charges from services for water and sewer rate revenues collected by the respective governing bodies.

The following agencies that do not receive apportionment of any property taxes are Laguna County Sanitation, Carpinteria Valley Water, Cuyama Basin Water, Goleta Water, Montecito Water, San Antonio Basin Water, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation ID#1, CSA 12, Casmalia CSD, Cuyama CSD, Los Olivos CSD, Mission Hills CSD, and Vandenberg Village CSD.

Water and Sewer Expenditures from the collective Cities and Special District increased by a composite average of 20.8% over the last two years for sewer service raising from an estimated total of \$98.5 to \$124.4 million. The composite average of 19.2% over the last two years for water service raising from an estimated total of \$178.5 to \$221.0 million. The agencies of Carpinteria Sanitary, Goleta West Sanitary, and Solvang decreased their sewer budgets, while the Guadalupe, Santa Maria, and Vandenberg Village decreased their water budgets, all other Cities and Special Districts had a slight increase in budget expenditures for water and sewer services.

Pension and other post-employment benefit costs have increased over the last five years. Many of the agencies currently finances benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta West Sanitary District, City of Carpinteria, City of Goleta, City of Lompoc, and City of Santa Barbara are the exceptions who have established a Benefit Trust and/or OPEB Trust for the purpose of reimburse or to pay pension benefits.

The following agencies do not offer Pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) to employees; Casmalia Community Services District, Cuyama Community Services District, Mission Hills Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, Santa Ynez Community Services District, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District, Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District. The agencies of Carpinteria Sanitary District and Vandenberg Village Community Services District do not offer OPEB only.

While an agencies budget may expand due to increased service demands, the size of a budget is closely related to the availability of funds. The financial ability to provide water, wastewater, and stormwater service from some agencies providing these services within Santa Barbara County experience a wide range of revenue. Local agencies receive between \$8,600 and \$8 per resident (the median being \$1,332). The amount of revenue received by a water and sewer providing agency is often determined by water and sewer rates which agency residents have some control.

State law⁷ requires that an agency file an audit with the State Controller and County Auditor within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year or years under examination. All of the agencies providing water, wastewater, and stormwater Services, except for one, have provided LAFCO with the most recent audit as required by State law. The agency of Cuyama CSD were not able to provide their most recent audits.

AGENCY SPECIFIC

When a district annexes an area, the Property Tax Transfer Agreement with the County typically matches the annexing district's 1% County property tax within the annexation area. On the other hand, when an area is detached from a district, through a City annexation, the district no longer receives any taxes from this property. The Master Tax Transfer Agreement from 1981 provides for no transfer where territory is annexed to a County Service Area, Sanitation or Sanitary District, Mosquito Abatement District, or the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District.

⁷Government Code section 26909(a)(2).

5. STATUS OF, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR, SHARED FACILITIES

REGIONAL

Goleta Sanitary District Regional Treatment Plant maintains similar agreements with Goleta West Sanitary, UCSB, the City of Santa Barbara and the County of Santa Barbara. The District also has an agreement with Goleta Water District to provide treated reclaimed water. Use of the GSD regional wastewater treatment plant is through a joint use agreement for treatment and disposal.

The City of Lompoc currently share facilities or services with other agencies, such as the wastewater treatment facility (LRWRP). The Mission Hills CSD is currently in discussion with the City of Lompoc regarding upgrades or collaboration to construct a new treatment plant. The City currently has an agreement in place with MHCSD to supply emergency water to each agency in the event of a water supply emergency. In the future, the City, MHCSD, and VVCSD will be exploring the possibility of integrated facilities operations within the Lompoc groundwater basins through interconnections among each of the three water distribution systems.

The City of Santa Barbara collaborates regionally and participates in a variety of agreements with neighboring agencies: Joint Powers Agreement (for water treatment to MWD and CVWD), Juncal Agreement, Agreement with La Cumbre for Recycled Water Delivery, Agreement with La Cumbre for treating and conveying SWP water supplies, Pass Through Agreement, Water supply agreement with the County for Cachuma allocation, Water Supply agreement for SWP allocation, Water Supply Agreement with Montecito for City to supply District desal water, Exchange Agreement which gives them credit in Cachuma for delivering some of SWP water to ID#1.

The City of Santa Barbara currently shares the Carter and Ortega Groundwater Treatment Plant Facilities with the Carpinteria Valley (20%) and Montecito (19.7%) Water Districts for water treatment. The City is also a member of the Joint Powers Agency for Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) which operates, repairs, and maintains all Cachuma project facilities, except Bradbury Dam. Members include Bureau of Reclamation, City of Santa Barbara, Carpinteria Valley Water, Goleta Water, and Montecito Water Districts.

Several members joined in the formation of the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) in 1991 to construct, manage, and operate Santa Barbara County's local facilities for distribution and treatment of State water. Construction of conveyance facilities was completed in 1997, which include the 102-mile Coastal Branch of the State Aqueduct and the 42-mile Santa Ynez Extension, which ends at Lake Cachuma.

Many agencies collaborate with the USBR for a supply of water from the Cachuma Project on the Santa Ynez River. These members include Goleta, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito, Carpinteria, and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District #1.

Eighteen local water purveyors' partner, co-funds projects, and programs established under the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP) for water conservation efforts. The 18 water purveyors are as follows: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia CSD, Cuyama Community Services District, Goleta Water District, Golden State Water Company, Orcutt, City of Guadalupe, La Cumbre Mutual Water Company, City of Lompoc, Los Alamos Community Services District, Mission Hills Community Services District, Montecito Water District, City of Santa Barbara, City of Santa Maria, Santa Ynez River Conservation District ID #1, City of Solvang, Vandenberg Space Force Base, Vandenberg Village Community Services District. Many also participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Program.

Santa Barbara County's newly formed Regional Climate Collaborative is a growing multi-sector network of organizations working together to advance climate mitigation and resiliency efforts in Santa Barbara County.

In most cases among the local agencies, due to relative distance between the jurisdictions and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. Many do not currently share facilities with other agencies or the agencies do not have any opportunities to do so. It is unlikely that a proposal would be forthcoming in the near future. Some jurisdictions have shared service arrangements, which are outlined below and described in greater detail for each agency in Chapter Three.

AGENCY SPECIFIC

As members of the CalWARN, most Districts participate in mutual aid agreement between other wastewater agencies that provide for personnel, equipment, and facility assistance in an emergency.

The Carpinteria Sanitary District is working in collaboration with Carpinteria Valley Water District on an indirect potable reuse water supply project.

The Laguna County Sanitation District does not currently share facilities with other agencies outside of the Joint Powers Agreement with City of Santa Maria regarding exchange of services.

The Montecito Sanitary District has an existing flow exchange agreement with the City of Santa Barbara from 1980 that allowed abandonment of two pump stations in an exchange for flow by gravity. The District also has two parcels (229 and 239 Ortega Ridge Road) that send flow to Summerland Sanitary District for treatment on account of the configuration of the system.

The Montecito Water District currently is collaborating with the Montecito Sanitary District to study the possible addition of recycled water supply to the MWD supply portfolio. The District has an existing exchange agreement and JPA with the City of Santa Barbara.

The City of Solvang shares with the Santa Ynez Community Services District treatment and dispose of sewage effluent. The Santa Ynez CSD also operates the Chumash Water Reclamation Facility.

The Casitas Intertie Project would provide a direct connection with Carpinteria Valley Water District for delivery of imported water, with an estimated average yield of approximately 2,000 AFY over a period of four months. The Project is anticipated to be online by 2023.

The CSA 12 District through the City of Santa Barbara is connected to the El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant in the area, which is owned and operated by the City.

6. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

REGIONAL

Santa Barbara County is served by a web of agencies providing water, wastewater, and stormwater services. This Municipal Service Review primarily looks at the 33 Agencies ten Water Districts (Carpinteria Valley Water, Cuyama Basin Water, Goleta Water, Montecito Water, San Antonino Basin Water, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Improvement ID#1, County Water Agency, and County Flood Control & Water Conservation), two being Countywide Districts, seven Community Services Districts (CSD) (Casmalia, Cuyama, Los Alamos, Los Olivos, Mission Hills, Santa Ynez, and Vandenberg Village), six Sanitary Districts (Carpinteria, Goleta, Goleta West, Laguna County, Montecito, and Summerland), one County Service Area (CSA 12), one Municipal Improvement District (EMID), and eight Cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang). Services are also provided by Mutual and Private water companies.

LAFCO staff sees value in local city agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for the County or another local service provider to assume responsibilities within a given area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the Cities and Special District continue to discuss partnerships with the County and other neighboring agencies. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the service responsibilities, a change of organization or formation of a new agency may be considered at that point.

AGENCY SPECIFIC

All 33 local agencies are managed by committed and responsive public servants dedicated to providing timely public services irrespective of personal welfare within their respective jurisdictions.

All agencies appear to guide activities based on established qualitative goals outlined under their respective strategic or general plans. It would be appropriate for the local agencies to also establish quantitative standards in informing their decision-making as it relates to these services. These supplements would help improve the public's understanding of how each local agency defines and measures success.

Each of the agencies fully cooperated with the MSR process and responded to all requests for information. Notably, the City of Santa Maria, Buellton, and Lompoc, along with the Casmalia CSD, Cuyama CSD, Los Alamos CSD, Los Olivos CSD, and Mission Hills CSD, and EMID were unable to provide the requested water/sewer maintenance data.

Two of the Sanitary Districts (Montecito & Summerland), Municipal Improvement District, two California Water Districts (Cuyama Basin & San Antonio Basin), one Water District (Montecito), six Community Services Districts (Casmalia, Cuyama, Los Alamos, Los Olivos, Mission Hills, Vandenberg Village), and one of the eight Cities are governed by directors/council members who are elected at-large by voters.

In seven of the eight Cities the Mayor is elected at-large while the Council Members are elected by Districts (Guadalupe is the only exception). Many of the District are either transitioning or already elect members by-district elections by 2024. This list includes Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta West Sanitary District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Goleta Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District #1, and Santa Ynez Community Services District.

Of the 33 Special Districts and Cities providing water, wastewater, and stormwater services, all of them with the exception of Casmalia CSD, maintain websites listing information about the Board of Directors/Council Members and postings of upcoming meeting agendas. The websites also provide access to minutes and packets to staff reports. These same websites also contain a wide range of useful organizational information, including agency budgets, audits, and plans. The specific websites for each agency, or related organization, are listed in Chapter Three.

CSA 12, County Water Agency, and County Flood Control & Conservation District are managed by the County and operates under the Public Works's Department which maintains a separate website and provides some useful links to important public information, with CSA 12 having the least information available.

Consistent with the public notice requirements of California's Brown Act, public agendas must be posted by all public agencies at a public location a minimum of 72 hours prior to the meeting. State law also requires that agendas be posted on the agency website, if one exists. All agencies must also allow the opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public at every regular meeting. As of January 2020, Senate Bill 929 requires all independent special districts to maintain a website, unless the district passes a resolution claiming hardship for particular reasons each year. All Special Districts in this Study currently maintain a website with the exception of Casmalia CSD.

**7. ANY OTHER MATTER RELATED TO EFFECTIVE OR EFFICIENT SERVICE DELIVERY,
AS REQUIRED BY COMMISSION POLICY**

REGIONAL

The Local Agency Formation Commission of Santa Barbara County has adopted Sphere of Influence Policies and Criteria within its Policies and Procedures relating to Spheres of Influence and Changes of Organization and Reorganization. These policies and criteria were adopted, in conformance to State law, to meet local needs.

These policies stipulate that the designation of Spheres of Influence shall seek to preserve community identity and boundaries and will urge the political and functional consolidation of local government agencies that cross-cut those affected communities. Adopted General Plans of the Cities and the County will be supported when defining Sphere boundaries. Duplication of authority to perform similar service functions in the same territory will be avoided. An economically sound base for financing services without including territories which will not benefit from the services will be promoted. Agricultural resources and support facilities should be given special consideration in sphere of influence designations. Sphere of influence lines may be larger or smaller than existing local agency boundaries and may lead to recommendations for changes of organization. The proposed amendments to the Spheres of Influence of the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District are consistent with these policies. They are specifically designed to address service needs and the capabilities of jurisdictions related to the total system.

The proposed affirmations and amendments to the Spheres of Influence of these agencies are consistent with local policies and criteria.

This additional factor reviews the climate change resiliency efforts of agencies in Santa Barbara County. The determination reviews how these services are provided and addresses questions relating to the overall environment changing in relation to climate change. This factor is not a mandated discussion topic pursuant to Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act and Santa Barbara LAFCO guiding policies. However, it was requested by Santa Barbara LAFCO to be included in this MSR.

Climate change is already affecting the Santa Barbara area and is projected to continue to do so well into the future. Current and projected climate changes include average temperatures, sea-level rise, reduced winter snowpack, altered precipitation patterns, and more frequent storm events. These changes have the potential for a wide variety of impacts, such as altered agricultural productivity, wildfire risk, water supply, public health, public safety, ecosystem function, and economic continuity.

Climate Change Projections

Climate models have predicted an increase in warming throughout the 21st century, with average annual air temperature increasing about two degrees to five degrees by 2050. The Mediterranean seasonal precipitation pattern is expected to continue during the 21st century, with most of the precipitation occurring during winter from North Pacific storms. The hydroclimate (hydrology and weather) is expected to be influenced by the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) with alternating periods of wet and dry water years. In the Sierra Nevada, there will be some shift to more winter precipitation occurring as rain instead of snow, with a reduction in snowpack accumulation and shifts in runoff patterns, especially during the summer and fall.

Climate change is already affecting California's water resources. Bold steps must be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, even if emissions ended today, the accumulation of existing greenhouse gases will continue to impact the climate for years to come. Warmer temperatures, altered patterns of precipitation and runoff, and rising sea levels are increasingly compromising the ability to effectively manage water supplies, floods, and other natural resources.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE INFORMATION

Human activity, most notable the burning of fossil fuels like coal, gasoline, and natural gas to produce electricity, power vehicles, and heat buildings, introduces large amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. These gases intensify the natural greenhouse effect, causing global average surface temperatures to rise, which leads to changes in global climate patterns. Disrupted climate patterns will have an impact on public health, social and economic systems, and the environment.

Historically, Santa Barbara County has had a Mediterranean climate with several microclimatic regions. Summers are warm and dry and winters are cool and often wet. Annual precipitation ranges from 8 inches near Cuyama Valley to a maximum of approximately 36 inches at the uppermost elevations of the Santa Ynez Mountains. Average rainfall in the City of Santa Barbara is approximately 18 inches per year. The County's topography has a unique physical orientation compared to the rest of California, with a series of east/west transverse mountain ranges. This topography causes an orographic effect when a storm approaches from the Pacific Ocean. Storms from the south can cause heavy precipitation on south-facing slopes, and storms from the north or west can concentrate precipitation on west- or north-facing slopes. Annual average rainfall at the highest elevation is twice that of the lowest elevation. Most precipitation occurs in November through March, with the exception of some far-inland mountain areas that may receive sporadic late-summer thundershowers. Moist air from the Pacific Ocean moderates' temperatures in the coastal areas; lower winter minimums and higher summer maximums prevail in the inland valleys.

SEA-LEVEL RISE AND COASTAL FLOODING

Sea-level rise is expected to increase the risk of coastal erosion and flooding along the California coast. Higher water levels due to sea-level rise could magnify the adverse impact of storm surges and high waves. Impacts to assets from extreme high tides, in addition to net increases in sea-level, will likely result in increased inundation frequency, extents, and depths leading to catastrophic flooding and coastal erosion. Understanding the extent, depth, and duration of inundation and the patterns of erosion will be necessary for characterizing infrastructure vulnerability in coastal areas. In addition, sea-level rise has the potential to impact groundwater conditions in the Groundwater Basins. The picture is further complicated by the concurrent vertical movement of the land due to tectonic activity. Projections of the relative sea-level, the sum of both sea-level rise and vertical land movement, are therefore important in the Santa Barbara area.

Local, regional, and statewide planning studies indicate that the Region can be expected to be impacted by sea-level rise. The National Research Council predicts that sea-level rise for the coast of California will be 4–30 centimeters (approximately 1.6–12 inches) by 2030, 12–61 centimeters (approximately 5–24 inches) by 2050, and 42–167 centimeters (approximately 17–66 inches) by 2100 (National Research Council 2012). Recent CoSMoS (Coastal Storm Modeling System) modeling (<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/pcmssc/science/coastal-storm-modeling-system-cosmos>, 2017) demonstrated serious SLR in the Santa Barbara region over the 21st century. The most vulnerable regions for future flooding across the region include Carpinteria, Santa Barbara Harbor/East Beach neighborhood, Goleta Slough/Santa Barbara Airport, Devereux Slough, and Gaviota State Park. Many beaches will become increasingly narrow and, up to two-thirds may be completely lost over the next century across the region. Narrowing and/or loss of future beaches will be caused by SLR combined with a lack of ample sediment in the system, which together will continue to drive the landward erosion of beaches.

Within the Region, the popularity of beachfront property has meant that a large amount of residential and commercial property can be found near sea level. The California Department of Boating and Waterways performed an assessment on several beachfront communities to assess the damage that could occur through sea-level rise, and included the City of Carpinteria as an example of the estimated economic cost to beachfront communities. The results of this study indicate that coastal development and coastal recreation are vulnerable to sea-level rise through impacts to recreational value, habitat value, spending, and tax revenue. Coastal infrastructure in the Region, including water and wastewater infrastructure, is also vulnerable to sea-level rise.

Sea-level has been measured at the Presidio tide gauge in San Francisco since 1854, with a recorded rise in relative sea-level of 7.6 inches (19.3 cm) over the last 100 years. Rates of relative sea-level rise vary along the coast in relation to the varying vertical land movement. The observed rise per century is 8.0 inches (20.3 cm) in San Diego, 3.3 inches (8.4 cm) in Los Angeles, and 2.7 inches (6.9 cm) in Port San Luis. Sea-level is falling in Crescent City at a rate of 2.9 inches (7.4 cm) per century. Present sea-level rise projections suggest that global sea levels in the 21st century can be

expected to be much higher due to higher rates of relative sea-level rise.

Recent events in the Santa Barbara Region, including a prolonged drought, historic wildfires, flooding, and a catastrophic debris flow, have brought projected climate change impacts into stark focus and have altered perceptions of priority climate-change vulnerabilities. Water quality for surface water and groundwater, increased erosion and sedimentation, an overall decrease in groundwater supply, and sensitivity due to higher drought potential have all been identified as very high priority climate change vulnerabilities for the Region.

Sea-level rise has the potential to impact water supplies in Santa Barbara County through seawater intrusion into coastal aquifers, impacts to water infrastructure, and decreased deliveries from the SWP. Coastal aquifers in Santa Barbara County consist of the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin, Montecito Groundwater Basin, Santa Barbara Groundwater Basin, Lompoc Plain Groundwater Basin, San Antonio Groundwater Basin, and Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. Some of these basins have the potential to be at risk of seawater intrusion. In the late 1970s, heavy pumping in the Santa Barbara Groundwater Basin caused groundwater levels to drop as much as 100 feet and caused seawater intrusion into that basin. Effective pumping practices and groundwater injection programs restored the previously existing groundwater gradient and reversed the trend of seawater intrusion. Seawater intrusion has not been confirmed in any other coastal aquifer. The Sea Level Rise and Coastal Hazards Vulnerability Assessment (County of Santa Barbara 2017), developed as a component of the Santa Barbara County Coast Resiliency Project, identified vulnerabilities to water and wastewater infrastructure.

Resiliency Policies

This section provides information regarding the local agencies' adopted policies or documentation that address climate change. If any agency does not have policies specifically addressing climate change, a recommendation has been added that the agency include such sustainability and resiliency policies within either their next General Plan Update or a corresponding infrastructure Master Plan Update.

AGENCY SPECIFIC

None at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

CHAPTER TWO: SPHERE OF INFLUENCE DETERMINATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Scope

This chapter provides recommended Sphere of Influence expansion determinations for five Sanitary/Sanitation District (Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, and Summerland Sanitary District), and three Water Districts (Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District). All other agencies (Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, and Vandenberg Village Community Services District) are recommended to maintain their existing Sphere of Influence boundary. This chapter does not include recommended determinations for the Goleta West Sanitary District, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District, Cuyama Community Services District, Los Alamos Community Services District, Mission Hills Community Services District, and Santa Ynez Community Services District or the eight Cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang). The current report addresses water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services provided by these Cities and Special Districts. It discusses, but does not update, the Spheres of Influence of these agencies. Sphere updates will be provided together with future reviews of all of the services provided by the Cities and special districts for other services provided.

B. Summary of Recommendations

Based on the recommended determinations in this chapter, the Executive Officer recommends that the Commission:

1. Affirm the currently adopted Spheres of Influence of the Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, and Vandenberg Village Community Services District, as shown on Map (pages 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 85);

2. Amend the Spheres of Influence of the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District, to include the recommended Study Areas not currently within the boundaries of respected agency, as shown on the Map on pages 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, & 72.

C. Overview

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act states that in determining the Sphere of Influence of each local agency, LAFCO shall consider and prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to five areas⁸:

⁸These determinations are contained in Government Code section 56425(e).

1. The Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area, including Agricultural and Open-Space Lands;
2. The Present and Probable Need for Public Facilities and Services in the Area;
3. The Present Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services that the Agency Provides or is Authorized to Provide,
4. The Existence of Any Social or Economic Communities of Interest in the Area if the Commission determines that they are Relevant to the Agency; and
5. The present and probable need for those public facilities and services of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the existing Sphere of Influence.

This chapter contains recommended Sphere of Influence expansion determinations for five Sanitary/Sanitation District (Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, and Summerland Sanitary District), and three Water Districts (Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District). Each of the five recommended determinations applies to all 33 agencies as a group.

The Executive Officer has found the Spheres of Influence of all other agencies (Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, and Vandenberg Village Community Services District) are recommended to maintain their existing Sphere of Influence boundary as appropriate to meet the needs of district residents. This chapter, therefore, includes the Executive Officer's recommendation to affirm the currently adopted Spheres of Influence, without change.

The Executive Officer also outlines the need for, and proposes amendments to, the Spheres of Influence of the Santa Ynez Community Services District, and City of Santa Barbara: these would change once future MSR's are completed. These amendments would expand the Spheres of Influence of the respective agencies to include the additions outlined in Chapter Three as discussed in each agencies chapter profile. The agencies agree with this recommendation. These Sphere expansions would be a step toward ensuring that the water and wastewater service needs of County residents and property owners are met. If these amendments are adopted by LAFCO, a proposal by the agency to annex all or a portion of the expanded Sphere is anticipated.

D. Determinations

I. THE PRESENT AND PLANNED LAND USES IN THE AREA, INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN-SPACE LANDS

The present and planned land uses of the County are guided by the General Plans of the County and the eight Cities within the County.

As a moderately sized County in the State of California, Santa Barbara County covers more than 2,737 square miles and is comprised of diverse natural habitats and residential communities. The eight incorporated Cities comprise 68% of the County population and about 2% of the total land area. The Housing Elements for each of the jurisdictions are in compliance with State Housing and Community Development certification. The 6th Housing Element review cycle is underway and State review is expected to be completed by mid-year 2023. Local Housing Elements are due to the State by February 15, 2023. Five Cities recently updated their General Plans which includes, Carpinteria, Buellton, Guadalupe, Lompoc, and Solvang. Two of the Cities will be considering General Plan Updates over the next few years which includes, Santa Maria and Santa Barbara. The City of Goleta's General Plan was adopted in 2006 with at least 21 amendments since adoption.

Many of the Cities are located within or surrounded by some of the richest agricultural regions in the world. These are located in the Santa Maria Valley, Santa Ynez Valley, Lompoc Valley, and Carpinteria Valley. These Cities include Guadalupe, Santa Maria, Buellton, Solvang, Lompoc, and Carpinteria. Three Cities are located in the South Coast Region: Goleta, Santa Barbara, and Carpinteria. In addition to the strong agricultural economies of the Santa Maria, Santa Ynez and Lompoc Valleys, the South Coast Region is a center of tourism along the Central Coast.

The County as a whole is likely to see a steady rate of growth over the next 20 years. The Cities of Buellton, Goleta, and Guadalupe, along with three Water Districts (Carpinteria Valley Water, Goleta Water, and Montecito Water Districts), and two of the three Water Conservation District (SMVWCD & SYRWCD ID#1), both Countywide Water Agency and Flood Control, County Service Area 12, and four Community Service Districts (Casmalia, Cuyama, Los Alamos, & Los Olivos), Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District have a Sphere of Influence that match their district boundaries having no Sphere of Influence beyond service boundaries. These communities have limited areas for future development and will be dependent on in-fill projects.

Due to the large size of some agencies and varied topography of the area, there is a wide range of land uses present within the agencies' boundary and SOI. Land uses are largely Rural Residential, Low Density Residential, and Natural Resources with Agricultural lands. There are no agricultural or open-space lands within the SOI expansion areas.

The CVWD, MWD, & GWD provides treated water to a population of 112,227 in the south coast portions of the County. The areas are largely urbanized with a full range of existing and planned land uses.

The CSD, MSD, & SSD provides sewer collection and treatment to a population of 26,845 in the south coast portions of the County. The areas are largely urbanized with a full range of existing and planned land uses.

The Laguna County Sanitation District provides sewer collection and treatment to a population of 32,000 in the northern portions of the County and south of the City of Santa Maria. The areas are largely urbanized with a full range of existing and planned land uses.

Water Conservation agencies that provide conservation services related to watershed management, floodplain management, conservation education and services, and watershed studies and projects continue to meet an increased need for services. Population growth in Santa Barbara County has increased pressures on natural resources, such as creeks, streams and other areas used for recreation. In addition, development has expanded the area covered by impervious surfaces, thereby increasing the need for resource conservation in support of flood control and water quality in many of these agencies service boundaries. In some cases, the agency does not own or maintain facilities, but rather provides other services.

For the eight Cities; growth rates are estimated to be as follows:

-
- The City of Buellton anticipates growing at a 6.9% growth rate over the next 20 years. Close to 97% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 80% already developed. The undeveloped area consists of 13 vacant parcels that collectively total 37.45 acres.
 - The City of Carpinteria's projected growth rate is about 0.7%. Close to 74% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 81% of this having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 50 vacant parcels that collectively total 27 acres with some areas not developable.
 - The City of Goleta's projected growth managed based on the maintenance of service levels and quality of life within the City. Most of the City or 98% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 91% having already been developed. The undeveloped and consists of 84 vacant parcels that collectively total 100 acres.
 - The City of Guadalupe's projected growth rate is about 1.2%. Close to 98% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 93% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 49 vacant parcels that collectively total 103 acres.
 - The City of Lompoc's projected growth rate is about 0.45%. Close to 98% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 88% already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 109 vacant parcels that collectively total 319 acres.
 - The City of Santa Barbara's projected growth rate is about 0.3%. Close to 76% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with nearly or 94% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 521 vacant parcels that collectively total 591 acres.
 - The City of Santa Maria's projected annual growth rate of 0.9% from 2025 to 2040. Close to 89% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with approximately 90% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 262 vacant parcels that collectively total 193 acres.
 - The City of Solvang's projected growth rate is about 3%. Close to 98% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 87% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 63 vacant parcels that collectively total 75 acres.
 - The County's growth rate, covering the same period, estimates 9.5 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas.

For the four Water Districts; Carpinteria, Goleta, Montecito, SYRWCD ID#1 and six Sanitary Districts; Carpinteria, Goleta, Goleta West, Laguna County, Montecito, and Summerland growth rate will follow the respective Cities and unincorporated County at less than one percent.

- Carpinteria Valley Water growth rate is projected under the County's plans as less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas and 0.7 percent within the City. Approximately 95% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 58% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 135 vacant parcels that collectively total 238 acres.
- Carpinteria Sanitary growth rate is projected under the City and County's plans as less than one percent, which faces constraints. Approximately 82% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 93% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 86 vacant parcels that collectively total 122 acres.

- Goleta Water growth rate is projected under the County's plans as less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas and 0.6 percent within the City. Approximately 50% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 75% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 371 vacant parcels that collectively total 1,356 acres.
- Goleta Sanitary growth rate is projected under the County's plans as less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas and 0.6 percent within the City. Approximately 94% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 84% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 145 vacant parcels that collectively total 494 acres.
- Goleta West Sanitary growth rate is projected under the County's plans as less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas and 0.6 percent within the City. Approximately 78% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 71% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 93 vacant parcels that collectively total 243 acres.
- Laguna County Sanitation growth rate is projected under the County's plans as less than 1.5 percent. Approximately 75% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 51% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 596 vacant parcels that collectively total 351 acres.
- Montecito Water growth rate is projected under the County's plans as less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas. Approximately 91% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 85% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of approximately 491 vacant parcels that collectively total 1,283 acres.
- Montecito Sanitary growth rate is projected under the County's plans as less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas. Approximately 97% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 86% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 343 vacant parcels that collectively total 643 acres.
- Summerland Sanitary growth rate is projected under the County's plans as less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Summerland areas, which faces several constraints. Approximately 85% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 84% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 41 vacant parcels that collectively total 66 acres.
- Santa Ynez River Water Conservation ID#1 growth rate is projected under the County's plans at 4.6 percent and about 3% in City of Solvang. Approximately 92% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 89% having already been developed. The undeveloped area consists of 132 vacant parcels that collectively total 279 acres.

Some land use zoning within the proposed Study Areas of the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Montecito Water District, Santa Ynez Community Services District, and City of Santa Maria Spheres of Influence are Agriculture. However, no study areas are recommended for expansion are within prime agriculture land with the exception of Santa Ynez Community Services District Study Area #3 (Janin Acres & Western Santa Ynez Special Problem Area). This Study Area #3 consist of existing single-family residential within I-E-1 zoning.

The planned use for these areas might include open space. The proposed SOI areas compare favorably with the existing pattern of development and would promote the efficient provision of public services, and in the case of SYCSD Study Area #3 address Special Problem Area, encourage the preservation of open space and agricultural land and would further discourage urban sprawl in the particular area. The County's General Plan policies enable the County to effectively manage the growth and development within these areas. In the case of the City of Santa Maria, SOI Study Area #1 would promote efficient service for a failing water system.

In general, Santa Barbara County's water and sewer agencies have adequate Spheres of Influence and boundaries. Ninety-seven percent of residents living within Santa Barbara County are within the boundaries of a local public agency providing water, wastewater, and stormwater services.

The Executive Officer recommends amendments to the Spheres of Influence of the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District that provide water and wastewater services. This recommendation would allow the agencies to expand into adjacent properties that are not now within the boundaries of a water or sanitary agency.

The Executive Officer also recommends a number of clean-up action in the future for the MWD and City of Santa Barbara. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study of the Montecito Water and Sanitary Districts, if adjustment to the Sphere of Influence and service area boundary are necessary, LAFCO can consider these requests at that time. Cleaning up the areas would clarify billing, avoid staff time for both agencies to true up water usage each month, accurately reflect MWD service boundary, and provide clear messaging to the customers about water source and water related emergencies/notices as they arise. This recommendation indicates that the area may warrant revisions in the District's and City's Sphere in future years following a subsequent application.

The Executive Officer also recommends a future study for the Goleta Sanitary District within the Hope Ranch Community. The area is already within the City of Santa Barbara Sphere of Influence. However, the understanding is that some of the topography and existing district infrastructure in the western portion of Hope Ranch slopes in a more desirable gravity flow connection towards the Goleta Sanitary District system. The full extent and system design that could benefit some parcels will require further analysis. If at some point in the future if the septic systems within the Hope Ranch Community either begin to fail beyond the ability to be repaired, or if a regulatory agency requires public sewer system as an alternative, then the entire community should be evaluated and considered which portions may best be serviced by the most logical provider as a single action to either amend the Sphere of Influence for Goleta Sanitary District or seek services from the City of Santa Barbara. Individual SOI and annexation request on a parcel-by-parcel basis should not be considered by LAFCO unless there is a health and safety reason.

A map of the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District boundaries and the proposed Sphere of Influence amendments are at the end of the chapter on pages 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, & 72.

This designation is consistent with local LAFCO policy which states that “The Commission will consider area-wide needs for governmental services and evaluate individual districts serving the area as they relate to the total system of the existing local government in the community and alternative arrangements⁹.”

⁹ *Policies and Procedures Relating to Spheres of Influence and Changes of Organization and Reorganization*, Section 7 Policy II.

2. THE PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN THE AREA

All local water, wastewater, and stormwater service agencies plan to meet current and future needs through annual budgets and maintenance schedules. Some agencies have adopted detailed strategic plans, management plans, and capital improvement plans that pinpoint future actions required to meet community needs. The need for adequate future funding, staffing, equipment and facilities is great where significant residential or commercial growth is anticipated. Much of the urban growth anticipated in Santa Barbara County in the coming decades will occur within City boundaries.

There is a clear and present need for domestic water, wastewater, and stormwater services within the existing service areas, as shown by demand for domestic water and fire flow, sewer collection, and drainage services. The agencies each serve developed areas, and water and wastewater services are needed to serve the existing homes and future development on existing parcels. The present need for water, wastewater, and stormwater service is currently being met by the agencies that serve the communities.

As outlined in Chapters One and Three, the local agencies anticipating the most population growth are City of Santa Maria and the unincorporated portions of Santa Barbara County in the Orcutt area. These Chapters outline the MSR Determination for the present and probable need for services in each area. Even without growth, present needs are significant throughout the County. The probable need for public services will be greater when development occurs. It's likely that urban levels of development will be proposed in the Sphere of Influence. The future preparation of Specific/Development Plans as areas are proposed for development and by conformance to LAFCO policies requiring a comprehensive Plan for Providing Services at the time of each future annexation proposal will address the needs.

For some agencies, based on the limited potential for growth in the area, it is not expected that the agency will need to expand services in the near future.

The following agencies Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta West Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Cuyama Community Services District, Los Alamos Community Services District, Cities of Buellton, Guadalupe, Lompoc, and Solvang have completed a current Facilities/Master Plan and is proceeding with needed improvements as funds become available. Aging water and sewer mains are also planned for replacement as trouble locations are identified. The agencies of Carpinteria Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Summerland Sanitary, Vandenberg Village Community Services District Cities of Buellton, Santa Barbara, and Solvang has been able to contain or reduce operating costs through WWTP and collection system upgrades.

Most areas are fully developed within the recommended SOI expansion areas or already operate under an existing agreement. Future connection to the Santa Ynez Community Services District agency, and City of Santa Barbara would allow connection to either a treated, potable water source or public sewer system that is treated and disposed of properly.

With limited growth potential for some of the service areas, existing water and wastewater services in the area appear adequate.

In many cases, parcels are already served by some agencies through an out-of-agency service agreement, or prior agreement that are located outside of the respective agencies SOI. As the logical long-term service provider for the various properties, consideration was and should be given to expanding some current SOI to include these properties.

The Executive Officer recommends that LAFCO affirm the current Spheres of Influence for Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, and Vandenberg Village Community Services District.

The Sphere of Influence expansions proposed for the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District will not add significant service demands on existing District service capabilities.

3. THE PRESENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES THAT THE AGENCY PROVIDES OR IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE

The present and probable need for public facilities and services varies for each local public agency providing water, wastewater, and stormwater services. As outlined in Chapters One and Three, the level of service provided by each agency varies according to the service area's needs and available revenues. The existence of varies exchange and flow agreements allows neighboring agencies to assist each other in meeting regional needs.

Most agencies are currently able to provide adequate water and wastewater services to their respected area. Water supplies and WWTP's are considered in good operating condition and require no major rehabilitation in the near future, with the exception of Lompoc plant located at 1801 W Central Ave, Solvang plant located at 101 South Alisal Road, Montecito plant located at 1042 Monte Cristo Lane and Summerland plant located at 2435 Wallace Ave, each were evaluated as fair condition.

Some agencies rely on a single source of water to supply the entire agency demand. In the event the, local water supply (or portion becomes unavailable via treatment plant is offline, or groundwater not sustainable), these agencies would have limited supply to fulfill customer demands. It is recommended that these agencies continue to seek out additional emergency sources of water such as wells or other surface water diversions, or interties with neighboring agencies.

South Coast agencies have invested approximately \$109.6 million in water and \$52.6 million in wastewater new and upgraded facility and infrastructure projects during the last year. Laguna County Sanitation District has invested approximately \$8.2 million in new and upgraded facility and infrastructure projects.

Montecito Water District appears to have more than adequate water supply to serve existing and near-term demand; only 26 percent of the District's capacity was made use of on average in 2020.

Carpinteria Sanitary District appears to have more than adequate wastewater treatment capacity to serve existing and near-term demand; only 46 percent of the District's capacity was made use of on average in 2021.

Laguna County Sanitation District appears to have more than adequate wastewater treatment capacity to serve existing and near-term demand; only 46 percent of the District's capacity was made use of on average in 2021.

Santa Ynez Community Services District current demand is only 45 percent of the District's capacity, however, SYCSD could reach its adjusted capacity upon reaching General Plan buildout, and further annexations outside the existing Sphere of Influence might require additional WWTP capacity.

Capacity to provide watershed stewardship and flood control protection is challenging to define; however, given the breadth and quality of services provided and professional management practices, the agencies providing stormwater management and water management services appears to have capacity to serve existing demand for these services and the services provided seem to be adequate overall.

As outlined in Chapter Three, each of the agencies generally have adequate revenues, infrastructure, and facilities albeit the treatment plants, tanks, boosters/lift stations conditions run from poor to excellent. These agencies maintain fund balances that are available to meet unexpected demands, with the Los Olivos CSD, Vandenberg Village CSD for wastewater, Cities of Guadalupe, and Santa Barbara on the leaner range.

The Executive Officer proposes an expansion of the Spheres of Influence for the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District. The Districts have the financial and organizational resources needed to provide services to these areas. Since no changes to the Sphere of Influence are proposed for the other agencies, the current need for services will not change significantly.

4. THE EXISTENCE OF ANY SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN THE AREA IF THE COMMISSION DETERMINES THAT THEY ARE RELEVANT TO THE AGENCY

For purposes of this review, a relevant "community of interest" is any group or entity in an unincorporated or incorporated area that shares common social or economic interests with an area served by an agency and that could be potentially annexed to that agency or added to that agencies Sphere of Influence.

The Sphere areas would rely on the nearest agency for customers and employees if commercial development occurs. Where residential development is proposed, the agency provides places for shopping and services for the people living in those areas. Areas to recreate, schools, places of worship and cultural events would also be available to the areas in the Sphere of Influence that include development. The agency may also gain sales and property taxes advantages when these areas are annexed. The area residents also have an economic interest in the services provided as the agencies are funded through a portion of the one-percent property tax.

The residents and landowners within the respective communities have an economic interest in the services provided by the agencies as they are either funded through a portion of the one-percent property tax and/or water and sewer rates. The SOI update will not affect the existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the areas that are relevant to the agencies.

The ratepayers have participated in purchasing the system and funding the infrastructure upgrades for the various agency systems; therefore, the ratepayers have an economic interest in the services provided by the respective agencies.

5. THE PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR THOSE PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF ANY DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

Based on the criteria set forth by SB 244, staff's analysis indicates that the communities of Casmalia, Cuyama, New Cuyama, Sisquoc, Guadalupe, Garey, Devon, Lompoc, portions of Goleta, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara, and Isla Vista were identified as qualifying as disadvantaged communities. The boundaries of the County Water Agency and Flood Control District service area and Sphere of Influence cover the entire County, including any disadvantaged unincorporated communities identified. As outlined in Chapters One and Three, the local agencies that qualify for disadvantaged are discussed in greater detail.

There are no DUCs within or contiguous to the agencies where SOI expansion is recommended.